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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-455
H. R. 10401

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Index and summary of H. R. 104011
Digest of Public Law 86-4552

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10401

- Feb. 12, 1960 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 10401. H. Report No. 1264. Print of bill and report.
- Feb. 16, 1960 House passed H. R. 10401 with amendment.
- Feb. 17, 1960 H. R. 10401 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Mar. 17, 1960 Senate subcommittee approved H. R. 10401 for full committee consideration.
- Mar. 25, 1960 Senate committee reported H. R. 10401 with amendments. S. Report No. 1203. Print of bill and report.
- Table showing Forest Service items and excerpts from committee report.
- Mar. 29, 1960 Senate passed H.R. 10401 with amendments.
- Senate conferees were appointed.
- Print of bill as passed by Senate.
- May 2, 1960 House conferees were appointed.
- May 3, 1960 House received conference report on H. R. 10401. H. Report No. 1571. Print of report.
- Table showing action of conferees on Forest Service items.
- May 5, 1960 Both Houses agreed to the conference report.
- May 13, 1960 Approved: Public Law 86-455.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-455

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1961. Provides funds for the Department of Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FOREST SERVICE: This Act provides annual appropriations of \$154,286,500, an increase of \$15,837,500 over fiscal year 1960 excluding the 1960 supplemental of \$20,450,000 for fighting forest fires. The increased funds were provided for implementing the "Program for the National Forests." Permanent appropriations are also available in the estimated amount of \$55,100,170.

Items of major significance contained in P. L. 86-455 for the Forest Service including changes over 1960, are as follows: Forest protection and utilization - \$121,826,500 appropriated (increase of \$13,137,500 as follows: \$10,343,900 increase for forest land management, \$2,786,600 increase for forest research, and \$7,000 increase for state and private forestry). The Act provides that of the \$92,159,700 appropriated for forest land management, \$5,000,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations, and \$1,910,000 shall be used only to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act. Forest roads and trails - \$30,000,000 appropriated for the liquidation of contracts under the Federal-Aid Highway Act; Access roads - \$1,000,000 appropriated; Acquisition of lands for national forests - \$760,000 appropriated; Cooperative range improvements - \$700,000 appropriated.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of February 15, 1960
86th-2d, No. 25

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to modify tobacco price supports. House committee reported (on Feb. 12) Interior appropriation bill. House passed bill to continue increased durum wheat allotments for certain California areas. Rep. Brown, Ga., criticized administration's farm policies. Reps. Hiestand, Teague, Calif., and Utt introduced bills to increase rate of interest payable on certain REA loans.

SENATE

1. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 9664, to modify price supports for tobacco. Under the bill the tobacco support level for 1960 would be the same as in 1959, and in subsequent years the support price would be adjusted from the 1959 level in direct proportion to changes in the parity index using the previous 3-year moving average as a base. This bill will now be sent to the President. Consideration of a similar bill, S. 2845, was indefinitely postponed. pp. 2251-4
2. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Talmadge inserted a magazine article discussing his proposal for new legislation to provide a "program of free-enterprise farming bolstered by compensatory payments on domestically-consumed basic commodities," and urged the enactment of such legislation. p. 2240

3. WATER POLLUTION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3610, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 2264-5, 2272-7
4. CCC REPORT. Both Houses received from the President a report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year 1959. pp. 2229, 2302
5. SEEDS. Received from GSA a notice of the proposed disposition of approximately 17,426 pounds of guayule seeds. p. 2230
6. FOREST HIGHWAYS. Received from Commerce a proposed bill to amend the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 "in order to provide for the financing of forest highways and public lands highways from the Highway Trust Fund"; to Finance Committee. p. 2230
7. RECLAMATION. Received from Interior a report that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands in the Cedar Bluff unit, Smoky Hill division, Missouri River Basin project, Kan., and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation. p. 2230
8. HAWAII. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill "to amend certain laws of the United States in light of the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 2230, 2329
9. PESTICIDE CHEMICALS. Sen. Morse inserted a resolution from the Ore. State Board of Agriculture urging that the Federal Food and Drug Administration be requested to announce the analytical methods and their sensitivities on which any zero tolerance is based for pesticide chemicals. p. 2233
10. COOPERATIVES. Sen. Morse inserted two resolutions from the Agricultural Cooperative Council of Ore. opposing Treasury proposals to revise present methods for taxing cooperatives. p. 2233
11. ANIMAL QUARANTINE. Sen. Morse inserted a resolution from the Ore. State Board of Agriculture urging the establishment of an animal quarantine station to serve the Pacific area. pp. 2233-4
12. SUGAR. Sen. Wiley expressed concern over the recently announced agreement for the sale of Cuban sugar to Russia, and recommended that steps be taken to improve U. S.-Latin American relations. p. 2239
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted an article from the Northwest Ruralite discussing the merits of public versus private power development projects, and stated that the article "brilliantly exploded the fallacies in the false premises continually being advanced by private power propagandists." pp. 2287-8

HOUSE

14. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Fri., Feb. 12) without amendment this bill, H. R. 10401, which includes items for the Forest Service, saline-water research, research on the

relationship of pesticides and wildlife, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and the Virgin Islands Corporation (H. Rept. 1264) (p. 2329). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items. The committee report includes the following statements:

Forest land management.***"the Committee has reprogrammed \$1,000,000 of the budgeted increase of \$4,657,000 for recreation to strengthen other urgent requirements on the national forests. Although the Committee appreciates the need for additional recreation facilities in the national forests it believes that it is not justified in making provisions for this need at the expense of other urgent requirements."

Superior National Forests. "The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000, a reduction of \$250,000 in the budget request. *** it is believed that the additional amount provided should be adequate to permit continuing an effective acquisition program in fiscal year 1961."

15. WILDLIFE. Passed without amendment H. R. 7045, to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range in Alaska. p. 2302
16. GOVERNMENT VEHICLES. Passed as reported H. R. 766, to amend existing laws so as to modify the strict penalty provision in title 5, United States Code, for the use of Government-owned vehicles and aircraft for other than official purposes and give to the heads of departments or agencies the discretion of fixing the disciplinary action in any given case. pp. 2302-3
17. PERSONNEL; ATTACHES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 8074, relating to the assignment of attaches for a maximum of 4 years in the U. S. without grade reduction. p. 2303
18. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as report H. R. 7004, to permit consistent practices in the management of all Bureau of Land Management lands so far as investigations, cooperative agreements, and acceptance of contributions are concerned. pp. 2306-7
19. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. 623, to extend for 2 years (1960-61 crops) the provisions of Public Law 85-390, which provided a minimum wheat acreage allotment of 8,000 acres in the Tulelake area, California, for the production of durum wheat (class II). This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 2308-9
20. FARM INCOME. Rep. Brown of Georgia criticized this Department, stating "it does appear that the solution of farm problems first requires a change in the state of mind at the policymaking level," and called for "the best efforts of the Congress in the passage of legislation, a more determined effort and optimistic approach to the administration of agricultural programs, and a complete understanding by consumers of the position of the American farmer." pp. 2324-5
21. SUGAR. Rep. Flood inserted an Isthmian newspaper article which criticizes the "sugar policy of the U. S. under which Cuba gets a bonus for sugar sold to this country" and which calls for withdrawal of this policy "until decent government returns to the island." pp. 2326-7
22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the legislative program for Tues. will include the Private Calendar as well as consideration of H. R. 10401, the Dept. of Interior and related agencies appropriation bill. p. D103

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. McCarthy inserting an article and stating that it "sets forth a number of questions that should be answered" before any consideration is given to the President's request for an increase in REA interest rates; he also inserted an address by Sen. Humphrey criticizing the administration's REA programs. pp. A1193-5
24. RECREATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted an article in support of the plan to create a national seashore recreation area on Padre Island. pp. A1199-200
25. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Stennis inserting excerpts from an address by Sen. Russell in which he criticized the Administration's farm policies. pp. A1201-2
Rep. Robison inserted an article, "Time to Halt Farm Giveaway." pp. A1225-6
Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly stating that since he introduced his bill which would "end the present farm subsidy program I have received strong indication that the American people are fed up with agricultural supports..." pp. A1227-8
Extension of remarks of Rep. George inserting an address by Rep. Brock discussing the development of the livestock industry. pp. A1237-8
26. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Zandt inserting a report which was sent to certain groups on the current status of area redevelopment legislation. pp. A1205-6
27. LIBRARY SERVICES. Sen. Hill inserted a newspaper article urging consideration of S. 2830, extending the Library Services Act, which provides library services to rural area for an additional 5 years. pp. A1205-6
28. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley calling for increased research in an attempt to stimulate the export of surplus dairy products, and an insertion of a newspaper article explaining the need for educating foreign consumers to the high nutritional value of dairy foods. pp. A1210-1
29. FEDERAL SPENDING. Rep. O'Brien inserted a newspaper article which he called "an exhaustive study of Federal spending," and which compared revenues and expenditures of the Federal government under the last three Presidents. pp. A1211-2
30. FARM PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntire stating that "it is a paradox of our times that for the farmer -- as his productive efficiency increases his reward decreases," and inserting a comparison of changes in marketing charges related to farm prices. pp. A1214-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. PERSONNEL. H. R. 10403, by Rep. Baldwin, to provide for the determination of the compensation of firefighting personnel in accordance with prevailing rates; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 10406, by Rep. Baring, H. R. 10411, by Rep. McFall, and H. R. 10413, by Rep. Perkins, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

32. INTEREST RATES; REA. H. R. 10421, by Rep. Hiestand, H. R. 10424, by Rep. Teague, Calif., and H. R. 10425, by Rep. Utt, relating to the interest rates on loans made by the Treasury to the Department of Agriculture to carry out the programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936; to Agriculture Committee.
33. ASC COMMITTEES. H. R. 10416, by Rep. Thompson, La., to bring employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
34. LIBRARY SERVICES. H. R. 10420, by Rep. Fascell, to amend the Library Services Act in order to extend for 5 years the authorization for appropriations; to Education and Labor Committee.
35. MEAT IMPORTS. S. 3035, by Sen. Curtis, to impose additional duties on excess imports of certain live animals, meats, and meat products; to Finance Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Feb. 16: CCC grain storage operations, H. Gov't Operations.

USDA appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec) (ARS to testify).

President's economic report, Joint Economic Committee (Secretary Anderson to testify).

Wilderness areas bill, S. Interior (exec).

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For supplemental information or copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105-A.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

House Committee Bill, 1961, Compared with Appropriations, 1960, and Budget Estimates, 1961
 [Note.--Amounts for 1960 include all supplemental appropriations to date.]

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget Estimates, 1961	House Committee Bill, 1961	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill, 1961 Compared with Appropriations, 1960	Budget Estimates, 1961
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management a/	\$81,815,800:	\$88,159,700:	\$88,159,700:	+\$6,343,900:	-
Forest research	14,545,400:	16,332,000:	16,332,000:	+1,786,600:	-
State and private forestry coop- eration	12,327,800:	12,334,800:	12,334,800:	+7,000:	-
Total, Forest protection and utilization	108,689,000:	116,826,500:	116,826,500:	+8,137,500:	-
Forest roads and trails	28,000,000:	30,000,000:	30,000,000:	+2,000,000:	-
Access roads	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	-	-
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Superior National Forest	-	1,000,000:	750,000:	+750,000:	-250,000
Cache National Forest, Utah ...	50,000:	-	-	-50,000:	-
Special Acts (Cache National Forest)	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	-	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	-	-
Total, Annual Appropriations	138,449,000:	149,536,500:	149,286,500:	+10,837,500:	-250,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" - payable from national forest receipts)					
b/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary as follows:	48,908,758:	55,100,170:	55,100,170:	+6,191,412:	-
a/ \$1,910,000; and (2) for emergency forest fire fighting, \$5,000,000.					
b/ In addition, prior year balances available.					

(1) for the Forest Pest Control Act,
 (2) for emergency forest fire fighting, \$5,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

FEBRUARY 12, 1960.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 10401]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1961. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration) and for other related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Appropriations, 1960 (to date).....	\$508, 653, 253
Budget estimate, 1961.....	550, 330, 300
Recommended in Bill, 1961.....	543, 375, 600
Bill compared with—	
Appropriations, 1960.....	+ 34, 722, 347
Budget estimate, 1961.....	— 6, 954, 700

The Committee, as in the past, is concerned that, due to the present fiscal condition of our country with its mounting national debt, it is not possible to recommend the considerably higher appropriations that could be profitably expended in the coming fiscal year on certain of the programs covered by the Bill. These activities involve 747 million acres of land and are forecasted to generate over \$500 million in Federal revenues in fiscal year 1961. It is recognized that some

increase in Federal expenditures within the next decade will probably be required if the National Forests, Parks, and other public lands are to continue to be properly maintained and managed. However, with the serious fiscal situation now facing the nation, the Committee feels that program expansion at this time must be limited to the most essential requirements and has conducted a thorough review of the estimates with this policy in mind.

The net increase of \$34,722,347 allowed in the bill over the current year is summarized as follows:

Major increases over fiscal year 1960:

Federal cost under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959-----	+ \$2, 144, 483
Bureau of Land Management: For adjudication of applications, fire control in Alaska, and timber sales-----	+ 525, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
For education of an additional 2,850 pupils in new facilities-----	+ 2, 500, 000
For improvement of Indian land and title work and real estate services-----	+ 348, 000
Geological Survey: For expanded workload under mineral lease supervision, royalty accounting, and land classification-----	+ 400, 000
Bureau of Mines: For expanded coal research and more frequent coal-mine inspections-----	+ 600, 000
National Park Service:	
For management and protection of new park areas and facilities and increased visitor use-----	+ 1, 709, 000
For increased costs of maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities including wage board increases-----	+ 891, 517
For construction of new facilities, including campgrounds and visitor centers-----	+ 4, 400, 000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries:	
Provision of a direct appropriation to replace receipts, including hunting stamp funds, no longer available for operation and maintenance of wildlife refuges, enforcement, and research-----	+ 4, 156, 450
For operation of new hatchery facilities and new refuge areas-----	+ 587, 000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: For construction of a new vessel to conduct research in oceanography-----	+ 2, 055, 000
Forest Service:	
For Forest land management, including timber sales, fire control, structural improvement, recreation, reforestation, range improvements, and soil and water-----	+ 6, 058, 000
For expanded forestry research, including construction of three laboratories-----	+ 1, 854, 000
For construction of forest roads and trails-----	+ 2, 000, 000
For acquisition of lands for the Superior National Forest-----	+ 750, 000
Smithsonian Institution: For additions to the Natural History Building-----	+ 13, 500, 000
Virgin Islands Corporation:	
For operating losses-----	+ 561, 000
For expansion of the power program-----	+ 2, 538, 000
For a loan to the operating fund for construction of a salt water distillation plant-----	+ 1, 100, 000
Total, major increases over fiscal year 1960-----	<u>48, 677, 450</u>

Major decreases from fiscal year 1960:

Liquidation of contract authority for Indian road program	-\$1, 600, 000
Acquisition of land, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system	-2, 036, 000
Transitional grants to Alaska	-4, 500, 000
Fisheries loan fund	-3, 000, 000
Minerals exploration loan program	-550, 000
Transfer in the estimates of rental costs to General Services Administration	-538, 300
Total, major decreases from fiscal year 1960	-12, 224, 300
Other increases and decreases in bill (net)	-1, 730, 803
Net increase in bill over fiscal year 1960	+34, 722, 347

CHANGES IN BUDGET ESTIMATE

The net decrease of \$6,954,700 in the budget estimates recommended by the Committee consists of the following:

Mineral exploration loan program	-\$550, 000
Geological research	-365, 000
Park Service:	
Management and protection	-476, 000
Maintenance and Rehabilitation	-250, 000
Acquisition of park land	-590, 000
Construction of campgrounds and picnic areas	+1, 990, 000
Liquidation of contract authorization for Parkways and roads and trails	-4, 000, 000
Acquisition of lands for Superior National Forest	-250, 000
Acquisition of stream valley parks in Maryland and Virginia in vicinity of Washington, D.C.	-2, 175, 000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	-230, 000
Legal services, Department of the Interior	-152, 000
Other decreases	-201, 700
For additional research on pellet seeding, blackbird control, and fish-rice farming, and hatchery rehabilitation	+295, 000
Net reduction in budget estimate	-6, 954, 700

PERSONNEL

A net increase of 750 permanent positions was budgeted for the items in the bill. The Committee has allowed a net increase of some 310 permanent positions, primarily required for education and care of an additional 2,600 Indian children, timber sales which will generate additional revenues of \$4,000,000, and the handling of an estimated increase of 11 million visitors to the recreational facilities in the National Forests and Parks.

The reports submitted at the request of the Committee by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, and the Forest Service concerning personnel engaged in engineering and design and supervision of construction indicate that material savings both in construction costs and in personnel can be expected from greater use of standardized plans and specifications. Although the Committee wishes to commend the agencies for the progress being made in standardization of the work, it notes that no reduction in the personnel involved was reflected in the estimates. In its action on the bill the committee has taken into account the fact that these same agencies account for the primary need for the increased personnel in the budget for other activities. They should be able to effect a minimum reduc-

tion of 10% in their engineering and design and construction supervision staffs in 1961 to offset at least in part these additional requirements.

The Committee is also concerned over the size of staffs in the Washington, regional, and district offices and plans to have a study conducted to determine the feasibility of reducing personnel in these supervisory areas in order that more adequate staffing may be made available to meet the expanding workloads at the field office level.

The Committee also intends to more fully explore the related question of the extent to which increases provided to meet specific new field requirements are actually allocated to finance other general requirements such as position reallocations, increased travel, etc.

EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The Committee is continuing in fiscal year 1961 the provision of the Conference report on the 1960 Bill, Report No. 545, 86th Congress, 1st Session, limiting the unit cost of employee housing to \$20,000. It is also expected that the same construction standards specified in the provision will be adhered to with the exception of the stipulation concerning half-basements which has been deleted. Any exceptions to the monetary limitation shall continue to be submitted to the Committee for its advance review and approval.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$1,355,000 has been allowed, a decrease of \$400,000 from the current year. The funds recommended will provide adequately for continuation in 1961 of the research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water in quantities sufficient for municipal, industrial, and agricultural use.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends the full budget request of \$2,040,000, an increase of \$190,000 in the 1960 appropriation, for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the demonstration plants authorized by Public Law 85-883 for conversion of saline water to fresh water.

Current year funds are available for the design of the first three plants and for construction of the first sea water plant to be located at Freeport, Texas.

The 1961 appropriation will provide for construction of the second sea water plant to be located at San Diego, California, and the first brackish water plant to be constructed at Webster, South Dakota; for the design of the second brackish water plant to be located at Roswell, New Mexico; design of the third sea water plant to be located on the East Coast; and for the operation and maintenance of the first two demonstration projects scheduled for operation in 1961.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

The budget estimate of \$480,000 has been allowed, the same as the current year, for coordination of oil and gas activities, administration of the oil import program, and expenses of the Oil Import Appeals Board.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,248,000 for the legal services of the Department, a decrease of \$152,000 in the budget request. The amount allowed provides an increase of \$157,000 in the current year's appropriation to provide for filling of vacant positions and for employee health benefit costs.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$550,000 for the provision of financial assistance on projects for the exploration of strategic and critical minerals. As only \$108,000 has been loaned during the first half of the current fiscal year, the amount allowed, a decrease of \$550,000 in the budget estimate, should provide adequately for requirements in fiscal year 1961. The amount provided includes \$400,000 for loans and \$150,000 for administrative and technical services.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$24,525,000, an increase of \$50,000 in the budget estimate and a net decrease of \$877,000 from the current year's appropriation. On a funds available basis, it is a decrease of only \$127,000 due to the transfer in the estimates of \$750,000 to the new appropriation item "Oregon and California Grant lands". The amount allowed includes an increase of \$250,000 for additional workload in adjudication of applications under lease and disposal of land and mineral resources; an increase of \$200,000 to strengthen the Alaska fire control program; an increase of \$75,000 for timber sales on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; and \$140,000 for employee health benefit costs. These increases are more than offset by decreases in soil and moisture work, \$475,000; in the program to control host plants of the beet leafhopper, \$250,000; and in rental costs transferred to the General Services Administration, \$117,000.

Because of the urgent need to develop a successful method for large scale, economical revegetation of our vast areas of waste and range lands, the Committee has included an increase of \$50,000 for additional work in the field of aerial planting of grass from pellet seeds. The experiment will involve the use of seed in pellet form, consisting of a mixture of clay, growth promoting and rodent and insect repellent chemicals, and grass seed compressed into proper size and weight for successful planting by airplane.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$350,000 has been approved to maintain at the current level the construction of fire control facilities in Alaska and the construction and acquisition of rights-of-way to provide timber access on public domain and Coos Bay Wagon grant lands.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The bill continues, as proposed in the budget, the indefinite appropriation of twenty-five percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the revenues due the Oregon and California counties, for construction and maintenance of timber access roads and reforestation and improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 will be available for these purposes from timber receipts in 1961, including a carryover of \$2,000,000 from the current year.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$63,669,000, an increase of \$2,744,000 in the 1960 appropriation. The increase allowed includes \$2,500,000 to provide for the education of an additional 2,850 Indian pupils; an additional \$335,000, by transfer from the relocation services program, to provide the \$3,500,000 authorized for the adult vocational training program; and \$349,000 for employee health benefit costs. The amount allowed reflects a decrease of \$105,000 for certain leasing costs to be financed hereafter by the General Services Administration.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$22,684,000. The increase provided of \$482,000 in the current year's appropriation includes \$210,000 to improve and modernize land and title records; \$113,000 to expedite real estate services; \$25,000 to intensify field inspections of leasees; and \$134,000 for employee health benefit costs.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$13,575,000, the same as the current year's appropriation, for construction of Indian schools, dormitories, quarters, utilities and other buildings and irrigation systems. The Committee was advised that with the completion of new school facilities presently under construction, there would be adequate classroom space by this coming Fall for every Indian child who desired to attend school. The Committee wishes to commend the Bureau for the progress which it has made during the past year in standardizing its construction and in reducing costs. The Committee hopes that the Bureau will continue its efforts in this regard and expects that a material reduction in personnel engaged in engineering and design work and construction supervision will be made in the coming year.

The amount allowed includes not to exceed \$75,000 to be matched with tribal funds for construction of a jail at the Wind River Agency.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$13,000,000, a reduction of \$1,600,000 in the 1960 appropriation, to liquidate in fiscal year 1961 the obligations incurred under the contract authorization for Federal-Aid Highway roads and the Navajo-Hopi Roads. Based on the current rate of obligation and expenditure, the amount provided should be adequate to meet cash requirements during fiscal year 1961. As of January 1, 1960, the Bureau had an unexpended balance of \$9,325,000, out of a total available of \$16,893,000 at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$3,739,000, an increase of \$24,000 for employee health benefit costs.

LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

The budget estimate of \$150,000 has been allowed, a decrease of \$100,000 in the 1960 appropriation, for carrying out in fiscal year 1961 the Government's responsibilities in terminating its supervision over the Klamath and Menominee Agencies.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$43,000,000, an increase of \$650,000 in the current year appropriation and a reduction of \$365,000 from the budget request. The increase allowed includes \$250,000 for employee health benefit costs and \$400,000 to strengthen mineral lease supervision, royalty accounting, and land classification. The Committee has disallowed the request for \$350,000 to replace transferred funds which will not be available from the Atomic Energy Commission after the current fiscal year. The Committee believes that the geologic research work involved can be readily absorbed within the \$11,472,000 appropriated to the Survey for geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.

The Committee is very concerned about the delay by Geological Survey in correcting the accounting deficiencies reported by the Comptroller General and expects the matter to be completely cleared up before next year's hearings.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$21,667,000, an increase of \$390,000 in the current year's appropriation. In addition, to \$140,000 for employee health benefit costs, the bill includes an

increase of \$250,000 for expanded bituminous coal research, making a total of \$6,508,000 available for this work in fiscal year 1961.

The Bureau is requested to review during the coming year the advisability and feasibility of consolidating related coal research activities in the Western area, including Denver, at Laramie, Wyoming.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$6,782,000, an increase of \$395,000 in the 1960 appropriation. The amount provided includes an increase of \$350,000 to provide for more frequent coal-mine inspections and \$45,000 for employee health benefit costs.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$1,207,000 has been allowed, an increase of \$10,000 for employee health benefit costs.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has granted the budget request to use \$425,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for the new helium plant at Keyes, Oklahoma, for the construction of a hydrostatic helium tank car test and maintenance facility.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,500,000, an increase of \$1,853,000 in the 1960 appropriation, and a decrease of \$476,000 in the budget request. The increase granted includes \$165,000 for management of new areas, including new areas only partially provided for in 1960; \$35,000 for expanded operations at Edison Laboratory National Monument; \$84,000 for leasing commercial communication facilities; \$615,000 for operation of newly constructed facilities; \$685,000 for operating costs brought about by increased visitor use and extension of operation seasons; \$100,000 to finance existing vacancies of U.S. Park Police; \$25,000 for concessions management; and \$144,000 for employee health benefit costs.

The reduction by the Committee includes \$15,527 requested for administration of the old U.S. Mint in San Francisco. As stated last year, the Committee sees no justification for expending \$700,000 in Federal funds that would be required to rehabilitate and restore this facility as a historic site and recommends that it be disposed of by the Federal Government.

The Committee suggests that further consideration be given to the desirability of acquiring the Lincoln State Park and the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial in Indiana as a National Historical Site.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Committee has allowed \$15,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 in the 1960 appropriation and a decrease of \$250,000 in the budget estimate. The amount allowed should provide adequately for essential maintenance and rehabilitation of roads and trails, buildings, utilities and other facilities in the National Parks during fiscal year 1961. It should be noted that appropriations to the Park Service for this purpose have been increased \$6,000,000 since fiscal year 1956 and are now more than double the appropriations available in fiscal year 1951.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$18,000,000, an increase of \$1,400,000 in the budget request and an increase of \$4,400,000 over the current year. Of the amount provided, \$2,100,000 is for the acquisition of lands, a reduction of \$590,000 in the budget request. This amount, together with the increase provided over the budget of \$1,400,000, has been allocated to the provision of additional camp and picnic facilities to provide a total available of \$4,029,000 in fiscal year 1961, comparable to the amount available during the current year. The Committee does not feel that the reduction of over \$2,000,000 reflected in this item in the budget is warranted due to the urgent need to provide camping facilities for the increased number of visitors.

The \$2,100,000 allowed for land acquisition includes provision for the following areas: Minute Man National Historic Park, \$500,000; Independence National Historical Park, \$250,000; Civil War Areas, \$400,000; Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, \$540,000; and \$410,000 for other park areas. This latter amount should be adequate to permit acquisition of the most essential lands in other park areas during fiscal year 1961. It should be noted that during the 3 year period ending June 30, 1959, the Park Service acquired over 160,000 acres of lands by purchase, donation, or exchange, and \$2,238,000 in Federal funds is available during the current year for additional land acquisition. Considering the many unfulfilled requirements on existing park land and the commitments incurred for improvements and maintenance once new areas are acquired, the Committee believes adherence to a conservative land acquisition policy is essential at this time.

The Committee recommends continuation in fiscal year 1961 of the provision in the Conference Report (No. 545) on the 1960 bill providing that the funds made available for the acquisition of lands in Civil War areas are not to be obligated until the Secretary of the Interior has reported to the Committees on Appropriations that the local governments have adopted adequate zoning regulations to assure against future commercial development in these areas. No part of the funds recommended shall be used to acquire the tract at Gettysburg known as the Adams County Poor Farm.

The \$100,000 budgeted for acquiring an additional 1,200 acres in the Petrified Forest National Monument has been disallowed. The Park Service currently has over 90,000 acres in this area and the Committee sees no urgency to acquire additional land at this time at a cost of over \$80 an acre.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee has allowed \$30,000,000, the same as the current year's appropriation, for liquidation of obligations incurred in the construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. The amount allowed, a reduction of \$4,000,000 in the estimate, should provide adequately for cash requirements during fiscal year 1961. As of January 31, 1960, the Park Service had an unobligated balance of \$19,189,000 and an unexpended balance of \$26,650,000 on this program. The amount provided includes provision of \$118,000 for the construction of roads and trails in Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and \$60,000 for reconstruction of Route 32 in the Grand Teton National Park.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$1,485,000, an increase of \$10,000 in the 1960 appropriation for employee health benefit costs.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Committee has allowed \$342,000, a decrease of \$40,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$2,000 in the 1960 appropriation for employee health benefit costs. The Committee feels that the effective use of existing staff should provide adequately for the requirements of the Office without the increase of \$40,000 requested to expand the Office of Program Review.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$18,220,000, an increase of \$170,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$4,700,000 in the 1960 appropriation. The increases allowed over the budget estimate include \$70,000 to expand research on the control of blackbirds and starlings, making a total of \$165,000 available for this purpose, and \$100,000 to initiate operation in fiscal year 1961 of the fish farming research and experiment station in Arkansas.

The budget increases allowed include \$3,844,650 to replace permanent indefinite appropriations, including duck stamp funds, which will no longer be available for administration of wildlife resources, enforcement, and research beginning with fiscal year 1961; \$587,000 to provide for the operation of new hatchery facilities and new refuge areas; and \$106,050 for employee health benefit costs.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed \$3,485,000, an increase of \$75,000 in the budget estimate and in the 1960 appropriation. The increase allowed over the budget is to initiate rehabilitation of the national fish hatchery at Orangeburg, South Carolina. The amount provided also includes \$1,022,000 to continue construction on fish hatcheries and \$1,502,000 to continue construction on wildlife refuges; \$186,000 for fishery research facilities; and \$700,000 for construction of a biochemistry and wildlife pathology laboratory at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center near Laurel, Maryland. This latter facility will facilitate research work on the pesticide-wildlife relationship program, authorized in Public Law 86-279.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$950,000, an increase of \$318,800 in the 1960 appropriation. In addition to employee health benefit costs of \$7,000, the increase includes \$311,800 to replace permanent appropriations, including duck stamp funds, which will no longer be available beginning with fiscal year 1961.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$6,249,000, a net decrease of \$96,000 in the 1960 appropriation. Within the amount allowed, due to a reduction of \$351,900 as a result of the transfer of administration of Alaska fisheries to the State of Alaska, increases have been provided as follows: to provide for more effective administration of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act, \$35,000; for expansion of exploratory fishing and gear development program, \$85,000; for increased operating costs of the market news program, \$26,900; to provide for basic estuarine research, expansion of shrimp studies, and maintenance of vessels engaged in research activities, \$110,000; and employee health benefit costs, \$37,000. In addition, the amount allowed reflects a transfer in the estimates of \$33,900 to "General Administrative Expenses" of the Bureau, and the transfer of \$4,100 in leasing costs to the General Services Administration.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$2,400,000, an increase of \$2,055,000 in the 1960 appropriation. The amount allowed includes \$2,055,000 for the construction of a vessel to replace the Albatross III for biological and environmental surveys in the New England area and \$85,000 for constructing a multi-purpose vessel for use in the Great Lakes exploratory fishing and gear research program.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

The Committee has recommended the budget limitation of \$250,000, a decrease of \$63,000 in the current year limitation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$361,000, an increase of \$36,000 in the 1960 appropriation. Of the increase, \$2,100 is for employee health benefit costs and \$33,900 reflects a transfer in the estimates to this item due to a change of financing from receipts to a direct appropriation basis.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$2,070,000 for administration of the Pribilof Islands, an increase of \$130,000 over the 1960 amount to provide for needed construction. These funds are derived from the proceeds from sales of fur seal skins and other wildlife products of the Islands.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$2,560,000, a reduction of \$46,000 in the 1960 appropriation. The amount allowed includes \$500,000 for continuation of construction of the jet airport on American Samoa, and reflects a decrease of \$53,100 in the Governor's Office for the Territory of Hawaii as a result of Statehood, an increase of \$77,575 for expenses on American Samoa, and a decrease of \$57,200 in the general administrative costs of the Office of Territories.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$5,225,000, the same as the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This appropriation covers the expenses of the High Commissioner's office, The Judiciary, and grants required, in addition to local revenue, for health, education, and other services.

The Committee wishes to reiterate its statement of last year that the offer of a single payment of \$500 an acre made by the United States Government in the settlement of land claims in the Islands is very adequate for the land involved. Furthermore, the Committee feels strongly that if settlement is not reached within the coming year that the funds made available for this purpose should be withdrawn.

ALASKAN PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee has approved the budget request to continue available during fiscal year 1961 \$300,000, of the appropriations previously made, for administrative expenses necessary to liquidate the public works program. Although the authorization for new construction under the program expired at the end of fiscal year 1959, the continuation of a minimum administrative staff is necessary to supervise completion of projects underway at that time. The amount provided represents a decrease of \$50,000 from the amount available during the current year.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Committee has approved the amendment proposed in the budget to the limitation previously placed by the Committee on the salaries of certain officials of the Railroad. This action is necessary in order to permit pay increases to the officials commensurate with those that may be granted to wage board employees on the railroad. It is the intention of the Committee that any increases that may be granted during the coming year shall not exceed the rate for the middle of the grade of the prescribed positions and that thereafter promotions shall be governed by the usual civil service provisions affecting within-grade salary advancements.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The budget estimate of \$2,723,000 is recommended, an increase of \$16,400 in the 1960 appropriation for employee health benefit costs.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Committee has allowed \$42,300, the same as the appropriation for the current year and a reduction of \$26,700 from the budget estimate. The Committee does not feel it is warranted in increasing the staff of the Commission until the existing ceiling on its monetary authorization is amended accordingly.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$70,000, the same as the 1960 appropriation. The Board adjudicates appeals by coal mine operators from orders issued by the Bureau of Mines in the interest of safety.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

The Committee has given consideration to the many requests for increases in the funds budgeted for the Forest Service. However, it must be recognized that the additional \$11,960,000 already made available for obligation during the current year by Congress in excess of the original 1960 budget estimate, together with the increase of \$22,596,500 carried in the 1961 bill over the original 1960 budget

estimate, will provide a total increase of \$34,556,500 during fiscal years 1960 and 1961 over that contemplated in the original 1960 budget estimate.

Although the desirability of still higher appropriations for the National Forests is fully appreciated, the Committee believes that the increases allowed since 1955, from \$85 million to \$149 million, or an increase of 75%, represents the maximum justified under present fiscal conditions. Within these totals, funds for research have been increased more than two-fold, from \$7.3 million in 1955 to \$16.3 million in 1961.

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends under this heading, the budget estimate of \$116,826,500, an increase of \$8,156,500 in the 1960 appropriation. Following is a summary of the action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

Forest land management.—The Committee has allowed \$88,159,700, an increase of \$6,343,900 in the 1960 appropriation. The amount allowed includes an increase of \$805,000 to accelerate the rate of national forest timber sales and timber cutting; an increase of \$350,000 for fire and administrative structural improvements; a decrease of \$146,100 due to the transfer of certain leasing costs to the General Services Administration; and \$432,000 for employee health benefit costs. In addition, the Committee has reprogrammed \$1,000,000 of the budgeted increase of \$4,657,000 for recreation to strengthen other urgent requirements on the national forests. Although the Committee appreciates the need for additional recreation facilities in the national forests, it believes that it is not justified in making provision for this need at the expense of other urgent requirements. It has, therefore, reallocated a portion of the budgeted increase to provide a more balanced program in 1961 as follows:

	Appropriation, 1960	Budget increases	Committee adjustment	Total increase allowed	Total recommended in bill for 1961
Reforestation.....	\$3,455,000	+\$10,000	+\$400,000	+\$410,000	\$3,865,000
Recreation.....	10,173,000	+4,657,000	-1,000,000	+3,657,000	13,830,000
Revegetation.....	1,595,000	+5,000	+95,000	+100,000	1,695,000
Range improvements.....	1,960,000	+5,000	+95,000	+100,000	2,060,000
Soil and water.....	1,603,000	+12,000	+238,000	+250,000	1,853,000
Forest fire protection.....	13,973,000	+372,000	+172,000	+544,000	14,517,000

Forest research.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$16,332,000, an increase of \$1,805,600 in the 1960 appropriation. The amount provided reflects a decrease of \$158,400 due to the transfer of certain leasing costs to the General Services Administration, a transfer of \$19,000 to this item for library services and increases for the following: to expand research in forests, watershed, wildlife habi-

tat, recreation, and range management, \$301,400; forest fire research, \$75,355; forest insect research, \$60,280; forest disease research, \$65,310; research in forest products utilization, \$251,155; forest economics and marketing research, \$100,500; for construction of research facilities at Corvallis, Oregon, Durham-Raleigh, North Carolina, and Stoneville, Mississippi, \$1,000,000; and for employee health benefit costs, \$91,000.

State and private forestry cooperation.—The Committee has approved the budget request of \$12,334,800, an increase of \$7,000 in the current year's appropriation for employee health benefit costs. The amount provided includes \$10,087,500 for cooperation in forest fire control; \$291,000 for cooperation in forest tree planting; \$1,543,000 for cooperation in forest management and processing; and \$413,300 for general forestry assistance.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$30,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails, an increase of \$2,000,000 in the current year's appropriation. This amount will be required in fiscal year 1961 to liquidate the obligations incurred pursuant to the authorization contained in the Federal Highway Acts of 1956 and 1958. These funds, together with the permanent appropriation of 10% of national forest receipts, and the planned road construction by timber purchasers under timber sales contracts will provide a total program in 1961 of over \$91,000,000. The amount provided includes provision for completing the construction of Shoshone Forest development road No. 1513 into the Sunlight Basin, Wyoming.

ACCESS ROADS

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$1,000,000, the same as the current year, for acquiring by purchase additional private roads needed to provide access to national forest areas.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FORESTS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000, a reduction of \$250,000 in the budget request. Congress has appropriated \$1,500,000 to date for acquiring lands in the Superior National Forests and it is believed that the additional amount provided should be adequate to permit continuing an effective acquisition program in fiscal year 1961.

SPECIAL ACTS

The budget request for the appropriation of \$10,000 from National Forest receipts for acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest, Utah, has been approved. This amount will permit continuation of the program for control of soil erosion and flood damage in this area at the current level.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$700,000, the same as the 1960 appropriation. The funds are appropriated from grazing fees for protection and improvement of the range.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$195,800, an increase of \$15,800 in the 1960 appropriation for increased costs. This independent Commission hears and determines Indian claims existing before August 13, 1946.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$408,000, an increase of \$8,000 in the 1960 appropriation for increased costs. This appropriation covers not only the expenses of the Commission which is charged with planning the development of the National Capital but also the expenses of the National Capital Regional Planning Council which coordinates planning in the counties and cities of the Metropolitan Area.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY AND
PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, a reduction of \$2,175,000 in the budget estimate. The amount allowed will permit acquisition of 240 acres of park land in the vicinity of the new Washington Circumferential Highway and Woodrow Wilson Bridge approaches in Prince Georges County, Maryland. This acquisition, together with existing parkland, will provide a regional park of approximately 500 acres. The estimate cost of the land is \$500,000, of which half will be contributed by the Prince Georges Board of County Commissioners.

The Committee has deleted the budget item of \$2,175,000 to continue the acquisition of stream valley parks in Montgomery County, Maryland and in Arlington and Fairfax Counties and Alexandria, Virginia. The Committee feels strongly that the \$3,700,000 which has been appropriated to date for this purpose, including \$1,900,000 in loans, represents the maximum Federal participation that can be justified in the light of the serious Federal budgetary situation. Conditions, affecting both the Federal Government and the localities involved, have materially changed the basis on which this program was authorized by Congress 30 years ago. Considering the rapid settlement of these areas in recent years with families whose incomes are among the highest in the nation, it is believed that these jurisdictions can now well afford to make adequate provision for park requirements without further assistance from the Federal Government. It should be noted that the budget request included provision for an interest free loan of \$1,000,000 for eight years to Montgomery County, which if granted would have cost the Federal taxpayers in interest over \$380,000.

The Committee is in agreement with the request made by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in its Report No. 345 on the 1960 Bill that the National Capital Planning Commission attempt to secure from the owners of the Syeamore and Upper Syeamore Islands in the Potomac River appropriate assurances to protect the area from future commercial development in lieu of acquiring the property. If a satisfactory agreement cannot be reached, the Commission should advise the Committee before any steps are taken to acquire the property.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$7,768,000 has been allowed, an increase of \$50,000 in the 1960 appropriation for employee health benefit costs. The amount provided will permit acceleration in fiscal year 1961 of exhibit preparation for the new Museum of History and Technology and the completion of three exhibits renovation projects and three building rehabilitation projects.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$13,500,000 to provide for the rehabilitation and modernization of the present Natural History Building and for the construction of a new East Wing. The ultimate plan includes the construction of the West Wing to the building at an additional estimated cost of \$5,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$1,848,000, an increase of \$14,000 in the 1960 appropriation for employee health benefits cost.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$100,000, the same as the current year and the full annual amount authorized for expenses of the Commission in its planning of the nationwide observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Civil War during the period 1961-1965.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$950,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the 1960 appropriation, and a reduction of \$230,000 in the budget request. The Commission has available \$925,000 for its expenses during the current year and it is believed that the additional funds provided should permit the Commission to continue effectively its responsibilities in fiscal year 1961. It should be noted that this bill includes an appropriation of \$950,000 to the National Park Service and \$900,000 to the U.S. Forest Service to continue recreational planning in 1961. In addition, numerous other agencies receive funds for related work. Through making full use of

these facilities, it is expected that the Commission will complete its nationwide inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and make its final report to the President and Congress by September 1, 1961, as required by the Act of June 28, 1958, without having to expend its full authorization of \$2,500,000. In this connection, the Committee questions whether it is necessary for the Commission to expand its current staff of 30 employees to the 48 contemplated in the 1961 request.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$6,000,000, a reduction of \$4,500,000 in the 1960 appropriation. The 1961 request is the maximum authorized by law to facilitate assumption by the State of Alaska of the responsibilities hitherto performed by the Federal Government. The amount provided is based on the appropriations which the Federal Government would have had to expend in Alaska for such activities as the operation and maintenance of airports, roads, and health grants had Alaska remained in territorial status.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$691,000. This represents an increase of \$561,000 in the 1960 appropriation to cover operating losses of the Corporation during fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

REVOLVING FUND

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$2,538,000 to permit necessary expansion of power and related distribution facilities to relieve the serious shortage of firm power on the Islands. The expansion of the power facilities will be an integral part of the new salt water distillation plant for which funds are provided in the following item. The amount allowed also includes \$198,000 to provide more adequate operating capital for the Corporation. The amount provided for the power facilities will be repaid in twenty years from power revenues. The additional amount provided in the bill will make total appropriations to date to the Revolving Fund of \$9,051,000 out of the \$11,000,000 authorized.

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

The Committee recommends \$1,100,000 to be borrowed from the Treasury of the United States for construction of a salt water distillation plant on St. Thomas as authorized by Section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958. The decrease of \$135,000 made in the budget request is possible due to favorable bids received since the estimate was formulated.

The Virgin Islands Government has entered into a contract with the Virgin Islands Corporation to purchase the water at a price which will include all costs of operation, depreciation, and interest on the investment.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following legislative provision not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill is recommended:

On page 23, beginning on line 19, in connection with Alaska public works:

Not to exceed \$300,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for liquidation of the public works program carried out under the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C. 486-486j).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1961

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1960	Appropriation estimate, 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Oregon and California grant lands-----	\$7, 550, 000	\$8, 000, 000	+\$450, 000
Range improvements-----	768, 653	925, 000	+156, 347
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	273, 839	250, 000	-23, 839
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma-----	18, 632	15, 000	-3, 632
Leasing of grazing lands-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	800	1, 000	+200
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	135, 000	50, 000	-\$5, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	14, 761, 926	16, 000, 000	+1, 238, 074
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	500, 800	536, 000	+35, 200
Mineral Leasing Act, payment to States-----	36, 260, 000	38, 543, 000	+2, 283, 000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska-----	20, 500	-----	-20, 500
Coal leases, payments to Alaska-----	110, 000	110, 000	-----
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Payments due counties, submarginal land program-----	93, 700	100, 000	+6, 300

Claim and treaty obligations, Indian affairs-----	140,500	140,500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenue, Indian irrigation systems-----	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	1,600,000	1,600,000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	10,000	10,000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern Reserves-----	112,000	112,000	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	600	600	-----
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	43,885	109,300	+65,415
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service-----	13,230	12,000	-1,230
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	30,285	30,285	-----
Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	268,000	-----	-268,000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	6,000,000	5,500,000	-500,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	16,602,193	14,600,000	-2,002,193
Federal aid in fish restoration and management-----	5,589,379	4,900,000	-689,379
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	1,518,547	1,491,000	-27,547
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	76,000	84,000	+8,000
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	506,182	497,000	-9,182
¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.			

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1960 and the estimates for fiscal year 1961—Continued

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	Appropriation estimate, 1960	Appropriation estimate, 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior—Continued			
Payment to Alaska, Alaska game law-----	\$10, 000	-----	—\$10, 000
Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	398, 000	-----	—398, 000
Administration of Pribilof Islands-----	1, 940, 000	\$2, 070, 000	+130, 000
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts-----	813, 919	310, 859	—503, 060
Internal revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	3, 872, 865	3, 800, 000	—72, 865
Total, Department of the Interior-----	103, 042, 635	102, 800, 744	—241, 891
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Expenses, brush disposal-----	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	-----
Roads and trails for States-----	11, 860, 000	13, 640, 000	+1, 780, 000
Forest fire prevention-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Restoration of forest lands and improvements-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Payment to Minnesota-----	121, 309	121, 309	-----
Payments due counties, submarginal land program-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	113, 861	113, 861	-----

Payments to States and Territories from the national forests fund-----	29, 668, 588	34, 105, 000	+ 4, 436, 412
Construction of improvements, Salt Lake City, Utah-----	25, 000	-----	- 25, 000
Total, Department of Agriculture--Forest Service-----	48, 908, 758	55, 100, 170	+ 6, 191, 412
Total, permanent indefinite appropriations-----	151, 951, 393	157, 900, 914	+ 5, 949, 521

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimate, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of Saline Water:					
Salaries and expenses-----	¹ \$1, 755, 000	\$1, 355, 000	\$1, 355, 000	—\$400, 000	-----
Construction-----	² 1, 850, 000	2, 040, 000	2, 040, 000	+ 190, 000	-----
Total, Office of Saline Water-----	3, 605, 000	3, 395, 000	3, 395, 000	—210, 000	-----
Office of Oil and Gas, salaries and expenses-----	³ 480, 000	480, 000	480, 000	-----	-----
Office of the Solicitor, salaries and expenses-----	3, 091, 000	3, 400, 000	3, 248, 000	+ 157, 000	—\$152, 000
Office of Minerals Exploration, salaries and expenses--	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	550, 000	—550, 000	—550, 000
Total, Departmental offices-----	8, 276, 000	8, 375, 000	7, 673, 000	—603, 000	—702, 000

¹ Includes \$400,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

² Includes \$1,550,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

³ Includes \$90,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1960, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1961—Continued

Item	Appropriations 1960	Budget estimate, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	⁴ \$25, 402, 000	⁵ \$24, 475, 000	\$24, 525, 000	—\$877, 000	+ \$50, 000
Construction-----	200, 000	350, 000	350, 000	+ 150, 000	-----
Construction (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(7, 550, 000)	(⁶)	-----	(-7, 550, 000)	-----
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	-----	⁷ (8, 000, 000)	(8, 000, 000)	(+8, 000, 000)	-----
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(768, 653)	(925, 000)	(925, 000)	(+ 156, 347)	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	25, 602, 000	24, 825, 000	24, 875, 000	-727, 000	+ 50, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services-----	⁸ 60, 925, 000	63, 669, 000	63, 669, 000	+ 2, 744, 000	-----
Resources management-----	22, 202, 000	22, 684, 000	22, 684, 000	+ 482, 000	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern Reserves (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(112, 000)	(112, 000)	(112, 000)	-----	-----
Construction-----	13, 575, 000	13, 575, 000	13, 575, 000	-----	-----

Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	14, 600, 000	13, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	-1, 600, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	3, 715, 000	3, 739, 000	3, 739, 000	+24, 000	-----
Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies-----	250, 000	150, 000	150, 000	-100, 000	-----
Distribution of funds of the Creek Indians-----	⁹ 100, 000	-----	-----	-100, 000	-----
Payment to Klamath Tribe of Indians-----	100, 000	-----	-----	-100, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	115, 467, 000	116, 817, 000	116, 817, 000	+1, 350, 000	-----
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation)-----	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	-----	-----
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	42, 350, 000	¹⁰ 43, 365, 000	43, 000, 000	+650, 000	-365, 000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	21, 277, 000	21, 667, 000	21, 667, 000	+390, 000	-----
Health and safety-----	6, 387, 000	6, 782, 000	6, 782, 000	+395, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1, 197, 000	1, 207, 000	1, 207, 000	+10, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	28, 861, 000	29, 656, 000	29, 656, 000	+795, 000	-----

⁴ Includes \$775,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

⁵ Excludes \$850,000 for activities transferred in the estimates to "Oregon and California grant lands."

⁶ Excludes \$7,078,000 for activities transferred in the estimates to "Oregon and California grant lands."

⁷ Includes \$7,928,000 for activities previously carried under the

following: "Management of lands and resources," \$850,000; and "Construction," \$7,078,000.

⁸ Includes \$2,225,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

⁹ Appropriated in the Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1960.

¹⁰ Includes \$350,000 for activities previously carried under "Operating expenses," Atomic Energy Commission.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1960, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1961—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimate, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection-----	\$16, 647, 000	\$18, 976, 000	\$18, 500, 000	+\$1, 853, 000	--\$476, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	14, 000, 000	15, 250, 000	15, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	--250, 000
Construction-----	13, 600, 000	16, 600, 000	18, 000, 000	+4, 400, 000	+1, 400, 000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	30, 000, 000	34, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-----	--4, 000, 000
General administrative expenses-----	1, 475, 000	1, 485, 000	1, 485, 000	+10, 000	-----
Total, National Park Service-----	75, 722, 000	86, 311, 000	82, 985, 000	+7, 263, 000	--3, 326, 000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: Sal- aries and expenses-----	340, 000	382, 000	342, 000	+2, 000	--40, 000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:					
Management and investigations of resources-----	13, 520, 000	18, 050, 000	18, 220, 000	+4, 700, 000	+170, 000
Administration of Alaska game law (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(268, 000)	-----	-----	(-268, 000)	-----
Construction-----	3, 410, 000	3, 410, 000	3, 485, 000	+75, 000	+75, 000
General administrative expenses-----	631, 200	950, 000	950, 000	+318, 800	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	17, 561, 200	22, 410, 000	22, 655, 000	+5, 093, 800	+245, 000

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

Management and investigations of resources-----	6,345,000	11 6,249,000	6,249,000	-96,000	-----
Administration of Alaska fisheries (<i>indefinite ap- propriation of receipts</i>)-----	(398,000)	-----	-----	(-398,000)	-----
Construction-----	345,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	+2,055,000	-----
Fisheries loan fund-----	3,000,000	-----	-----	-3,000,000	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund-----	(313,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(-63,000)	-----
General administrative expenses-----	325,000	11 361,000	361,000	+36,000	-----
Administration of Pribilof Islands (<i>indefinite ap- propriation of receipts</i>)-----	(1,940,000)	(2,070,000)	(2,070,000)	(+130,000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	10,015,000	9,010,000	9,010,000	-1,005,000	-----
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	27,916,200	31,802,000	32,007,000	+4,090,800	+205,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of Territories-----	2,606,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	-46,000	-----
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	5,225,000	5,225,000	5,225,000	-----	-----
Alaska public works-----	(12)	(12)	(12)	-----	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	7,831,000	7,785,000	7,785,000	-46,000	-----

¹¹ Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$33,900 from "Management and investigations of resources" to "General administrative expenses," Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

¹² The 1960 act continues available \$350,000 of prior appropriations for administrative expenses and the Budget estimate and the bill propose \$300,000 for this purpose in 1961.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1960, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1961—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimate, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$2, 706, 600	\$2, 723, 000	\$2, 723, 000	+\$16, 400	-----
Total, definite appropriations.....	334, 731, 800	351, 659, 000	347, 521, 000	+12, 789, 200	-\$4, 138, 000
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	11, 036, 653	11, 107, 000	11, 107, 000	+70, 347	-----
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	345, 768, 453	362, 766, 000	358, 628, 000	+12, 859, 547	-4, 138, 000
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	13 42, 300	69, 000	42, 300	-----	-26, 700
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses.....	70, 000	70, 000	70, 000	-----	-----
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management.....	14 81, 815, 800	88, 159, 700	88, 159, 700	+6, 343, 900	-----
Forest research.....	15 14, 526, 400	16 16, 332, 000	16, 332, 000	+1, 805, 600	-----
State and private forestry cooperation.....	12, 327, 800	12, 334, 800	12, 334, 800	+7, 000	-----
Total, Forest protection and utilization.....	108, 670, 000	116, 826, 500	826, 500	+8, 156, 500	-----

Forest roads and trails-----	17 28,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	2,000,000	-----
Access roads-----	18 1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Superior National Forest-----		1,000,000	750,000	+750,000	-250,000
Cache National Forest-----	50,000	-----	-----	--50,000	-----
Special acts (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	-----	-----
Cooperative range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	-----	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	137,720,000	148,826,500	148,576,500	+10,856,500	-250,000
Total, indefinite appropriations-----	710,000	710,000	710,000	-----	-----
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture-----	138,430,000	149,536,500	149,286,500	+10,856,500	-250,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	180,000	195,800	195,800	+15,800	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	400,000	408,000	408,000	+8,000	-----
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system-----	2,286,000	2,425,000	250,000	-2,036,000	-2,175,000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission--	2,686,000	2,833,000	658,000	-2,028,000	-2,175,000

13 Includes \$4,500 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.
14 Includes \$4,000,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.
15 Includes \$500,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.
16 Includes \$19,000 for activities transferred in the estimates from "Salaries and expenses," Library, Department of Agriculture.

17 Includes \$2,000,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.
18 Included in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

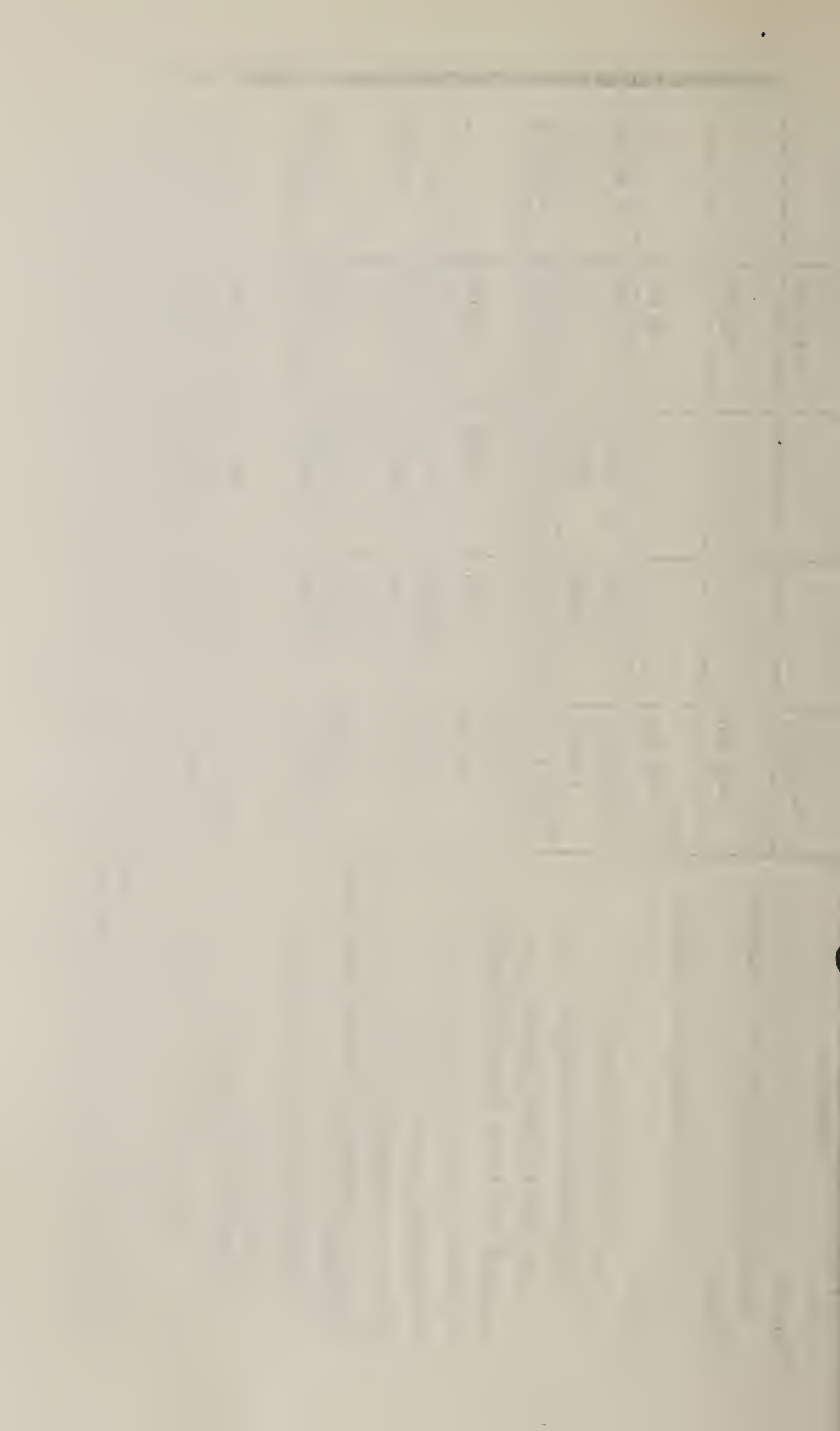
Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1960, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1961—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimate, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$7,718,000	\$7,768,000	\$7,768,000	+\$50,000	-----
Additions to the Natural History Building-----	-----	13,500,000	13,500,000	+13,500,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	1,834,000	1,848,000	1,848,000	+14,000	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	9,552,000	23,116,000	23,116,000	+13,564,000	-----
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses-----	100,000	100,000	100,000	-----	-----
OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	10 850,000	1,180,000	950,000	+100,000	-\$230,000
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA					
Grants-----	10 10,500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-4,500,000	-----
LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses-----	145,000	-----	-----	-145,000	-----
UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses-----	4,500	-----	-----	-4,500	-----

Expenses-----	20 150, 000	-----	-----	-----	-150, 000	-----
HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION COMMISSION						
Expenses-----	20 25, 000	-----	-----	-----	-25, 000	-----
BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION						
Expenses-----	10 20, 000	-----	-----	-----	-20, 000	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	162, 044, 800	182, 390, 300	179, 708, 600	+17, 663, 800	-2, 681, 700	
Total, indefinite appropriations-----	710, 000	710, 000	710, 000			
Total, title II, related agencies-----	162, 754, 800	183, 100, 300	180, 418, 600	+17, 663, 800	-2, 681, 700	
TITLE III--VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION						
Contributions-----	130, 000	691, 000	691, 000	+561, 000		
Revolving fund-----		2, 538, 000	2, 538, 000	+2, 538, 000		
Loans to operating fund-----		1, 235, 000	1, 100, 000	+1, 100, 000	-135, 000	
Limitation of administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	(172, 000)	(172, 000)	(172, 000)			
Total, title III, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	130, 000	4, 464, 000	4, 329, 000	+4, 199, 000	-135, 000	
Grand total:						
Definite appropriations-----	496, 906, 600	538, 513, 300	531, 558, 600	+34, 652, 000	-6, 954, 700	
Indefinite appropriation of receipts-----	11, 746, 653	11, 817, 000	11, 817, 000	+70, 347		
Total-----	508, 653, 253	550, 330, 300	543, 375, 600	+34, 722, 347	-6, 954, 700	

10 Appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

20 Appropriated in Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1960.



Union Calendar No. 552

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10401

[Report No. 1264]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 1960

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
6 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951–1958),
7 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
8 beneficial consumptive uses, \$1,355,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For construction of demonstration plants for the pro-
11 duction of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, munici-
12 pal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by
13 the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1706), \$2,040,000,
14 to remain available until September 3, 1965.

15 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
18 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
19 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
20 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
21 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$480,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
25 \$3,248,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may
26 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other

1 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
3 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
4 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

5 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the
8 discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States,
9 its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration
10 for minerals, including administration of contracts entered
11 into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the De-
12 fense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$550,000, in-
13 cluding not to exceed \$150,000 for administrative and tech-
14 nical services, to remain available until expended.

15 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

16 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
18 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
19 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
20 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
21 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$24,-
22 525,000.

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-
25 of-way and of existing connecting roads (other than on or

1 adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad
2 grant lands), and acquisition and construction of buildings
3 and appurtenant facilities, \$350,000, to remain available until
4 expended.

5 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

6 For construction, operation and maintenance of access
7 roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested
8 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; and acquisition
9 of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or ad-
10 jacent to such lands; 25 per centum of the aggregate of all
11 receipts during the current fiscal year from such lands, to
12 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount
13 appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred
14 to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce:
15 *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein shall
16 be in lieu of payments to counties in accordance with the pro-
17 visions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II
18 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876): *Provided*
19 *further*, That any unexpended balances heretofore appropri-
20 ated under the head "Construction", for construction of
21 access roads and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing
22 connecting roads on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and
23 California Railroad grant lands, shall be merged with this
24 appropriation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two aircraft (one of which shall be for replacement only); purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the re-vested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska: *Provided*

1 *further*, That contributions may be accepted toward the costs
2 of administration, management, and protection of lands under
3 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and of
4 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands.

5 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

6 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
7 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
8 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
9 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
10 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
11 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
12 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
13 said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
14 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred
15 to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
16 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
17 expended.

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

20 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
21 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
22 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
23 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
24 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-

1 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy In-
 2 dians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of re-
 3 wards for information or evidence concerning violations of
 4 law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian
 5 arts and crafts shops and museums; \$63,669,000.

6 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

7 For expenses necessary for management, development,
 8 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
 9 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
 10 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 11 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian in-
 12 dustrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
 13 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 14 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$22,684,000, and in
 15 addition, \$754,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bu-
 16 reau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with ad-
 17 ministering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That the Secretary
 18 of the Interior is authorized to expend income received from
 19 leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation
 20 (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of the Colo-
 21 rado River Indian Tribes and their members during the
 22 current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the lands
 23 has been determined if such determination is made during
 24 the current fiscal year.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction, major repair, and improvement of ir-
3 rigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
4 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
5 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
6 services by contract; \$13,575,000, to remain available until
7 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
8 priated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the
9 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South
10 Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
11 existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part
12 of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land
13 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and
14 Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of exist-
15 ing reservations.

16 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
17 AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
19 thority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway
20 Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), section 6 of the Federal-Aid
21 Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93) and the Act of August
22 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$13,000,000, to remain available
23 until expended.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for the general administration
3 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
4 field offices, \$3,739,000.

5 LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

6 For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klam-
7 ath and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating su-
8 pervision over the property of the Klamath and Menomi-
9 nee Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof,
10 \$150,000.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
13 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
14 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
15 ninety passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five
16 for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each
17 the general purchase price limitation for the current
18 fiscal year) for replacement only, which may be used for
19 the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service
20 (including services which may extend beyond the current
21 fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of
22 June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956

1 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal super-
2 vision over certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official
3 use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or
4 permanent treaty provisions.

5 TRIBAL FUNDS

6 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
7 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
8 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
9 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
10 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
11 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
12 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission);
13 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
14 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
15 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
16 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
17 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts;
18 pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils,
19 and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, includ-
20 ing mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per
21 diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established adminis-
22 tratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian em-
23 ployees of the Government; relief of Indians, without re-
24 gard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391),
25 including cash grants; and employment of a recreational

1 director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for
2 the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with
3 the approval of the respective tribal councils and without
4 regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition
5 to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be ad-
6 vanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for
7 such purposes as may be designated by the governing body
8 of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secre-
9 tary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation
10 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
11 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
12 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries
13 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
14 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
15 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

18 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
19 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering
20 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
21 of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and
22 others areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837) ; classify
23 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
24 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
25 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-

1 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
2 licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate ship-
3 ment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ;
4 and publish and disseminate data relative to the fore-
5 going activities; \$43,000,000, of which \$7,450,000
6 shall be available only for cooperation with States or
7 municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*,
8 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more
9 than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
10 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
11 State or municipality.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
14 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-
15 eight passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only;
16 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
17 security guard service for protection of confidential files;
18 contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for
19 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when
20 it is administratively determined that such procedures are
21 in the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
22 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of
23 lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and
24 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
25 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United

1 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
2 compacts.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 5 RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
7 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
8 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
9 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
10 substitutes; \$21,667,000.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

12 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
13 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and con-
14 trolling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law,
15 \$6,782,000.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
18 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
19 offices, \$1,207,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
22 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
23 ninety-four passenger motor vehicles of which sixty-nine
24 are for replacement only; providing transportation serv-
25 ices in isolated areas for employees, student dependents

1 of employees, and other pupils, and such activities
2 may be financed under cooperative arrangements; pur-
3 chase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in con-
4 nection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That
5 the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
6 ment, and other contributions from public and private
7 sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other
8 agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That
9 the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the
10 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the
11 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
12 transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together
13 with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium,
14 shall be credited to the special helium production fund,
15 established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as
16 amended (50 U.S.C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That the
17 Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year,
18 to sell directly or through any Government agency, includ-
19 ing corporations, any metal or mineral product that may
20 be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau
21 of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into
22 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
5 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
6 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
7 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of
8 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
9 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
10 River Basin) ; \$18,500,000.

11 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

12 FACILITIES

13 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
14 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
15 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimburs-
16 able basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical
17 facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pur-
18 suant to law by the National Park Service, \$15,000,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and improvement, without regard to
21 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
22 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair

1 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
2 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
3 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
4 of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water
5 rights; and not to exceed \$2,100,000 for the acquisition of
6 lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal
7 property; \$18,000,000 to remain available until expended.

8 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
11 thority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid High-
12 way Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376) and section 6 of the
13 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93),
14 \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
15 That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended
16 for construction on the following: Fort Washington and
17 Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and trails;
18 Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension of the
19 George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of
20 Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
23 National Park Service, including such expenses in the
24 regional offices, \$1,485,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-one passenger motor vehicles (of which seventy-one are for replacement only), including not to exceed thirty-five for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; replacement of one aircraft; and the objects and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C. 18f).

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$342,000.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-

1 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
2 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
3 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
4 Wildlife Refuge ; purchase or rent of land, and functions re-
5 lated to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-
6 695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the pro-
7 tection of the Florida Key deer ; \$18,220,000.

8 Construction

9 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
10 facilities required in the conservation, management, investiga-
11 tion, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
12 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
13 \$3,485,000, to remain available until expended.

14 General Administrative Expenses

15 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
16 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
17 penses in the regional offices, \$950,000.

18 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

19 Management and Investigations of Resources

20 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
21 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protec-
22 tion, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, includ-
23 ing whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and prod-
24 ucts ; collection, compilation, and publication of information
25 concerning such resources ; promotion of education and

1 training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other
2 functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$6,249,000.

3 Construction

4 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
5 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
6 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
7 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
8 \$2,400,000, to remain available until expended.

9 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan Fund

10 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000
11 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
12 tive expenses.

13 General Administrative Expenses

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
15 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
16 the regional offices, \$361,000.

17 Administration of Pribilof Islands

18 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
19 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
20 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,070,000, to be de-
21 rived from Pribilof Islands fund.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
24 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to
25 exceed one hundred and one passenger motor vehicles of

1 which eighty-nine shall be for replacement only; purchase
 2 of not to exceed three aircraft for replacement only; not to
 3 exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Sec-
 4 retary, for information or evidence concerning violations of
 5 laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publi-
 6 cation and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7
 7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers
 8 and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per
 9 day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent
 10 to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and
 11 Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to
 12 exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public
 13 recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsis-
 14 tent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and
 15 improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under
 16 the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to
 17 which the United States has title, and which are utilized pur-
 18 suant to law in connection with management and investiga-
 19 tion of fish and wildlife resources.

20 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

21 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
 23 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust

1 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of
2 the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the
3 offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as
4 authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a(c)) ;
5 salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Govern-
6 ment Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the
7 members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48
8 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of
9 members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa,
10 and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.
11 secs. 1421d(e), 1431a(c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
12 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
13 by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a(c)) ; grants to American Samoa,
14 in addition to current local revenues, for support of gov-
15 ernmental functions; and personal services, household equip-
16 ment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation
17 of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Sa-
18 moa; \$2,560,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local
19 governments herein provided for are authorized to make pur-
20 chases through the General Services Administration: *Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That appropriations available for the adminis-
22 tration of Territories may be expended for the purchase,

1 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
2 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
3 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

4 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

5 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
6 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
7 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
8 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
9 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including the ex-
10 penses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of
11 the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judici-
12 ary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to
13 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local
14 revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$5,225,-
15 000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally
16 owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be avail-
17 able during the fiscal year 1961: *Provided further*,
18 That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, includ-
19 ing such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities
20 established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be
21 audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with
22 the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
23 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-
24 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That
25 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1 is authorized to make purchases through the General Services
2 Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations avail-
3 able for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the
4 Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter,
5 maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels
6 for official purposes and for commercial transportation pur-
7 poses found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out
8 the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement
9 approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
10 ing the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the
11 Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current
12 fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribu-
13 tion on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State,
14 Territory, or possession of the United States, without ex-
15 change of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be
16 available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24,
17 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the
18 Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

19 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

20 Not to exceed \$300,000 of appropriations heretofore
21 granted under this head shall be available during the current
22 fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for liqui-
23 dation of the public works program carried out under the
24 Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C. 486-486j).

1 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

2 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
3 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
4 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
5 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
6 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
7 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
8 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
9 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
10 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
11 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
12 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That
13 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund
14 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
15 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the gen-
16 eral manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager
17 at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for
18 GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries pre-
19 scribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
23 of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), includ-
24 ing teletype rentals and service and the purchase of one
25 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$2,723,000.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
4 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
6 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
7 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
8 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
9 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
10 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
11 exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
13 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
14 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
15 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
16 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
17 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
18 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
19 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
20 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

21 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
22 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
23 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
24 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
25 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity

1 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
2 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for
3 cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
4 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
5 time such reimbursements are received.

6 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the
7 Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriation
8 Act, 1961 shall be available for services as authorized
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
10 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
11 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not
12 to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft;
13 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; pay-
14 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field,
15 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
16 tary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
17 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
18 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
19 members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

20 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
21 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
22 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
23 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$42,300.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and manage-

1 ment of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting
2 and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and
3 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
4 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
5 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
6 Federal lands; \$88,159,700, of which \$5,000,000 for
7 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for
8 insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use,
9 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
10 amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing
11 conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may
12 be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1,
13 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519) : *Provided further*,
14 That funds appropriated for “Cooperative range improve-
15 ments”, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
16 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

17 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
18 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
19 where, as authorized by law; \$16,332,000.

20 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
21 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
22 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
23 in forest management and processing, and for advising
24 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
25 others in the application of forest management principles

1 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
2 \$12,334,800.

3 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$100,000
4 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be avail-
5 able for the acquisition of sites authorized by the Act of
6 March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U.S.C. 555), without re-
7 gard to any other limitation on the amount available for
8 this purpose.

9 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

10 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
11 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
12 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
13 ment roads and trails, \$30,000,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended, for liquidation of obligations in-
15 curred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United
16 States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available
17 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
18 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
20 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
21 expended under the provisions of such Act.

22 ACCESS ROADS

23 For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional
24 roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying
25 out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471,

1 472, 475, 476, 551), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

4 SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

5 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
6 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
7 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as
8 amended, \$750,000, to remain available until expended:
9 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
10 for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the
11 local government concerned.

12 Special Acts

13 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
14 Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52
15 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000, to be derived from forest
16 receipts as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part
17 of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land
18 which is not within the boundaries of a national forest:
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
20 be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval
21 of the local government concerned.

22 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

23 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
24 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication

1 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accord-
2 ance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
3 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
4 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

6 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
7 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
8 chase of not to exceed ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles
9 for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation
10 and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
11 exceed four of which two shall be for replacement only;
12 (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
13 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as
14 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
15 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c)
16 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
17 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
18 (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and
19 other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); and (e)
20 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
21 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
22 (16 U.S.C. 514).

23 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or in-
24 cident to research or experimental work where no suitable
25 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropri-

1 ated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase
2 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
3 duced outside of the United States.

4 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
5 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda
6 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
7 Congress.

8 SEC. 204. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
9 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions
10 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C.
11 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the bound-
12 aries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands author-
13 ized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired
14 without approval of the local government concerned.

15 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
18 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
19 Claims Commission, \$195,800, of which not to exceed
20 \$6,500 shall be available for expenses of travel.

21 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
24 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including serv-
25 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

1 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$225 for the purchase of
 2 newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000 for ex-
 3 penses of travel; payment in advance for membership in
 4 societies whose publications or services are available to mem-
 5 bers only or to members at a price lower than to the general
 6 public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by
 7 law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$408,000.

8 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
 9 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

10 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
 11 ning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, park-
 12 way, and playground system of the National Capital, as
 13 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),
 14 as amended, to remain available until expended, \$250,000,
 15 which shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (a) of
 16 said Act of May 29, 1930: *Provided*, That not exceeding
 17 \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes
 18 shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary
 19 expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land)
 20 in connection with land acquisition.

21 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, ex-
 24 hibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and
 25 exploring expeditions of the Government and from other

1 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
2 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
3 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
4 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States,
5 independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
6 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
7 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
8 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
9 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration
10 of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administra-
11 tion, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other
12 facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the
13 provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
14 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for
15 the maintenance and administration of a national air museum
16 as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C.
17 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as author-
18 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
19 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
20 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
21 and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings,
22 and illustrations for publications; \$7,768,000.

23 ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

24 For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural
25 History Building", including construction, and not to exceed

1 \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
2 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
3 \$75 per diem for individuals, \$13,500,000, to remain
4 available until expended.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

6 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
7 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
8 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
9 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by
10 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
11 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by
12 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a);
13 payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the
14 Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associa-
15 tions or societies whose publications or services are available
16 to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
17 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
18 guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances
19 therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
20 2131); purchase or rental of devices and services for pro-
21 tecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and
22 repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to
23 exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art
24 for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without
25 advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such

1 rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the
2 Gallery may deem proper; \$1,848,000.

3 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
5 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
6 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

7 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
10 Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat.
11 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
12 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$950,000, to re-
13 main available until expended.

14 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

15 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplish-
16 ing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood
17 and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto
18 performed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for
19 expenses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska
20 for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151),
21 \$6,000,000.

22 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

23 CONTRIBUTIONS

24 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
25 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$691,000.

REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$2,538,000.

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to exceed \$1,100,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN

ISLANDS CORPORATION

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$172,000 shall be available for administrative

1 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
2 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1961 budget
3 estimates for such expenses.

4 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the
5 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961."

86TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 10401

[Report No. 1264]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KIRWAN

FEBRUARY 12, 1960

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of February 16, 1960
86th-2d, No. 26

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received the President's foreign aid message. House passed Interior appropriation bill. Rep. Roosevelt commended decision to continue lamb grading. Sen. Ellender and Rep. Staggers introduced bills to establish policy for multiple use management of forests.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 10401, the Interior and related agencies (including Forest Service) appropriation bill for 1961. pp. 2446-59 Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Gross prohibiting the use of appropriations in this bill for the purpose of supporting or defeating any legislation proposed or pending before Congress. p. 2459
2. PERSONNEL. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9881, to extend for two years existing provisions relating to the free importation of household goods brought into the U. S. by personnel under Government orders. (H. Rept. 1267). p. 2469
Rep. Toll urged consideration of legislation to increase the salaries of Federal employees. pp. 2462

3. SUGAR. Rep. McCormack urged that the Philippine share of the foreign sugar quotas be increased so that the "injustice resulting from the exclusion of the Philippines in the 1956 revision" of sugar quotas would "be remedied." pp. 2460-2
4. LAMB GRADING. Rep. Roosevelt commended Secretary Benson for his decision to continue lamb grading and called it "a significant victory" for "small business and the consuming public." He said, "As for the new specifications, I think we must await their application to determine their effectiveness and fairness." pp. 2468-9
5. TAMPICO-FIBER IMPORTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9861, to continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on certain istle and Tampico fiber (H. Rept. 1268). pp. 2469-70

SENATE

6. MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM. Both Houses received the President's message recommending continuation of the mutual security program. The President requested a total authorization of \$4.175 billion for the fiscal year 1961 program (H. Doc. 343). pp. 2388-91, 2413-6
7. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Bridges inserted a newspaper editorial commending the President's farm message as constructive and stating that "In none of this is there any quick cure for deep ills accumulating from generations of politically inspired tinkering with the fundamental laws of supply and demand." pp. 2366-7
8. FORESTRY. The "Daily Digest" states that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, in executive session, "considered various amendments to S. 1123, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System, but took no action thereon, and will meet again on Tuesday, February 23." p. D108
9. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a report "on positions filled under the Classification Act of 1949, in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18." p. 2332

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting his statement urging a "strong, muscular mutual security program." p. A1254
11. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Sen. Morton favoring expansion of the self-help rural development program and inserting an article from the Kentucky Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin, "Under Secretary Morse Visits Butler County; Lauds Rural Development Work." pp. A1258-9
12. FOOD; POPULATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cunningham inserting an article "Food Explosion Versus Population Explosion -- Nature Seeks Cooperation, Not Frustration," and stating that it "brings up a previously unpublicized relationship between diet and population and makes telling points about the untapped food production resources in the world." pp. A1290-2
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Johnson, Colo., inserted an address by Leland Olds, former member of the Federal Power Commission, "The Power Issue Today." pp. A1300-2

non-Russian people of the empire for a new and better way of life are all now being repeated. The reaction of Czar Khrushchev and the new Russian aristocracy to the human crisis now taking place behind the Iron Curtain present a startling similarity to those of the old aristocracy whose single-minded objective was to preserve the empire.

Some measure of the magnitude of this crisis is to be found in the frantic efforts being made by Khrushchev and the rest of his elite group to force the free Western World into a formal recognition of a status quo in the world. For the last several years Khrushchev has been calling for another summit conference and at the same time announcing the Russian price for such a conference is a willingness on the part of the free Western nations to recognize a status quo of things as they now are behind the Iron Curtain. He has even gone so far as to state that the only way world tensions can be reduced by the free nations is to acquiesce in this Russian proposal. When the leaders of the free nations demonstrated a coolness toward this proposal, Khrushchev became more adamant in his demands, while painting a specter of the world destroyed by atomic warfare unless his demands were met. It is now obvious that Khrushchev needed this unbelievable concession by the free world in order to put down the growing demands of the non-Russian nations for complete and absolute national independence.

The execution of the Hungarian Communist Nagy, who for a brief period was the standard bearer of the new phenomenon of national communism, became a necessity for the Kremlin when the free world refused to agree to a status quo. The Russian leaders desperately needed a dramatic event to convince the people of the non-Russian nations that their cause was a hopeless one. That is why the Kremlin ordered the execution of the Communist dissident Nagy. As they took this step they were well aware that the sensationalism of their act would make front page news all around the world, and that free world broadcasting to the nations behind the Iron Curtain would play up the Nagy case for many months to come. They knew the mere reporting of the cold facts in the case would stand as a sharp warning to all the people behind the Iron Curtain, and that the Russian overlords would quickly execute anyone who followed in the footsteps of the Communist dissident Nagy. In their estimates the Russians were correct, because the Nagy case has been made into a worldwide cause celebre.

These obvious facts and the logical deductions derived from them should carry these lessons for the makers of American foreign policy:

First. That the single purpose of the Russian clamor for another summit conference was to force the free world, either by act or omission, to recognize a status quo in the world.

Second. That the Russian leaders are cleverly attempting to maneuver the leaders of the free world into a position where they will be accessories to the

crime of Russian enslavement of entire nations and people.

Third. That the Russian-directed execution of the Communist dissident Nagy, sensational as it has been blown up to be, will not blunt the wave of the national liberation movement behind the Iron Curtain. Its end result will be to strengthen the will of the non-Russian people in their heroic effort to throw off the despotism of Russian communism.

Fourth. That the leaders of the free world must face up to the facts and begin a long-overdue preparation to meet the challenge of the coming climax to the crisis of human events now taking place within the modern day Russian empire. It would be the greatest tragedy in history if the free world was unprepared to take positive action, as was the case, in the East German uprising of 1953 and the Hungarian freedom revolution of 1956 at a time in the foreseeable future when the new Russian aristocracy is no longer able to hold their empire together.

It is in these circumstances that the United States must assume a new and more vigorous role in advancing the cause of worldwide peace and freedom. To Lithuanians of the free world informed as you are of the realities of life behind the Russian-imposed Iron Curtain, falls the task of carrying forward with the great work carried on hitherto by your predecessors on the American scene. These are days for free men to take on added courage and hope. These are days for realistic thinking and courageous action in support of all those things that we, as freemen, hold to be dear as life itself.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, a national holiday is a great landmark in the history of a nation, indicating that a momentous event has brought about a change in the course of its national history. In this sense perhaps no national holiday is so meaningful and of such great significance as the day which marks the beginning of a people as a free and sovereign nation, its independence day. This is true of all nations, great and small, strong and weak, old and new. Perhaps it is most appreciated by people who have suffered the tragedy of losing their independence. The case of the Lithuanian people, who had a glorious history long before their present ruthless masters were born, is a striking example.

More than 700 years ago Lithuania was a leading power in Eastern Europe, and for more than two centuries the Lithuanian kingdom extended from the Baltic almost to the Black Sea. However, by the end of the 18th century Lithuania had been absorbed by the Russian empire and had lost its status as an independent entity. In 1918 the Lithuanians regained their independence and thereafter for two full decades they enjoyed their richly earned freedom. As a result of Communist aggression, the Lithuanians lost their sovereignty early in the last war, and since then they have not known freedom. Today all patriotic and liberty-loving Lithuanians in the free world celebrate their national independence day on February 16 in com-

memoration of their declaration of independence in 1918. Unfortunately, the Lithuanians in their homeland are not permitted to do this by their Communist masters. That simple but most sacred privilege is denied to them. Let us all hope and pray that soon they will once more become the masters of their destiny, and that they will be able to celebrate their independence day in freedom.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Lithuania shares much in common with the other brave peoples oppressed by the tyrannical atheistic Soviet regime, yet, at the same time, the unique history and background of the Lithuanian people is worthy of our special mention. For years, under the czarist regime, Lithuanians struggled to keep alive their nationalistic spirit and maintain their Christian faith. They were successful, and in February 1918 they achieved their independence after 123 years of Russian rule.

At the present time, Lithuania is incorporated within the Soviet Union, and it is to the credit of the United States that we have never recognized this fraudulent annexation. At this time, we should remind people of Lithuanian heritage here in the United States and the heroic people suffering behind the Iron Curtain that by maintaining their nationalistic spirit and Christian faith they will certainly see the day when their countries are once again free of oppression.

Mr. Speaker, this tribute which my colleagues have paid to the brave Lithuanian people is certainly justified; however, an occasion of this kind should not pass without the necessity of pointing out that the diplomatic failures of our wartime President are directly responsible for the loss of freedom of Lithuania and other Eastern European nations.

I am proud to represent a district which has numerous Lithuanian communities where I have observed their tremendous contributions to the American way of life while maintaining strong ties with their Lithuanian heritage.

Certainly, we here today serve to remind free peoples of the world of our constant interest in the plight of the unfortunate peoples of Eastern Europe, and we must rededicate ourselves to a policy that will eventually provide the freedom that they so fervently desire.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is the day for the calling of the Private Calendar.

The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

MRS. ANNA D. MYERS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2312) for the relief of Mrs. Anna D. Myers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mrs. Anna D. Myers, the widow of Floyd W. Myers, shall be held and considered to be

the widow of the said Floyd W. Myers within the meaning of section 216(c) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HUGHIE D. MARTIN AND IONE MARTIN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7226) for the relief of Mr. Hughie D. Martin and Ione Martin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD in my remarks on page 718.

On page 718, January 19, 1960, middle of the second column, should be changed from "the late Congressman Landrum of Georgia", to read "and late colleague, Henderson Lanham from Georgia."

On page 2055, February 8, 1960, third column bottom of the page should be changed from "Now we learn that it is 500," to read "Now it is agreed that it is only a small fraction of that number that they actually have or will have."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL 1961

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes. And pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, one-half the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 10401, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today a bill reported by the Subcommittee on Appropriations on the Interior to the Congress. I think it is a good bill; the other members of the committee think it is a very good bill. We all seemed to agree, for when we left the committee room we were all speaking to one another; so there was not much argument on the merits and features of the bill.

The activities covered by the bill involve 747 million acres of land and will generate an estimated \$500 million in revenues in 1961. Although higher appropriation could be profitably expended, because of the serious present fiscal condition facing the Nation, program expansion must be limited to the most essential requirements.

With this policy in mind, after a careful review, the Committee has allowed a total of \$543,375,600, an increase of \$34,722,347 over the current year and a decrease of \$6,954,700 in the budget estimate.

Among the important items in the bill is the Bureau of Indian Affairs for which a total of \$116,817,000 is included. This includes \$63,669,000 for education and welfare. An increase of \$2,500,000 has been provided for the education of an additional 2,850 Indian children. By this coming fall there will be adequate classroom facilities and teachers for every Indian child desiring to attend school.

Let me now call the attention of the Congress to the fact that this is an achievement that it took the U.S. Government over 140 years to bring about. And we call ourselves a great Nation. It took us over 140 years to put all the Indian children in school; to furnish schoolrooms, teachers, and everything that is necessary. It was not accomplished by one administration or by one committee. I remember when I came here that there were over 25,000 Indian children who had never put their foot inside a schoolroom.

The bill includes \$82,985,000 for the National Park Service, an increase of \$7,263,000 over this year.

The budget request for construction of buildings and other facilities in the National Parks has been increased by \$1,400,000. This, together with \$590,000 shifted from the land acquisition fund, will provide a total of over \$4 million for additional camp and picnic facilities—the same as this year. The budget reduction of over \$2 million in this item was not justified considering the increase of 5 million visitors expected in 1961.

An increase of \$4,090,800 has been allowed over this year for the Fish and Wildlife Service, primarily to replace

permanent appropriations from receipts, including duck stamp funds, which will no longer be available for operations, enforcement, or research.

The bill includes \$149,286,500 for the Forest Service, an increase of \$10,856,500 over 1960.

The increases in this bill, together with the \$11,960,000 allowed last year over the budget, means that there is a total increase of \$34,556,500 available to the Forest Service during fiscal years 1960 and 1961 over the level requested in the original 1960 budget estimate submitted by the administration a year ago.

Since 1955, Forest Service appropriations have increased from \$85 million to \$149 million, or an increase of 75 percent.

Funds for forestry research have more than doubled since 1955, from \$7.3 million to \$16.3 million.

For State and private forestry cooperation, we have allowed the full budget request of \$12,334,800. This is almost 10 percent of the total provided for the Forest Service. Since 1948, over \$194 million has been appropriated for this program.

Although the States and private timber owners would like to see the Federal cooperative funds increased, they are going to have to assume more of the burden on their own lands. With the present fiscal situation, the Federal Government will have difficulty financing the many increased requirements on the 185 million acres of national forests.

Within the total in the bill, \$10 million is to cooperate in forest fire control on State and private lands. Yet all the States together are only contributing about \$45 million a year.

Tree planting on non-Federal land under the cooperative program has increased from 496 million trees in 1955 to 946 million in 1959.

In addition, 587 million trees were made available under the soil bank program in 1959.

Total tree production in the Nation increased from 742 million trees in 1955 to 2.1 billion in 1959, or a 3-fold increase.

Yet again, the States in 1959, without Federal aid, distributed only 44 million trees.

For the current fiscal year, cooperative funds being put up by all the States for tree planting total only \$2,039,000. Only one State, Wisconsin, puts up more than \$200,000.

Finally, the bill includes \$13,500,000 for the urgently needed additions to the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution and an increase of \$4,199,000 for the Virgin Islands Corporation primarily for power facilities and a salt water distillation plant. These funds will be repaid from revenues.

It is with a certain degree of happiness that I come down here today. Last year I traveled 12,000 miles over America, looking at its natural resources, its parks, public lands, the National forests, irrigation and power plants, flood control and navigation projects, and so forth.

Now, we could spend \$3 billion in this bill and the Public Works bill and we would not even touch the surface. Last

year, for instance, the flood damage was over a billion dollars. In fact, it runs about that every year. Yet all we are spending on flood control is about \$240 million. The same can be said about the need for more adequate provision for our natural resources covered by this bill, involving over 747 million acres.

We have robbed our country for 300 years or more. Now we are paying the penalty. We have to pay it back or try to pay back for what we have done to the greatest country in the world.

This is a good bill. It was reduced just a little to take out some items that were not essential, or where we could make a savings. But practically every dollar requested was given to them, including the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey, Indian Service, Park Service, and the other activities that mean a great deal to the American people and the people of the rest of the world.

The bill comes within about \$50 million of taking in as much money as we pay out, and that alone makes it a good bill. The money is not being wasted; the money is not being sent abroad; it is not being distributed for surpluses that we are paying billions each year on. Every dollar we are spending in this bill is being spent on America and in America and its Territories. I am happy today to report to you that I believe this is one of the sounded budget request that the agencies have ever made and that this is one of the best bills that any committee in the Congress has ever presented.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. As one whose district was visited by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio in the course of the 12,000-mile tour last year, I want to express my personal appreciation to him for the keen interest he has shown in the flood control problems of the Southwest. We deeply appreciate it. I would also like to ask the gentleman regarding an item on which I had hoped, the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget would submit a request. In the last Congress we provided \$150,000 for planning money for the much needed improvement of the Petroleum Research Center at Bartlesville, Okla. That planning is now completed, and I had hoped there would be a request by the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget for the money to start construction, but I understand that such a request was not received by the committee; is that correct?

Mr. KIRWAN. No request was received by the committee from the Department or the Budget Bureau.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I still hope that that request will come in before the Senate committee completes its hearings, and I thank the gentleman for hearing us on that item.

Mr. KIRWAN. I hope, too, that it will come up for our consideration.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. I have listened with interest to your elaboration upon making possible funds for the Indian children of this Nation in the various States. There is another problem that we have in Minnesota among our Indians, and that is hospitalization. Our State legislative committee has been down here several times on a mission of Federal participation in the State program of hospitalization for the Indians. They have always tried, but they just could not find the money for it. Was there any controversy this year with the Department of Indian Affairs?

Mr. KIRWAN. No. Indian health is now handled by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and is considered under that bill, not this one.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. KARSTEN. I would like to ask a question, Mr. Chairman, regarding the National Park Service appropriation. I notice an amount of \$18.5 million. Does that include the Jefferson Memorial project in St. Louis?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, the Department made a request for \$1,650,000.

Mr. KARSTEN. That was the Department of the Interior request?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes. We gave them the whole amount.

Mr. KARSTEN. The reason I raised that question is that about a year ago the National Park Service indicated that this project would be completed in 1964 and worked out a timetable for the construction work. The small budget request is entirely unrealistic with such a completion date. The National Park Service will need \$2.5 million to keep the work on schedule until June 30. During the fiscal year 1961 approximately \$5.6 million will be required if the 1964 target date is to be met.

If the National Park Service could be persuaded to submit a supplemental request, do you think it might receive favorable consideration by your committee?

Mr. KIRWAN. If a supplemental request would come in, we will give it consideration. I am on the Deficiency Subcommittee. However, I know that you and the people of St. Louis would not want anything done at the expense of the rest of this country. There is not one park or one monument in the United States today that when you enter you do not see a sign which reads "Mission 66." That means that the construction program will be completed in 1966. I would not say that they are fooling the people, but to complete just the buildings and other facilities planned under Mission 66 by 1966, they should have made a request this year for \$25 million. But, they only made a request for \$16.6 million. So, at that rate, Mission 66 will not be completed until 1970. Now, I know the people of St. Louis would not want to be in a category of getting special privileges.

Mr. KARSTEN. This project, I understand, is outside of Mission 66 in that

it is one in which the city of St. Louis is bearing a portion of the cost. Federal funds are expended for the memorial in the ratio of \$3 of Federal funds for each \$1 of money contributed by the city of St. Louis.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes; but it is included in the mission 66 program.

Mr. KARSTEN. As far as being finished in 1966 is concerned, with the slowdown that this budget request makes necessary we will be lucky if the project is finished in 1976.

Mr. KIRWAN. In answer to that, I should like to call the attention of the gentleman from Missouri to some testimony presented to our committee by one of the witnesses from St. Louis. In referring to a letter from the chairman of the Civil Center Redevelopment Corp., he stated:

It is a very strong letter, saying that in all probability they will lose this stadium development. You see, the problem here is that citizens of St. Louis are putting up \$20 million worth of equity money. They now have \$18 million of this committed for. But they need to borrow the additional money in order to build the stadium. The stadium loses money, and it depends upon a motel project to pay for this. The motel project needs the people that the Jefferson Memorial will bring to St. Louis in order to be feasible. If this is not completed, then the chances are the stadium cannot go ahead.

In other words, the Federal Government is clearing this front in St. Louis to build a motel, so that they can get enough money to build a stadium for \$20 million. Can the gentleman name any major cities in the country who would not be willing to put up 25 cents on the dollar for such a project?

Mr. KARSTEN. If the gentleman will yield further, the motel and stadium which he mentioned are private undertakings and have no connection with the Jefferson Memorial project.

Mr. KIRWAN. But this man says right here that it does.

Mr. KARSTEN. The gentleman well knows that the Jefferson Memorial project goes back over 25 years—long before there was any thought about motels, stadiums or other downtown developments.

Mr. KIRWAN. But, as he said here, they need the visitors who will come there to see the Jefferson Memorial in order to fill the motel.

Mr. KARSTEN. That is a local project. What I am interested in seeing is that adequate funds are provided which would make it possible to complete the Jefferson Memorial on schedule.

I should like to ask the gentleman, if the Bureau of the Budget and the Park Service submitted a realistic supplemental request, would it receive favorable consideration by his committee?

Mr. KIRWAN. I can say this to the gentleman from Missouri, that I do not know two finer Members of the Congress than himself and the gentlewoman from Missouri. You have very ably represented your areas on this matter and have done everything possible to get favorable action on this item. But with all we had to provide for in this bill we just could not exceed the budget re-

quest. I will make every effort to approve what the Bureau of the Budget requests.

Mr. KARSTEN. I thank the gentleman. We are going to do our best to persuade the Bureau of the Budget, the Park Service and the Department of the Interior to submit such a request.

Mr. KIRWAN. The gentleman will have the sympathetic ear of the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Were the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] discussing that St. Louis water front clearance project, for redevelopment?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. They are lucky to get anything, because the original law provided that the budget had to be in balance. That was changed by a beneficent Congress 2 or 3 or 4 years ago. But they are lucky to be getting anything.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Chairman, I should like to take this time to compliment the chairman of this subcommittee on bringing out this bill in his usual good way. I am particularly appreciative of the way they have treated the Forest Service and the National Park Service in this bill.

I see that the committee has seen fit to increase the budget request in a few places, in connection with the Forest Service; and has also approved an increase, I believe, for the National Park Service for the management, construction, and operation of facilities in present park locations; is that correct?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct.

Mr. WESTLAND. There are two perhaps rather odd items here with which most Members of Congress are not familiar. One of them is the Trust Territories of the Pacific. I had the pleasure this summer of visiting them in company with a couple of my conferees and I am pleased to see that the chairman approved \$5¼ million for the operation of that territory which, as a matter of fact, is a little bit larger than the whole of the United States of America. Mr. Nucker, the High Commissioner, I think is doing an excellent job.

I also want to compliment the committee on the statement they made in the report regarding this \$500 settlement for these lands in Kwajalein. We are up against a rather tough proposition there.

I understand the chairman and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] have both taken a firm stand on this matter. I am sure it will help the High Commissioner in that respect.

My other question relates to the Virgin Islands Corporation. I see the committee this time has allowed about \$4 million, I think about \$2.5 million for construction of some power facilities, and \$1.1 millions for a revolving fund. This revolving fund was set up a long

time ago, I believe, but as far as I have been able to ascertain it does not revolve. It is just going out the door. Is that not about right?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct. But the funds provided for the power facilities and the salt water distillation plant will be repaid eventually from revenues.

Mr. WESTLAND. If it does, I wish the gentleman would let me know.

Mr. KIRWAN. It comes back. But I will say this about the Virgin Islands, there is no reason why they should not be self-sustaining.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is right.

Mr. KIRWAN. When we first bought the Virgin Islands we authorized the spending of \$11 million. We went down to see how it was being spent. After the committee saw the conditions down there we had them build a hospital on each island, and adequate school facilities. Today the islands are prosperous. Land down there once sold at \$100 an acre. Today it averages \$1,000 an acre. So if real estate has gone up that high they should be able to support themselves.

Mr. WESTLAND. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman. The Virgin Islands have an estimated income from their own internal taxes of about \$5 million a year, and they have a population of 30,000 to 35,000 people. I was very pleased to find out that the Directors have recommended that the Corporation be disposed of and sold.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The question of a stadium was brought up in connection with the St. Louis project a while ago. Am I correct in assuming there is no money in this bill for the stadium here in the District of Columbia?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes. There are no funds in the bill for the stadium.

Mr. GROSS. But they do expect to bring that in in a supplemental appropriation request?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, a request just came up.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. FOLEY. I should like to call the attention of the gentleman to page 16 of the report dealing with land acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System. I come from this district in Maryland, and specific reference is made to my home county, Montgomery County. May I ask the gentleman for clarification of a certain reference in the report?

Mr. KIRWAN. If Maryland or any State in the Union has a beauty spot that God provided for it, and if the people there do not have enough pride to preserve it up, they should not ask the other 49 States to preserve it.

Mr. FOLEY. The public officials have proceeded under the terms of the Capper-Crampton Act enacted in 1930.

Mr. KIRWAN. You have very ably represented this area and have made every effort to obtain funds for this program, but this is the type of Federal expenditure we must stop if we are to have adequate funds to take care of essential national requirements.

Mr. FOLEY. The report has this to say:

Considering the rapid settlement of these areas in recent years with families whose incomes are among the highest in the Nation, it is believed that these jurisdictions can now well afford to make adequate provision for park requirements without further assistance from the Federal Government.

I would like to ask the gentleman if the committee means to say that our folks in Montgomery County and adjacent Maryland are now to be precluded and prohibited for all time from coming back here to get any money for these purposes.

Mr. KIRWAN. The committee, of course, was referring to the Stream Valley parks. We allowed \$250,000 for the parkland adjacent to the new Woodrow Wilson Bridge. I do not think, and I again repeat, that the other 49 States should be financing these Stream Valley parks when the local people have enough money to do it themselves.

Mr. FOLEY. The same report continues as follows:

It should be noted that the budget request included a provision for an interest-free loan of \$1 million for 8 years to Montgomery County, which if granted, would have cost the Federal taxpayers in interest over \$380,000.

My question, Mr. Chairman, is that the so-called cost of \$380,000 would not have been a direct charge at all to the taxpayers. Do I understand that it is the intent of the report to convey the idea that that would have been the amount of interest lost by the grant of the loan to Montgomery County?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is the estimate prepared by the Treasury Department as to what it would cost the taxpayers in interest to make such a loan.

Mr. FOLEY. Can our people come back next year and try to persuade you to grant this loan to provide money for this purpose?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, especially if they send you back to present their case for you have made an excellent presentation to the committee. I just regret we have not been able to allow this because we have so many essential items to take care of.

Mr. FOLEY. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has consumed 25 minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, our good chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has explained this bill quite in detail. There are, however, a few additional things that should be mentioned. The budget request originally called for approximately 750 new people over and above the number of personnel for the fiscal

year 1960. The committee reduced the personnel requested in the budget by over 400, leaving about 300 additional over and above this year. The reason additional personnel is necessary is mainly because we are putting 2,850 Indian children in school in fiscal year 1961 over and above the number of children that are in school now. We must give the chief of the Indian Bureau, Mr. Glenn Emmons, great credit for the wonderful job he has done in the past 7 years. Glenn Emmons has, in my opinion, been the greatest chief of the Indian Bureau ever. I am sure when I say that that I speak the sentiments of every member of the committee. When Glenn Emmons took over the Indian Bureau there were approximately 20,000 Indian children of school age who were not in school because we did not have the school buildings and we did not have the teachers to take care of those 20,000 Indian children. We have been reducing that figure in the past 7 years, so that by the end of the fiscal year 1961, there will be school buildings and teachers for every Indian child of school age. That is a great accomplishment. We are proud of the great job Glenn Emmons has done, supported by the committee and the Congress.

On page 2 of the bill, you will note a list of the increases which were allowed over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, all of which have received unanimous approval by the committee. I should mention, however, the Virgin Islands situation as it presently exists, which is that from now on and henceforth the Virgin Islands should be self-supporting for the very simple reason that the price of land there has in the last 10 years increased in value about tenfold, as has tourist trade. Because of the wonderful climate there, the value of land is bound to continue to increase, from which greater and greater tax revenue can be realized. Also tourist trade is bound to increase, which will bring prosperity to every kind of business there.

And so I contend that the people who profit should be required to pay taxes sufficient to make and keep the Virgin Islands self-supporting.

My feelings in this respect is no secret to the Governor of the Virgin Islands, for I expressed my position, face to face with him to which on member of the committee objected, when he appeared before us about a month ago.

On the next page, page 3, you will note the decreases which the committee has made below the budget requests. One of the larger increases is for the education of Indian children. A few years ago the Fish and Wildlife Service was divided into two sections, sport fisheries and commercial fisheries. That necessitated additional personnel and additional facilities which was mandatory because the Congress had passed the law to create the separate agencies. We have in the Forest Service a great problem in forest fire losses that have been going on year after year. Up to this time, this year has seen the greatest forest fire losses in all history, so we are leaving no stone unturned in our effort

to try to protect the valuable timber owned by the U.S. Government from which millions of dollars is realized each year in sales of logs.

The large item increase in the bill is for the building of a new Smithsonian Institution building. I shall speak a few minutes more later to explain the importance of this bill to Americans everywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 5 minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I feel that I should make some statement about the military situation because that is probably the most precious problem that this Congress has to face.

Mr. Chairman, there seems to be no question in the minds of the military leaders of this country that we are ahead of Russia at the present time. The only question is whether or not we stay that way. This appeared in the answers of Secretary of Defense Gates and Gen. Nathan B. Twining, the Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on page 28 of the hearings of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations. The following language was used and took place on page 28 of the hearings, part 1:

Mr. MAHON. I would like to ask you this question which is somewhat repetitious: Do we have a sufficient force today to deter war, and does this budget make sure that we are looking after our future security adequately? That is a question of opinion.

Secretary GATES. In my judgment we have.

Mr. MAHON. Do you share that view, General Twining?

General TWINING. I do; yes.

Mr. MAHON. You seem to have a very strong conviction that we do have an adequate deterrent at this time, and you realize the difficult period is approaching, but you still have no fear as to our possessing the strength to hold our own in this 1960 decade?

Secretary GATES. If you will couple with that judgment the fact we cannot rest in our easy chairs and that we must continually review the situation, I would say I am confident we are in good shape. We are also in a kind of position in the world, however, where we should not hesitate to come immediately back to the Congress if the circumstances change.

We are equipped with several thousand B-52 bombers capable of going to Russia and coming back, while Russia is equipped with only about 150, and has ceased production of this type of plane. In other words, we have more than 10 times as many as they have kept ready to go and in the pink of condition. Russia, it is true, has several ICBM's. Russia has probably 40 to our 20 equipped missiles ready for service. It would take from 250 to 350 of this particular type of missile to do so much damage that we would be put out of business and they have no such capacity. The launching sites for all types of missiles are tremendously expensive and are of such cost that it is impossible to expect either the United States or Russia to put up the funds sufficient to produce enough of these launching sites to do irreparable damage in a short time.

Just the other day, there was a report from New Mexico that the hunter-killer type of airplane known as the Hawk, an anti-aircraft missile and being used as an antimissile missile, succeeded in placing out of business another missile several miles up in the air when the two missiles were traveling at a speed of 2,000 miles per hour. This is the most interesting report that we have had on the preventive power of antimissile missiles and is a situation that is tremendously encouraging to us.

We have at least a row of three of the DEW lines up in the north country which have been installed by the Government and are just about complete and extend each of them clear across the north American Continent, which would give a warning of the approach on any enemy aircraft up over the North Pole in time so that we would have time to get our planes up in the air to head them off. This applies to the Alaska situation and it applies to the whole picture of our defense. In addition to that, we are building up 8 or 10 of the Polaris submarines which are to be operated with atomic power and are therefore absolutely able to go anywhere in the world without being detected. There is no evidence that Russia has any of these things. These submarines will be able, and some of them will be coming into service as early as the first of next January, to launch 750-mile to 1,000-mile missiles right up under the nose of the Russians.

We are spending all the money that is necessary to meet this situation. What is needed has been laid out by President Eisenhower and laid out in such a way that it meets with the approval of the best of our military leaders. It is interesting to note that since President Eisenhower went into office in 1953, the amount spent upon all missile programs has increased from a maximum of \$1,166 million in 1953 to \$6,914 million in 1959, and that the work on these missiles is expected to go on just as vigorously as it has the last 7 years for the next 2 or 3 years.

I have taken this time because I wanted the people to know that we are going to be prepared and going to be able to protect ourselves in the days to come. There is no reason to believe that your Congress or your people will refuse to provide what is necessary for the defense of the United States.

We must not let those who are trying to deceive the people make the people feel that we are not prepared to defend ourselves when we are. We must not let those who desire to give publicity to the most secret and most sacred defense items which should not be talked about continue to give information about them to the enemy, but this sort of talk should be stopped, and for those in high places to take a chance on giving out such information is tragic. It is time that that idea and that sort of thinking ceased to operate in the United States.

No one can tell you without a thorough approach to our problem or an intelligent disarmament treaty what we are going to require in the days to come. We have to meet that situation as it

comes and we must meet it strongly and courageously.

President Eisenhower is in a position where, by his training and experience, he is best of all of us to know what we need and we should count on him to recommend what we need and supply it.

There never has been a time when there was greater need for an intelligent approach to our defense needs like the present.

We must not let certain politicians whose main interest is selfish get us to waste our substance on things we do not need, because then we will not have enough for what we do need.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] have outlined to you the contents of H.R. 10401, a bill making appropriations for the Interior Department and related agencies for fiscal year 1961.

Our subcommittee was in full agreement with the amounts of money allocated to the various subdivisions of the Interior Department, and so forth.

We think it is a good bill and that all agencies will be able to get along with the amounts suggested.

I urge its adoption.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

(a) In the Office of Saline Water the amount of \$3,395,000 was requested and allowed.

Of this amount \$1,355,000 was for salaries and expenses and \$2,040,000 for construction. This item is to continue the construction program started this year and will provide for the construction of the second sea water plant, and the first brackish water plant. It will also plan for the design of the second brackish water plant and the third sea water plant to be located on the east coast; also for the operation and maintenance of the first two demonstration plants scheduled for operation in 1961.

(b) The budget estimate of \$480,000 for the Office of Oil and Gas was allowed in full—the same as the current year.

(c) The Office of Solicitor was granted \$3,248,000 by the committee, a decrease of \$152,000 from the budget request of \$3,400,000. This is an increase of \$157,000 over the current year's appropriation and will provide an amount for filling of vacant positions, and for employee health benefit costs.

(d) The committee allowed \$550,000 for the Office of Mineral Exploration. This is to provide financial assistance on projects for the exploration of strategic and critical minerals and for which \$1,100,000 was requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

This recommendation for a decrease of \$550,000 is due to the fact that only \$108,000 has been wanted for the current year and it is thought that \$550,000 would be adequate for 1961. This includes \$400,000 for loans and \$150,000 for expenses.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of the Budget requested an appropriation of \$24,475,000. The committee granted the Bureau of Land

Management an increase of \$50,000 above the request.

This increase was provided to take care of the urgent need to develop a large-scale revegetation of our vast areas of waste and range lands. It is thought that will provide aerial planting of grass from pellet seeds.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The request for 1961 funds was in the amount of \$116,817,000. This was allowed in full. This is an increase of \$1,350,000 over 1960.

The breakdown of the various items of the request are outlined in the committee report.

The appropriations for 1961 will provide for the education of 2,850 additional Indian pupils, adult vocational training program, and employee health benefit costs.

It will also provide for improvement and to modernize land and title records; to expedite real estate services; to intensify field inspections of leases.

It will also provide \$13,575,000 for construction of Indian schools, dormitories, quarters, utilities, and other buildings and irrigation.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The committee allowed \$43 million of their request of \$43,365,000 for fiscal 1961.

The reduction of \$365,000 was due to the fact that the Atomic Energy Commission which had been supporting their requests for geological work done by the Survey did not include this item in their own request for appropriations. It was felt by the AEC that the Geological Survey work should be done by direct appropriations. The committee thought that the Geological Survey should absorb this amount. Hence the reduction.

The work accomplished by the Geological Survey to my mind is very important and I believe they have done a very commendable job over the years.

The Geological Survey provides basic scientific data concerning the water, land and mineral resources of the Nation; supervises the development and production of minerals and mineral fuels on leased Federal and Indian lands, and enforces the provisions of the Connally Hot Oil Act.

The topographic surveys and mapping program and the geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping program are progressing in a satisfactory manner although the demand from all sources is very great.

An appropriation of \$14,810,000 was requested for 1961 for topographic surveys and mapping—which is an increase of \$810,000 over 1960. This increase reflects the health service cost.

For the geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping program \$11,837,000 was requested. This represented an increase of \$80,000 for health service costs and \$337,000 for activities previously financed by AEC. As previously stated the committee thought that the Survey should absorb this amount from their own appropriations.

The water resources investigations estimate is \$12,044,000 which is an increase of \$69,000 and reflects the health

service costs, of which \$29,000 is for the Federal program and \$40,000 the Federal-State program.

We all recognize the importance of the water program.

Many problems confront us in this field.

The program involves surface water investigations, sediment investigations, chemical quality investigations, ground water investigations.

The Federal-State program is financed jointly by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating State and local programs. This work emphasizes the systemic collection of water records and investigative surveys to determine the quantity and quality of surface and ground water supplies in specific areas.

The budget estimate for conservation of land and minerals is \$3,169,000 which is an increase of \$420,000 over 1960.

This appropriation is utilized for supervising oil and gas leases, supervising mining leases, mineral classification, waterpower classification, and the Federal Petroleum Board. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the increase in this item is for supervision of oil and gas leases alone due to increased work on the Outer Continental Shelf.

With further reference to the water problem for which we are all concerned I asked the Director of the Survey if he would put a comprehensive statement in the RECORD of what he thinks of this water problem, what can be done about it or what he thought could be done about it. His statement can be found on pages 339 to 347, inclusive, together with tables on pages 348, 349, and 350. From this fine statement you can judge the great importance the Geological Survey plays in our well-being. I appreciate very much this fine statement of fact.

BUREAU OF MINES

The Bureau of Mines budget estimate for 1961 fiscal year was \$29,656,000 which is an increase of \$795,000 over 1960. Of this increase \$390,000 was in conservation and development of mineral resources; \$395,000 in health and safety; and \$10,000 in general administrative expenses.

Broken down more specifically the \$795,000 represents \$195,000 for employee health benefit costs, \$250,000 for additional bituminous coal research, and \$350,000 for employing 35 more mine inspectors.

As explained to the committee the \$250,000 increase in bituminous coal research is needed to help the coal industry. Research has begun in developing a stationary, coal-burning gas turbine which will provide a method of increasing the efficiency of steam-generating equipment. If successful it will provide new markets for coal, since it could be used in remote and arid regions at lower cost than conventional boiler units.

A constant review of their many research activities continues and every effort will be made to accelerate those research activities relating to coal. For example emphasis has been shifted from underground gasification to hydraulic mining where they have already demonstrated the feasibility of cutting and

breaking coal underground with high pressure water jets and therefore promise a possible major reduction in coal mining costs in some areas.

They are asking for 35 additional mine inspectors at a cost of \$350,000 which will bring the inspection program up to the minimum practical level.

At the present time the Bureau of Mines has 254 inspectors, 11 engineers, and 11 electrical inspectors in the Health and Safety Division. Of this number of inspectors 22 are assigned to the anthracite region.

It is interesting to note that with 35 additional mine inspectors the Federal Government will have 289 mine inspectors, 11 engineers, and 11 electrical inspectors in contrast to 245 mine inspectors throughout the 26 coal-mining States of the whole United States. The following list shows the number of State mine inspectors, State by State:

Alabama.....	7
Alaska.....	1
Arkansas.....	1
Colorado.....	5
Georgia.....	0
Indiana.....	6
Illinois.....	21
Iowa.....	1
Kansas.....	2
Kentucky.....	26
Maryland.....	3
Missouri.....	1
Montana.....	1
New Mexico.....	2
North Dakota.....	1
Ohio.....	24
Oklahoma.....	4
Oregon.....	0
Pennsylvania:	
Anthracite.....	26
Bituminous.....	32
Tennessee.....	8
Texas.....	0
Utah.....	2
Virginia.....	12
Washington.....	1
West Virginia.....	55
Wyoming.....	3

Total, State coal-mine inspectors.. 245

From this list of State coal-mine inspectors it will be seen that Pennsylvania with 58 and West Virginia with 55 lead with 113 of the 245. Kentucky with 26, Ohio with 24, and Illinois with 21 follow.

I have gone into this detail for the increase for the additional coal-mine inspectors because we have often been asked whether or not the additional expenditure is justified. Of course I believe it has been justified, as a review of the rate of fatal and nonfatal accidents since 1942 will attest.

The Federal Coal Mine Inspection Act of May 7, 1941, Public Law 49, 77th Congress, gives Federal coal-mine inspectors the right to make inspections and recommendations but with no power to enforce their recommendations.

The Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, Public Law 552, 82d Congress, amended Public Law 49 of the 77th Congress by giving the Federal coal-mine inspectors authority to control certain dangerous conditions and practices in coal mines that may result in major disasters. Public Law 552 also created a board of review to which the operator may apply for revision or annulment of, and temporary relief from, an order issued by

a Federal coal-mine inspector or the Director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

While the accident rate has diminished since 1942, the first full year that Public Law 49 went into effect, the rate of decrease has been even more pronounced since 1952, when Public Law 552 was enacted.

In the decade of 1940 to 1950 there were 9,931 miners killed in our bituminous mines and 1,721 miners killed in our anthracite mines.

In the 10 years from 1950 to 1960 there were 4,161 miners killed in the bituminous mines and 664 miners killed in the anthracite mines.

In similar fashion the nonfatal accidents have been reduced.

However, during the past 10 years we have had both a reduction in our miners population and in our coal production—which is a factor also in the lowering of the accident rate.

It is also noted that the fatal injuries per million man-hours exposure from 1933 to 1944 varied from 1.31 to 1.23 in the bituminous coal area while in the same period of time the anthracite fatalities varied from 1.49 to 1.06.

There has been a constant decline from 1944 to the present time, with the exception of several years, in the rate of fatalities per million man-hours exposure. For example, in 1959 the anthracite rate went up to 1.64, due principally to the disaster near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., when the Susquehanna River broke into a mine and 12 men lost their lives.

Falls of roof still remain the chief cause of fatal mine accidents, accounting for 50 percent and upward.

A very interesting and noteworthy observation—according to the testimony given our subcommittee—is the number of mines in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. You will note on page 474 of the hearings that there has been an increase in title I mines from 718 in 1954 to 874 in 1958. These are mines which employ a maximum of 14 men.

You will also note that there is a decrease in the number of title II mines from 138 in 1954 to 83 in 1958. Those mines employ more than 14 men—our major operations.

Most of the smaller—title I—mines in the Pennsylvania anthracite area are the so-called independent mines and who in 1958 produced 2,583,015 tons of coal compared to 7,848,801 of the larger producers.

I want to pay tribute to all those engaged in the mining of coal from operators to the miners. As a matter of fact the unfair competition by oil, gas, Government hydropower and imports, aided and abetted by our own Government, has been one of the factors that has caused the curtailment of our sales of coal. The assistance we have given other areas of our country in oil, gas, hydropower, and the TVA has caused a great percentage of our unemployment in the coalfields—not only in the coal industry but in all other fields of our economy.

With a stepped-up program in our coal research policy much can be done to expedite the rehabilitation of those areas because I am convinced that with our

great reserves of coal—all types—the coal industry will again become one of our country's greatest.

While I have devoted a great deal of my time to the problem of our coal dilemma, the Bureau of Mines has continued its work in research in petroleum, natural gas and oil shale. As a matter of fact the program for those and the metals—ferrous, nonferrous, and non-metallic and foreign—will receive the same amount of appropriations for 1961 as they have in 1960.

The new helium plant at Keyes, Okla., was completed in August 1959 and is now producing about 290 million cubic feet of helium a year.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The 1961 estimate for this small agency is \$70,000. The committee allowed it in full as is the same as the current year.

This Board was created by Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress. It has five permanent positions.

Public Law 552 of the 82d Congress and signed by the President July 16, 1952, amended Public Law 49 of the 77th Congress and gives to the Federal coal mine inspectors authority to control certain dangerous conditions and practices in coal mines that may result in major disasters.

The Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review is an agency to which an operator may apply for revision or annulment of, and temporary relief from, an order issued by a Federal coal mine inspector or the director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines pursuant to sections 203 or 206 of the act.

Mr. Chairman, since previous members of our subcommittee have covered most of the other agencies under its jurisdiction I will not comment on them.

May I again urge the adoption of H.R. 10401?

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, by a general understanding our subcommittee ordinarily refrains from praise of either other committee members or the committee staff on the floor. Some time ago, I announced that I would not seek reelection to the House of Representatives, and therefore I will not be serving as a member of this subcommittee in the future. Because of this, I think I am justified in departing from the ordinary committee practice. In doing so, I think I perform a real service. The Members of this House probably already know, but certainly should be reminded again, and the people of the country as a whole, and particularly those from the public lands States of the West, should be informed of the dedicated service rendered by my colleagues on the committee and our committee staff.

Coming, as I do, from one of the so-called public land States, I am particu-

larly sensitive to and appreciative of the effects of this committee's actions and those of the Congress, as far as those 12 States are concerned. The so-called public land States comprise the 11 Western States and Alaska. In these States, an average of more than 50 percent of the land is still held in Federal control, and I think probably an average of over 70 percent of the subsurface or minerals is so held. Realizing that, the impact of how the surface and the subsurface of these lands is managed on the economy and well-being of the people of those States is readily apparent.

Since this area is rich in natural resources and great in land mass, the management and development of the public lands is important to the economic well-being, the security, and particularly the future of the Nation as a whole. As our population increases, we naturally look to this comparatively sparsely populated area as the logical place to take care of that expanding population and still provide an ever higher standard of living for the people of our country.

Many functions for which funds are appropriated under this bill apply to the Nation as a whole, but as to a number of the items for which we appropriate, if not the majority, the immediate impact is only upon the public land States. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and myself are the only members of the subcommittee who come from the public land States. Prior to my serving on this subcommittee, this had always been a matter of concern to me. May I say that my opportunity to serve on the committee has certainly alleviated that concern. The time allowed for consideration of this bill and hearings is necessarily short. The preparation that goes into those hearings, though, is a year-round proposition.

Under the system in which we operate in Congress, when a person receives and accepts a committee assignment, he assumes an obligation to his fellow Members of Congress and to the people of the Nation as a whole, in the particular area of his committee assignment. That in his national responsibility, which is equally important to looking after the particular needs of his district.

The other members of the committee certainly live up to that responsibility in the finest traditions of the Congress. I know of no greater pleasure that I have had in Congress than that of having the opportunity to serve with them.

First, as to the Democrat side of the subcommittee, my vocabulary is not adequate to express my admiration and respect for the job done and the personal qualifications of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], chairman of the subcommittee. Many of the functions of the subcommittee deal with specific problems related to the chairman's district, but over and beyond that, in discharging his duty to the Congress and the Nation, the chairman has traveled every State of the Union and particularly the Western States, and has devoted his time and energies to the discharge of this responsibility far beyond the ordinary call of duty. As a result of his untiring efforts and dedication, I think

I can say without fear of contradiction that no man is better informed as to the importance, the needs, and the shortcomings of the many programs and agencies for which the committee must appropriate. I say in all sincerity that he is a great and dedicated American and that I only wish that all of the people of the Nation, particularly those from the West from which I come, might know and appreciate the service which he renders. He is ably assisted by the other members of the subcommittee on his side of the aisle.

The ranking Republican, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], likewise comes from a non-public-land State. Everything that I have said about the chairman could be said with equal force and equal truth as to the gentleman from Iowa. Through his visitations, by his hard work, his industry and his realization of the importance of these programs to the development of the Nation, he has become familiar with every aspect of the activities covered by this bill in the course of his many years of service on the subcommittee. His dedicated service is appreciated, I know, by his district, but it is my hope that these few remarks may serve to better bring to the attention of the Nation the great value of the service that he performs and the untiring efforts that it requires.

It has also been a great privilege to serve with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], because not only does he meet his national responsibility but, because of his intense concern over the well-being of his district and his constituents, to which the coal industry is so important, he has made a special effort with respect to this. I know of no man who has demonstrated a greater interest or is better informed upon the needs of that industry, or who has given more of himself to the solution of its problems.

It has been indeed my privilege to serve with these fine gentlemen, and I can assure every Member of Congress of the sincere and objective approach that is taken by the subcommittee in satisfying first, the needs of the Nation in general, and second, but equally as important to the western area, the special problems of the public-land States. I think that I can speak for the entire public-land area when I say that their hard work, talents, and consideration are sincerely appreciated.

Personnel has always been a matter of concern to this committee. The committee report this year again reflects our concern. Might I suggest that the practice of the committee itself might well be a guideline at least for the agencies for which appropriations are made in this bill.

I doubt if even very many Members of Congress appreciate that this subcommittee operates with only one full-time staff member and one part-time member. Mr. Gene Wilhelm is regularly assigned to the subcommittee as staff, and he is ably assisted by Mr. Carson Culp, who is regularly assigned to the Public Works Subcommittee. In turn, Mr. Wilhelm assists Mr. Culp as to the Public Works Subcommittee appropriations for reclamation and civil functions

of the Department of the Army. I cannot praise too highly the dedicated service rendered by these gentlemen. They are able, efficient, and tireless in their efforts. The clock means nothing to them, either as to when they go to work or when they finish. In my experience, whenever a question comes up pertaining to the committee work, they are familiar with it, and either have the answer or it is readily forthcoming.

It has been my sincere pleasure to have served with these gentlemen, both my colleagues on the subcommittee and the staff members.

Passing on to the bill itself, I can say without reservation that in my opinion, a good and adequate bill has been reported. In view of the demands upon the resources of our Nation, adequate provision has been made for the programs and agencies covered by the bill. We have made some cuts from the President's recommendations, and they were well considered cuts. The amount left in the bill is adequate to take care of the needs of the Department, the agencies, and the programs, provided it is well handled.

May I first make some general comments. Let me first call your attention to what the committee has to say about personnel, on page 3 of the report. There are justifications for increasing personnel as to additional teacher requirements for the education of the Indian children, which has been covered so adequately by the chairman in his remarks. There is justification for increasing personnel when the workload increases, as in the case of the Outer Continental Shelf oil activity, the sale of timber, increased visitations to recreational areas, and so forth. But this increase of personnel is something that requires particular and continuing attention.

The fight to prevent a growing and all-encompassing bureaucracy will be ever with us. Parkinson's law is a mild statement of the problem. The programs for which money is appropriated in this bill are programs that are key programs, not only to the comfort and economic well-being of the Nation today, but for its future and to the offering of opportunity and progress for an increasing population. I particularly have been concerned that the money appropriated for the program does not get down to accomplishing the purpose for which it is appropriated, but is siphoned off down the drain of bureaucracy. I think the committee is particularly justified in going into a study of the feasibility of reducing personnel in the supervisory areas in Washington and at regional and district level.

Many times I have supported, with good conscience, a higher level of appropriations for various programs, only to find that the money appropriated for a particular program went for personnel increases instead of the program itself, at a level where it really counts. I therefore think that the committee decision to intensively delve into the extent to which money appropriated for a program is sidetracked, either directly or indirectly, into administration and topheavy regional and Washington

staffs. Let me give you three examples, two of which are retrospective and one of which is prospective.

Several years ago, the Wyoming district land office was flooded with applications and the backlog of cases was increasing at an alarming rate. This was before I was a member of this subcommittee. I urged, and the committee appropriated, additional funds for providing, as I remember, six additional employees. However, by the time the cut was taken from this appropriation at Washington and regional level and on down the line, the funds actually getting to the land office were sufficient only to hire one and one-half clerks at the lowest salary level, and was of no particular value in solving the problem.

Last year, we appropriated adequate funds to take care of the research program at the Bureau of Mines station in Laramie, Wyo., but when I pursued this, I found that three full-time research positions and six part-time positions held by university students had been vacated. It is at this level that the real benefit from Bureau of Mines appropriations to the Nation is forthcoming.

During the past recess, I learned that the Bureau of Reclamation, which is not covered by this appropriation bill, was considering buying expensive machine and electronic equipment for performing accounting, budgeting, and personnel functions in a particular office. As I inquired into this, I asked the question: After this expenditure, how many people will be removed from the payroll? The answer was none.

Situations such as this account for the proposition that in many instances, as the appropriations go up, the general beneficial aspects of a program go down and the number of Federal employees or bureaucrats goes up. I am pleased that the committee proposes to make a detailed study with reference to the problem. This is the proper approach, rather than to make cuts without proper background.

The Bureau of Land Management has recently embarked on a general overall program of reducing the number of livestock grazing on the lands under their jurisdiction. This was the outgrowth of a report of the Comptroller General. Testimony coming to our committee, and particularly other investigations which I have made, convinces me that they have made no adequate surveys on which to base any reductions, nor have they even settled upon an accepted and uniform method of making surveys.

The suggestion was made that an additional appropriation of \$100,000 would be required in this year's budget to continue range survey work at even its present level. On looking into this, I am convinced that there are adequate funds available to not only continue range surveys at their present level, but to substantially accelerate the work. I am further convinced that the permittees and the States involved are ready, willing and able to furnish matching funds, thereby reducing the appropriation requirement from the Federal Treasury, if the Bureau of Land Management will only cooperate.

The Taylor Grazing Act has been in effect for 25 years. I can conceive of no justification for making sudden adjustments without adequate range studies, when they can be accomplished in a reasonably short period of time of 2 or 3 years. The Bureau of Land Management, in my opinion, would do well to accept the help that has been offered in accomplishing these studies. To make arbitrary, uninformed cuts which would seriously affect the economy of the Western States and the Nation as a whole for years to come would be unpardonable. I sincerely hope that favorable consideration will be given to this approach.

I would like to say that this bill will foster the multiple use of the public lands of this Nation for the good of the Nation as a whole. That multiple use was first conceived and put into effect, and into writing, by the great President Theodore Roosevelt. They include recreation, mining, timber, and grazing use. We have recognized that there are special areas that should be set aside for recreation. We have recognized that some of these should be in the status of wilderness areas. I have often said that most of the wilderness areas in our part of the country, at least, were set aside by an act of God and not by an act of Congress, and I certainly have stood for their preservation and the guarding of them.

I would like to go over fully the situation that pertains to the various agencies covered by this bill. Time does not permit this. I do, though, particularly want to mention that I think the committee has and must in the future give increasing attention to the rate of expansion and the increase in number of areas administered by the National Park Service.

Because of the fact that both Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, as well as several national monuments, are located in the State of Wyoming, I had an abiding interest in the necessity for improvement of these and all national park areas even before coming to Congress. I therefore concentrated on getting the Mission 66 program moving. Through the cooperation of this subcommittee, on which I did not serve at the time, that was accomplished in 1956. The avowed purpose of that program was to place the existing national parks and monuments in a condition, over a 10-year period of time, that the existing facilities would be brought up to standard and would be augmented to the point that they would adequately accommodate the increase in visitors as of the year 1966.

At that time, the cost of such a program was estimated at \$459 million. Due to the additions to the park system since July 1, 1955, that cost has gone up by \$105,659,000. I respectfully refer you to page 931 of the committee hearings. It behooves this committee, the legislative committee, and every Member of Congress to be ever watchful that we do not allow empire building and the natural tendency of a bureau to expand to create something which we cannot support and something which would destroy the laudable initial purpose of Mission

66, which is of such important to the Nation as a whole.

Some concern has been expressed about the cut in the appropriation for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. May I simply say in this regard that this cut, I think, is justified and will accomplish a twofold purpose. It was originally represented to the legislative committee that the staff of this Commission would total 18 members, plus necessary stenographic and clerical personnel. Already the staff is up to 30 persons, and if the increases requested in this budget had been granted, it would have gone to 48. Twenty-nine of them would have been scheduled to receive a salary of \$10,000 or more. That is, I believe, unnecessary and was never envisioned. Furthermore, the saving of the \$230,000 this year is necessary, in my opinion, for the Commission to have left within its total authorization of \$2,500,000, enough money to accomplish its work and report to the Congress, as required by law, during fiscal year 1962.

May I again say that this was my first opportunity to meet the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Laurance Rockefeller. I was very much impressed by his approach to the problems of the Commission and his ideas. As a result of our committee hearings and conversations with him, I have much greater confidence in the objectiveness and practicability of the studies, if his suggestions and ideas are followed.

In closing, may I call attention to the fact that here again, we have the example of paying the price for backdoor spending; \$4,156,450 of the increase above last year's appropriation is accounted for by the fact that this Congress passed legislation making available without appropriation the Federal hunting stamp revenue for particular purposes. I do not say that this purpose should not be satisfied, but I do say that when we pass the legislation, we must expect to pay the price.

I again say that this is a well-considered bill and one that you can confidently and with pride support. It might not be all we would like to have in particular areas, but considering the overall budget demands as a whole, it is adequate. The measure to which the appropriation accomplishes the programs and purposes which you have a right to expect will depend on how effectively the funds are used. It is my sincere hope that increasing attention will be paid to getting the money down to the field level and to accomplishing these purposes. Insofar as I can, in my present capacity or any other, I intend to work continuously for improvement in the utilization of funds and the accomplishment of this purpose.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to support the action of the House Committee on Appropriations in eliminating certain funds for the purchase of land for parks in northern Virginia and other sections of the Washington metropolitan area. Since this reduction in appropriations

affects my own district, I realize that this is an almost unheard of thing to do on the floor of this House, that rather it is considered natural for any Member of Congress automatically to support any proposed appropriation and to oppose any reduction of appropriation of Federal funds for his own congressional district. I might add that this has normally and consistently been my own position.

However, in this instance, I rise to agree with the recent action by the Appropriations Committee in eliminating some \$2 million in funds for the purchasing of parks in the metropolitan area of Washington. I take this position fully realizing that political repercussions are possible, but I do not think they are likely if my position is fully understood by the people I have the honor of representing in Congress.

I believe that the best way of fully stating my position in this regard is to refer to a letter that I have sent to the governing bodies of all the communities in the 10th Congressional District of Virginia, who allegedly would benefit if this cut in appropriations were restored.

The letter is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 16, 1960.
The Honorable Mayor and Members of the
City Council,
Alexandria, Va.
The County Board of Arlington, Va.
The Board of County Supervisors of Fairfax County, Va.

GENTLEMEN: Reference is made to the recent action on the part of the House Committee on Appropriations in which funds for the purchase of land for parks in northern Virginia and other sections of Metropolitan Washington were eliminated. Accompanying this action by the House Committee on Appropriations was a statement that the people of northern Virginia are among the highest income per capita in the United States and should be able to provide their own parks and playgrounds without Federal assistance. I agree with this statement and strongly feel that our communities should take care of their local problems insofar as possible, without depending upon Federal subsidy and handout. I am, therefore, taking the position that we should not insist upon restoration of these funds for the following reasons:

1. I believe that the people of northern Virginia, along with the overwhelming majority of the American people, want to bring our fiscal house into order. This is corroborated by the returns to my recent questionnaire, in which nearly 80 percent of those who answered the question: "Do you favor emphasis on a balanced budget in the coming year?" answered "Yes." If we are going to balance the budget and still maintain an adequate defense program we must reduce or eliminate all unnecessary and controllable domestic spending. This can only be done through the full cooperation of our local communities in reducing demands for Federal handouts and subsidies for projects that are properly a local responsibility. I fully realize that this may cause some temporary hardships in some local communities and disappointment to some of our citizens groups, but if we believe in fiscal responsibility at the Federal level, all communities and all citizens must join in a combined effort to accomplish it.

2. The Federal Government is the major industry in the Washington metropolitan area, and as such has a definite responsibility

ity to the communities comprising the area. However, as I have repeatedly emphasized, the obligations of the Federal Government to our local communities are due to the fact that it is the major industry, and more particularly because it is a nontaxpaying industry, and not—and I repeat, not—because it is a paternalistic Federal Government. Since the Federal Government does not pay taxes such as would be paid by private industry of comparable size, it is right and reasonable that there should be compensating contributions in lieu of taxes to help our local communities to absorb some of the cost of projects necessitated in major part by the growth of the Federal Government in our area. Legitimate Federal contributions for this purpose include such important items as payments to impacted areas for the construction and maintenance of schools, from which northern Virginia has received benefits or has allocations for the current fiscal year amounting to over \$40 million; the construction of bridges, highways, and other transportation facilities, the major portion of which in northern Virginia has been paid for by the Federal Government; the construction of our major airports as well as all access roads to it and all necessary water and sewage facilities needed to serve it as well as the surrounding area, involving expenditures of about \$20 million; assistance in water supply and river-pollution abatement; development of an orderly transportation and communication program for the metropolitan area of Washington; as well as others where the problem is created by expanding Federal activities.

We should not, however, expect the Federal Government to do everything for us. Among those things that I believe we can and should take care of ourselves are: internal programs such as police and fire protection; storm sewers; curbing and gutters; sidewalks; improvement and maintenance of secondary streets and local roads; parks; playgrounds; local sewage and water supply.

3. I strongly feel that if we insist on Federal assistance whenever and wherever possible for all forms of local projects, we are very apt to develop a reputation as being out for all we can get, regardless of need, and thereby weaken our case before Congress when we attempt to ask the Congress to meet the just and legal obligations outlined in item 2 above. Certainly you, as public officials concerned with the problem of allocating public funds, know that there is a tendency on the part of those particularly interested in one aspect of community problems to think of legislation concerning their particular interest as something special and apart from the great mass of other legislation under consideration. As you know, this simply is not true, especially for legislation involving expenditure of money. There is only so much to be spent, and its allocation must be determined by careful study and negotiation by the responsible authorities.

As your Congressman, I cannot cry "wolf" too often in seeking relatively small and less essential appropriations without running the risk of being disregarded when I seek my colleagues' votes for appropriations much more essential to the citizens of the District. I should like to point out that we still have a fight ahead of us to obtain appropriations this year for the aid to impacted areas school construction and maintenance program, which involves several million dollars for the 10th district this year, and it will not be an easy fight.

4. I should make it clear, however, that my position on the Capper-Cramton Act in this instance is not taken because the amounts involved are relatively small compared to other legislation that is or may be pending. It goes much deeper than that. I was quoted as saying that aid for parks "gets a little into chiseling," and I was correctly quoted so far as the words themselves go.

However, as is so often the case, these words seem to have been interpreted to mean thing that were never intended. They have been interpreted to mean, for example, that I am opposed to the Federal Government assuming responsibility for legitimate conservation and preservation projects to retain adequate open spaces and to protect our wildlife and watersheds within or adjacent to our rapidly growing Washington metropolitan area.

I did not mean this in any sense of the word. On the contrary, I would support and advocate even greater assumption of Federal responsibility for legitimate conservation projects. In the solution of such projects that transcend our local jurisdiction lines, I believe that the State and Federal Governments should take the initiative and in many cases bear 100 percent instead of one-third of the costs, and I not only would support, but would sponsor legislation to that effect. By the same token, I believe the local jurisdictions should take the initiative and bear the total expense of local parks and playgrounds to be used primarily by local citizens; that, indeed, it should be a matter of local pride to do so.

I am deeply concerned by what seems to be a growing tendency on the part of the people of this great Nation to accept as their due the benefits they receive from government. Instead of being grateful for benefits received, all too many of us seem angry that these benefits are not greater. In our own area, the tendency seems to be to complain constantly about the Federal Government, to talk of it as if it were some sort of monster without a single redeeming feature. I would like to say that, although I do not consider the Federal Government an unmixed blessing to our communities, I certainly do not consider it an unmixed evil. Not only do most of us derive our livings either directly through salaries, or indirectly from business which these salaries make possible, but the Federal Government directly pays up to 100 percent for many facilities that any other community would have to pay for itself. If there were not a single Federal agency in the area, we still would have to have some sort of airport and we would still need some bridges, just to mention two of the more obvious things.

It has always been my position to work closely with the governments of my local communities in all programs and I expect to continue to do so. I hope, therefore, my statement of policy as outlined above will not be inconsistent with what is in the best interest of our communities. Yet, I am convinced that the time has come for us to outline and define clearly what the areas of Federal responsibility and obligation are. Having defined them, we then can legitimately insist that the Federal Government fulfill its obligations. On the other hand, responsibilities and obligations which are solely our own should be met by our local communities, and we should reject Federal handouts or subsidies in meeting them.

Sincerely yours,

JOEL T. BROYHILL,
Member of Congress.

I wish to repeat that I will not knowingly insist upon Federal appropriations for my constituents which are not properly a Federal responsibility. I believe that it is the moral responsibility of every Member of this body to exert every effort to reduce unnecessary and needless Federal expenditures for domestic purposes whenever possible even though it may hurt a little back home. This in no wise alters my right and duty to fight for Federal appropriations when I feel such appropriations are a moral and legal responsibility of the Federal Government

to our communities. Since the Federal Government is the chief industry of this area, there are many ways in which the Government is responsible to the metropolitan area of Washington.

I do not feel that the development of parks and playgrounds for our communities is a Federal responsibility and obligation and, therefore, I support the position of the Appropriations Committee in eliminating these items from the budget.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may desire to the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. FOST].

Mrs. FOST. Mr. Chairman, first I wish to commend the committee members for the excellent job they have performed in bringing this appropriation measure to the floor. I know it has been a tedious and arduous task. I am a member of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and I should like to ask the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], what prompted the committee to cut \$230,000 from the Commission's budget request?

Mr. KIRWAN. Because we wanted to put it to better use, such as fire control, Indian education, and so forth. We allowed the Commission an increase of \$100,000 over the 1960 appropriation and the bill also includes \$1,850,000 for recreation planning by the Forest Service and Park Service which will contribute to the work of the Commission.

Mrs. FOST. I am concerned about this cut, because it will necessitate a substantial modification of our work plans.

Mr. KIRWAN. We cut it out simply because we did not see the need to increase the staff from 30 employees to 48, or to pay all the high salaries they requested.

Mrs. FOST. I would say to the gentleman, we may, and yet we may not need so many people. If it appears that we do need additional staff, then I would strongly urge that the discretion be left to the Commission. As you know there are four Members of the House and four Senators who serve on the Commission, and I would hope the funds could be made available so the Commission will be free to exercise its duties in the most efficient manner possible.

The 38 people currently authorized represent a basic organization. Several more specialists of one sort or another will probably be needed during the next fiscal year which represents the most intensive phase of our work. In answer to the committee's question, therefore, I say we may need more people to do the kind of job Congress envisioned in establishing this Commission.

But I offer the committee this assurance: The congressional members of the Commission will continue to see that care will be exercised in the matter of hiring additional staff members.

I thank the gentleman for his reply.

(Mrs. FOST asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given

permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, the people of Montana appreciate the committee action in increasing Forest Service budget requests for reforestation, soil and water, forest fire protection, revegetation, and range improvement.

The \$400,000 increase for reforestation is of particular interest to Montana, where almost 341,000 acres of national forest need planting. At the present rate, it will take 150 years to finish the job.

We regret, however, that these increases came at the expense of a reduction in the recreation program at a time when the use of national forest recreation areas continues to race ahead of facilities. The Committee wisely noted an urgent need to provide camping facilities for the increased number of visitors in voting increased funds for additional camp and picnic facilities in our national parks. And it is my hope that the other body will at least restore the cut in recreational facilities in our forests.

As a cosponsor of Public Law 85-470, which set up the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, I was disappointed that the Committee saw fit to cut the budget request by \$230,000. The Commission is in the process of taking the first inventory of this Nation's recreation resources. Out of this inventory will come programs to assure that the facilities will be there when we need them.

To the extent that this cut curtails work on either the inventory or on planning we are doing a disservice not only to our people, turning in increasing numbers to the outdoors for recreation, but also to the business community which serves them.

The recommended budget estimate of \$30 million for construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails is an increase of \$2 million over this year. Together with permanent appropriation of 10 percent of national forest receipts, and the planned road construction by timber purchasers under timber sales contracts will provide for a \$91 million program next year.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN].

(Mr. ULLMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission I am concerned about the committee's report with respect to that Commission.

The cut in funds of almost 20 percent will force us to curtail our study program by more than 20 percent. As there are certain fixed costs that cannot be cut, the study program must bear the brunt of the cost.

The committee pointed out that its action was taken because the Park Service and the Forest Service are also spending significant amounts on recreation planning. These funds are being spent largely in connection with the land management responsibilities of these agen-

cies. ORRRC was established by us to plan broad-based programs for the entire country and for all the people.

We need a long-range national recreational program and policy. This Commission was created for that purpose and if it does a good job, expenditures in the years ahead will be on a sounder and more prudent basis.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I deeply regret that the House Appropriations Committee did not see fit to augment the President's inadequate budgetary request for Federal cooperative funds for fire control, reforestation, and management of State and private forests, in line with the recommendations of the National Association of State Foresters.

The administration may try, if it will, to justify on the grounds of "fiscal responsibility" its pursuit of a policy of niggardliness with Federal funds for the support of this and other worthwhile conservation programs, but I for one, will not be a party to the perpetuation of a policy which would deprive future generations of the opportunity, indeed of their birthright, to enjoy the fruits of our forest resources.

It has been said—and I think most appropriately—that we of the present generation are not in a final sense the owners of our national resources. We are really but the guardians of this rich and priceless heritage, trustees to act in our own generation to preserve these resources for the enjoyment and benefit of all generations to come.

It is our moral obligation to maintain and preserve that heritage. Daniel Webster's own words to this effect have been immortalized by their inscription on a tablet over the chair of the Speaker:

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

That this budgetary item involves the preservation of some privately owned forests, by no means implies that no public interest is here involved to justify the use or expenditure of Federal funds. For one thing, a substantial portion of these forests which would share in the benefits of this cooperative program, are State-owned. As a matter of fact, only one-third of Colorado's timberland is in the hands of private landowners. But private or State-owned, there are many other values besides timber which are inextricably involved—which suggest that an inherent and basic public interest is clearly involved. Among other values which attach to this program and which make it a matter of public concern are water supply and protection of watersheds, wild game and sports, as well as scenery and recreation.

The State foresters are unanimous in their opinion that the present program is inadequate and they have requested

the following increases: Fire control on State and private forests, from \$10,-087,000 to \$20 million; forestry management, from \$1,543,000 to \$2.5 million; cooperative tree planting, from \$290,000 to \$1 million.

The largest amount by far is for forest fire control and understandably. The danger of forest fires due to prolonged dryness is extremely great in the West. The toll in recent years has been very heavy. I have seen these forests that have been burned over. The loss they represent in timber alone—that can never be recovered—is staggering.

Nor can it be correctly assumed that the States are too eager to relinquish their share of the financial responsibility as a result of Federal participation. Indeed, the facts bear out that the reverse is true, and that the States have increased their outlays for these activities substantially since the Federal Government has entered the field. On page 14 of the House committee's report on the Interior Department appropriation for 1960, the committee had this to say:

This program was undertaken in 1924 to encourage the planting of trees on inadequately stocked State and private forest lands. Since that time the financial responsibility assumed by the States and private owners has increased to the point where the Federal cost share is now only about 10 percent.

I earnestly trust that the House will approve an expansion of funds for this triple-pronged program of cooperation in the prudent and provident management of our State and private forest lands, and that the Senate will concur in this action.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUIGLEY].

(Mr. QUIGLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to invite the attention of the Members to the fact that the pending measure proposes to continue the status quo as far as the "second battle of Gettysburg" is concerned.

The committee report makes clear that Congress has not changed from the position it adopted last year, that before any Federal moneys can be spent to acquire additional Civil War lands at Gettysburg or anywhere else the local communities involved must enact appropriate zoning ordinances to protect these national monuments from commercial encroachment.

Since such a zoning ordinance is under study but not yet enacted in the Gettysburg area, this means that unless and until such a zoning order is adopted, the Park Service cannot acquire additional lands at Gettysburg.

I will not prolong this discussion, Mr. Chairman, except to express the hope that by this time next year a workable solution to the problems we face at Gettysburg will have been the reward of the many men of good will in and out of all levels of government who are now earnestly seeking a solution.

(Mrs. MAY (at the request of Mr. JENSEN) was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that the Appropriations Committee has allowed funds for education and welfare service in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the amount of the budget estimate of \$63,669,000. This is an increase in the 1960 appropriation, and the increase includes \$2,500,000 to provide for education of an additional 2,850 Indian pupils, and also provides additional funds for the adult vocational training program and for employee health benefit costs. These funds give great impetus to the hope that so many of us have had for the betterment of the economic condition of the Indian people. With this wholehearted cooperation of our Federal Government with the State agencies and the communities and the tribes themselves, I predict fulfillment of our desire for vast improvement in Indian community life.

Indian and governmental leaders have long recognized lack of educational opportunities and failure to take advantage of opportunities as one of the biggest handicaps of these people, but, with this further help from our Federal Government, the recent encouraging progress will continue. In recent school years, more and more Indian young people from tribes in my State of Washington have been attending institutions of higher learning, and, in the last 2 years, the number of such students from the three Northwest States has more than doubled. This could not have happened without this help from our Government.

Programs of vocational training and relocation conducted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs have also had a marked impact on the ability of many Indians to improve their economic situation.

For these reasons, I want to commend the committee on its action in allowing these funds, and I hope the Congress will recognize the urgent need for final approval.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. NORBLAD].

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend and thank the members of the Appropriations Committee for approving \$82,890 to provide for continued work on Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oregon. These funds will take care of most of the remaining construction work, roads, and so forth, and next year we can look forward to completion of this historic national memorial, Fort Clatsop, such an important site in the famous Lewis and Clark expedition. In time Fort Clatsop National Memorial will be visited by people from all over the United States, and I am sure the members of the Appropriations Committee are deserving of much credit for their recognizing this fact by approving funds for this national memorial.

(Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say in conclusion that this committee has over the years been very diligent in going into all of the budget requests

which have come before the committee from the Interior Department. We have held appropriations down to the minimum required which would still permit good administration of all the different agencies and which are many, in the Interior Department. This is a very important department. It deals almost entirely with the national resources and the wealth that springs from those resources. Revenues from the sale of timber and from mineral and oil leases for several past years has amounted to an average of almost one-half billion dollars annually.

It is a privilege and a pleasure to serve on this committee with our chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and the other members of the committee. I take this occasion to thank Gene Wilhelm the clerk of the committee and his assistants, who give yeoman service year in and year out to this great and important task of assisting the Committee on Appropriations in the great responsibility we have, a responsibility which in the final analysis is the responsibility of every Member of the Congress of the United States.

I appreciate the sentiment which is always evidenced by the Members of this House when our bill comes to the floor. This bill is not often, in fact, it is very rarely, amended to any marked degree for obvious reasons. The reason is that we do our fighting back of closed doors and when the bill finally comes out of committee after the markup it comes to the floor by unanimous consent, with full agreement by every member.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleagues for the courtesies they have shown this committee today. We shall continue to operate in a manner befitting the responsibility we owe the American people, as their hired men.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, in testimony presented to our distinguished Committee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, I appealed for the most generous Federal appropriation possible for cooperative forestry programs, and I would again like to express my deep interest in obtaining adequate funds for these vital programs. I realize that many demands have been made on our Committee on Appropriations, and I certainly am sympathetic with the need to keep our budget balanced. However, I believe that funds spent for forestry appropriations are repaid, and will make it possible for us to make money for our Federal Government rather than be a drain on it.

First of all, may I point out that, insofar as cooperative forestry fire control is concerned, the Batelle Memorial Institute was employed to make a nationwide unbiased survey relative to cooperative forestry fire control efforts. This research organization reaffirmed the concept that the Federal Government should share 40 percent to 60 percent of the cost of forest fire control, and recommended that \$15 million to \$20 million of additional Federal funds be appropriated. Twenty years ago, Florida received about 45 percent of its fire control funds under the CM-2 law; now Florida receives only

about 17 percent. Florida still has about 3 million acres of forest land not under protection. Last year 22 percent of this unprotected acreage was burned by destructive wildfires while only three-tenths of 1 percent burned on the 17 million acres under protection.

I should like also respectfully to point out the great value of cooperative forest management programs. The small woodlands of the Nation show poor forest management practices. These facts were brought out in the recent Timber Resources Review, with more than half of the Nation's woodlands in these small holdings. The Farm Forester or Service Forester program works with the small woodland owners in planting, thinning, measuring, and marketing of their small woodlands. Florida obtains less than 20 percent Federal matching assistance while it would be possible to qualify for 50 percent under the law if the appropriation were increased. Additional Federal funds would help the States do a better woodland management job, particularly on the small holdings throughout the State and Nation.

Insofar as cooperation in nursery production is concerned, may I respectfully submit that a number of States with small nursery production and slow growth of seedlings greatly need Federal assistance in furthering their nursery and planting programs. Florida, however, with its 135 million annual production of tree seedlings, is able to operate its nurseries on receipts from sale of seedlings.

I would also like to call to the attention of my colleagues the U.S. Forest Service's Southeastern Forestry Research Center at Lake City, Fla., and say how proud I am to have this facility in my district. The work out at the Olustee Experimental Forest is a well-known showplace where foresters and scientists from all over America and from many parts of the world come to see the latest developments in timber management and naval stores. I sincerely hope that the necessary funds for the complete program visualized by this fine research center be provided.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I will begin my remarks by congratulating my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and the Committee on Appropriations for what we all know to be a sincere effort to strike a realistic medium between requests for Federal funds and the amounts that can judiciously be spent.

Personally, I am very pleased to see in the bill before us today that the Committee has seen fit to allow appropriations totaling \$121,650 for three Florida wildlife preserves.

I am disappointed, however, to see the President's budget request for \$450,000 for acquisition of private property in the Florida Everglades National Park is not included specifically. It is my understanding that the bill before us calls for appropriation of a total of \$410,000 for national park land acquisition throughout the Nation—except for some projects specifically mentioned. This does not augur well for a solution to the

serious problem with regard to Florida Everglades National Park.

My colleagues will recall that on July 2, 1958, the Congress permanently fixed the boundaries of this great park after more than a quarter-century of dispute, and in so doing included in the official park area thousands of acres of privately-owned property.

Today there are 99,206 acres of privately owned property within the park; the owners are seriously hampered in developing or selling their holdings; but they must pay property taxes on them. This certainly is an inequitable arrangement, which would be corrected if Congress would make available the money for Government purchase.

Full and proper development of the park, complete and efficient wildlife management are slowed. Furthermore, many individuals are suffering hardship because their properties are tied up. I hope that the needed funds as per the budget request will be included prior to final congressional action.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, concerning the amount of the appropriations under this bill to our Forest Service, I regret that the committee for the reasons they have outlined could not see their way clear under present fiscal conditions to allowing a higher appropriation for national forests. The Department of Agriculture's "Program for the National Forests," or, as it is more popularly known, "Operation Multiple Use," has received a great unison of support throughout this country.

This national forest program which includes some 9,700,000 acres of national forest lands in our State, proposes to accelerate our efforts to meet the demands and needs of our people.

When I was back in my district in the State of Washington this last fall, I had an opportunity of seeing this program of multiple use in action. Therefore, I know from firsthand experience that this is not just a theoretical plan on paper, but is an action program which is being implemented, and, even though in its pilot stages in many areas, we are beginning to get outstanding results. This program will have a primary impact in the years ahead in my part of the country, because Gifford Pinchot, Colville, Kaniksu, Mount Baker, Okanogan, Olympic, Snoqualmie, Umatilla, and Wenatchee—all names of national forests, are wholly or partially in my own State of Washington. Under the "Program for the National Forests," the Washington forests along with 139 others are slated to participate in the proposed action plan to vigorously step up the development, protection and management of the 181 million acres of national forest resources. The program has aroused widespread support among not only conservationists directly concerned with national forest resources but thousands of hunters, fishermen, picknickers, and other recreationing Americans who use the national forests.

The "Program of the National Forests" or "Operation Multiple Use" as many prefer to call it, is no "quickie" affair. It has been carefully developed over the years, is soundly based and has been

thoroughly considered. It is an investment in one of America's soundest commodities—its natural resources. With 87 percent of the national forest lands located in the West, the national forest program is destined to have a major impact in the West.

Basing our thinking on the fact that our renewable forest resources must be used, conserved and made to last forever, this broad scale program establishes long range national forest objectives beamed at the year 2000. An interim action program meshing in with the long-range plan, spells out what needs to be done in the next 10 to 15 years toward meeting current needs and attaining the long-range objectives.

The interim program is geared to satisfy the needs of the short-term period and to prepare the national forest system to contribute its fair share to the national well being at the end of the century.

Briefly here is what it calls for:

First. More outdoor recreation for more millions. Forest Service research analysts predict that national forest recreation visits will leap from the 68.5 million visits experienced in 1958 to 130 million by 1969. Let me give you an example of the fabulous growth of outdoor recreation use on the national forests: In 1958 the forests had 40 million more recreation visits than they had in 1947. In 1958 recreation visits to national forests exceeded total recreation visits to the national park system by 10 million. The program outlines broad activity to expand, improve, and maintain thousands of national forest recreation facilities now in existence or to be built.

Second. Better hunting and fishing on the national forests to accommodate the dramatically increasing number of Americans seeking outdoor sport on the streams, lakes, and trails of the national forests. It is getting harder and harder to find suitable places to hunt or fish that are not posted. To illustrate the mounting hunter and fisherman pressure, in 1958 there were 13 million more hunter and fisherman visits to the national forests than in 1947. Here are some of the major program projects designed to provide more fish and more game for the sportsman: (a) Improve food and cover on 1.5 million acres of key national forest wildlife areas and develop openings, food patches and lanes in dense forest and brush stands; (b) stabilize banks, plant cover and improve the channels of 7,000 miles of fishing streams and 56,000 acres of national forest lakes; (c) complete national forest wildlife habitat management plans for all national forests and strengthen cooperation with State game and fish departments.

Third. More and better water. Water is one of the most basic needs of our people. If we were to measure our Nation's total water use on a per capita basis, we would find that we use more water today than we have ever used before. Then consider the fact that each year we have several million additional people using water. There is no question about it. We need more water; we need better water. The national forest pro-

gram calls for stepped-up watershed management and protection to increase the quantity and improve the quality of water yields.

Among the national forest water projects outlined in the program are field surveys to inventory water supplies and soil conditions; work to stabilize 10,000 miles of gullies and channels; the halting of sheet erosion on 1.3 million acres; control of erosion on 14,000 miles of roads and trails; the construction of 535 upstream flood control structures and the control of stream pollution on 170 projects. These and other projects should help insure and protect national forest water supplies. It is interesting to note here that 1,800 towns and cities get their water from the national forests. In the West 50 percent of streamflow comes from the national forests. Every dollar spent to increase the production of national forest water and improve its quality will be of benefit to the people of the West.

Fourth. More wood for the Nation. There's hardly a person that would dispute the old saying that wood is with us from the cradle to the grave. It is with us everywhere—in the clothes we wear, in the furniture within our homes, in the houses we live in; in our books, newspapers and in our personal family documents—our marriage licenses, our birth certificates, our deeds, and even in our mortgages. It is estimated that there are 6000 uses for wood. It has been proven in times of war and emergency that a nation with an ample supply of wood has the material within its forests that can be used as an effective substitute for numerous critically needed metals, minerals, chemicals, and it can even be converted into food for man and animal. Our scientists have found ways to make a complete meal for man out of wood. In a more recent development the abundant southern pine tree has been made to yield a lubricating oil which is very effective in modern engines which operate at extremely high temperatures. Then, looking at the other end of the scale, man has yet to find a suitable substitute for the wooden railroad tie. God forbid that we have an atomic war, but should it occur and should our cities be decimated, our survivors could turn to our more remotely located forests for refuge until it is safe to return to the cities. All this has convinced me that it is imperative that a resource as valuable as our forests must be given the best of care.

Now what does the national forest program propose to do for wood production? It proposes to increase the annual national forest tree harvest from 7 to 11 billion board feet through more intensified sustained-yield management of present timber stands, and by growing more and better trees, reducing disease, insect and fire losses and by improving utilization. Just in case you are wondering what 11 billion board feet stacks up to—with this amount of lumber you could build 1,100,000 5-room wooden dwellings. That is almost enough to house all the inhabitants of Chicago; and that is a lot of lumber. In this connection it is well to note that the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Agri-

culture Agency that manages the national forests, grows trees and sells them when they are ready for harvest. This timber is sold to the highest bidders in the lumbering industry. About a year ago the Forest Service took in its billionth dollar in national forest receipts—most of which came from the sale of timber. Although it took the Service more than 50 years to achieve the billion-dollar-income mark, the Service expects to reach its second billion-dollar mark in about 10 years. Not all this money went back to the Federal Treasury. Twenty-five percent was returned to the counties for local schools and roads and an additional 10 percent was spent on local national forest roads.

The value of the national forest timber cut in fiscal year 1959 was almost \$114 million. There are several major projects proposed in the national forest program to produce more and better quality wood. They include the increased salvage and sale of stagnant timber stands and dead, dying and diseased trees as well as the seeding or planting of 3.3 million acres. The improvement of 11 million acres of young timber stands by pruning, weeding, thinning and by planting recently burned areas is planned. The program also calls for the completion of up to date inventories for commercial forest lands and timber management plans for all national forests. The national forest trees and tree-land are there. They need this extra shot in the arm to achieve optimum timber production.

Fifth. Better range; better grazing. To us western people the raising of livestock is a high priority business. Better range means better grazing. Another important feature of the program for the national forests provides for improving the range resource to achieve sustained high-level forage production and better watershed conditions through intensified management, better range practices and more balanced use. The program aims to make more lands available for grazing under conditions that promote individual and community stability. Included are plans to construct 18,000 miles of fences and 9,500 water facilities; plans to bring forage capacity and range use into balance as rapidly as practicable; plans to restore desirable vegetation and control poisonous plants on 4.4 million acres; and plans to complete and keep current range analyses and management plans on all national forest grazing allotments. Implementing the grazing phase of the program could elevate national forest grazing to where the land, livestock, and ranchers would all benefit—a most desirable objective.

While the comprehensive national forest program provides for accelerated treatment and use of the basic forest resources—water, wildlife, wood, recreation, timber and the range—the objective of meeting interim needs and preparing the national forests for the year 2000 will also require expansion of supporting national forest activities. Here are some of the other things the program proposes to accomplish: It intends to intensify forest protection in its broadest senses; this includes protection against

forest fires, insects, and diseases. It intends to expand the national forest road system, adjust boundaries, and consolidate national forest ownership. It proposes to build essential structures and secure the equipment needed to do the job. It plans to hasten forestry research.

In summary I would like to say that Secretary of Agriculture Benson's "Program for the National Forests" is a large scale multiple use operation designed to meet one of the immediate challenges of our time—the mounting pressure of people upon the national forest resources. It gives promise of substantial direct financial returns to the Nation. Cash receipts could double in 10 to 15 years, rising to \$210 million annually. Annual payments from national forest receipts to local counties for schools and county roads would likewise increase. The capital value of national forest lands, timber and forage would expand by about a billion dollars.

Then, there are great secondary and intangible benefits. The tremendous soil and water values which would accrue from this program cannot be measured in dollars. Nor can the personal pleasure, relaxation, and spiritual satisfaction additional millions of hunters, fishermen, campers, picknickers and other Americans would derive from national forests be gaged in dollars.

The program for the national forests or "Operation Multiple Use," as many prefer to call it, is an investment designed to continue to secure the future of America's national forest resources and to make them serve the people of our Nation better than ever before.

While I feel that the actual dollars and cents investment that we make here today in passing this Forest Service item under the Department of Interior budget does not allow us to go ahead with this outstanding program as quickly as would seem justified by the return we can expect, I still commend the Committee for the increases it has made. I hope this stands as a recognition on the part of Congress of the vast importance of "Operation Multiple Use," and that it implies continued and increasing appropriation support in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Departmental offices
Office of Saline Water
Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, \$1,355,000.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, at his press conference last Wednesday President Eisenhower was asked about the school support bill passed by the Senate. His reply included these words:

I do not believe the Federal Government ought to be in the business of paying a local official.

I call the attention of the committee to the fact that the bill under considera-

tion, the appropriation bill for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, including the Forest Service, provides money to help pay the salaries of at least 95,653 local officials.

Under the Clarke-McNary Act, the Federal Government helps the States pay the salaries of at least 94,553 local officials. They include 533 farm foresters, State employed, who work with farmers on forestry problems, 6,000 permanent and 88,000 temporary employees in the cooperative fire control program.

Under the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts, the Federal Government helps pay, 1,100 officials in the State fish and game departments of all 50 States.

Now I favor the use of Federal tax funds for paying these local officials, and schoolteachers, too. But I suggest that before action on this bill in the other body, the President be asked to make his position clear. Does he want these local officials to receive Federal funds, or does he want them taken off the Federal payroll?

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order? If not, the Chair will recognize Members to offer amendments.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 38, line 3, insert the following and renumber the lines accordingly:

"TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purpose designed to support or defeat legislation proposed or pending before Congress."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, we also on this side accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and re-

lated agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, be passed.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN PROBLEMS

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 82, extending the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems.

I might state that I have mentioned this matter to the Speaker. The resolution merely continues the existence of the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems for a few months longer. I have cleared this with the ranking member on the Committee on Rules and with the committee.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems created by House Concurrent Resolution 172, agreed to August 29, 1957, is hereby continued through September 30, 1960.

SEC. 2. The joint committee is hereby authorized to make expenditures from February 1, 1960, through September 30, 1960, which shall not exceed \$25,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the joint committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COFFIN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this going to cost any additional money?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think a small amount, which will come out of the contingent fund of the Senate. There will be no obligation on the House fund.

Mr. GROSS. How much longer will this continue the life of the Commission?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. We very much hope that with this resolution its work will be completed in the next 2 or 3 months.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution. The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL ROMULO RETURNS

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I know it is of great interest to all of the Members of the House of Representatives, that Gen. Carlos P. Romulo has been returned to the United States as the Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines. General Romulo is a former colleague of ours here in the House. Many of us know him well, and we who know him well valued his friendship greatly. In the many years of his public service in the interests of the Philippine people, General Romulo has become one of the great statesmen of the world. He is highly respected everywhere. His integrity, sincerity, courage, and untiring energy, has made him a statesman of great dependability. As friends of his we are delighted he is back with us, and that we will have the advantage of his wise counsel in the many great problems involving the Asiatic people.

Last December, following diplomatic protocol to resign his post after the recent national election in the Philippines, General Romulo went to Manila. He tendered his resignation because he thought it was only right that after the election the President should have complete freedom in selecting an Ambassador to the United States. President Carlos P. Garcia has shown great confidence in General Romulo by reappointing him Ambassador to the United States of the Republic of the Philippines, and sending him back here to Washington to continue his brilliant representation of the Philippine people. Since 1952, General Romulo has, with outstanding ability and great patriotism and with great honor, represented the Philippine people. Certainly the Government of the Philippines should be congratulated for returning General Romulo to Washington.

General Romulo, with his wide knowledge of international affairs and his particular knowledge of the problems of the Republic of the Philippines, as well as those of Asia in general, has won the respect and esteem of the United States, as well as that of all the free nations of the world. He has represented his country with consummate tact and skill, he has defended the interests of the Philippine people with firmness and vigor. All

who know General Romulo know of his great courtesy and admire him for his patriotism, and for always upholding and so effectively presenting and arguing for everything that he believes is best for the Republic of the Philippines and its people.

As the Resident Commissioner, many of us have seen him in action here on the floor of the House of Representatives, and we know of his great ability. We have heard him in the General Assembly of the United Nations as a delegate. Many times he has come to us personally to present the position of his country in regard to a particular problem and to plead his country's cause. The Philippine people could have no more untiring, persistent, and competent spokesman than General Romulo. The Republic of the Philippines is indeed extremely fortunate to have this distinguished gentleman as their envoy to the United States.

As a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs I know personally how tirelessly General Romulo has worked to benefit and help veterans of the Philippines. Together we have had long discussions about the problems of the veterans of the Philippines. He has closely followed every legislative measure affecting them. His determined interest, his complete knowledge, his overwhelming desire to help the Filipino veterans, is admirable and respected. In an unparalleled effective way he has constantly defended their cause, and with courtesy and firmness advanced solutions to many of the problems involving the veterans of the Philippines. General Romulo has never missed an occasion, not only to insist, but to suggest, methods as to how the rights and claims of the Philippine veterans might be justifiably concluded. Surely in this great effort and in the tremendous progress he had made, he has earned the gratitude of every veteran of the Philippines.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to extend our welcome back to General Romulo. During these days of crises and of great international problems, we are indeed fortunate to have with us this distinguished statesman who is so friendly to America, and yet so patriotic and loyal to his own country. We are fortunate to have the advantage of his great wisdom and wise counsel.

Recently the Standard-Times of New Bedford, Mass., whose publisher, Mr. Basil Brewer, is one of America's distinguished newspapermen and, I might say, a very fine friend of mine, in an editorial published on Wednesday, January 20, 1960, expresses accurately and very well the feelings we have regarding General Romulo, and at this time, Mr. Speaker under unanimous consent, I include this editorial with my remarks:

A NEEDED FRIEND

Gen. Carlos P. Romulo took the customary steps of diplomatic protocol to resign his post as Philippine Ambassador to the United States upon the recent reelection of President Carlos P. Garcia. However, it was only a formality before President Garcia reappoints this gallant and long-time friend of the United States to the post he has handled so ably since early in 1952.

General Romulo, known affectionately as "the last man off Bataan," has become one of our own in Washington and at the United Nations in New York. Yet, with all his dedication and friendship to the United States, he has remained a distinguished representative of his own country, the Philippines, and his stature as a spokesman for progressive Asiatics has grown through the years.

In some of the trying periods when relations between the United States and the Philippines slipped into the state of brotherly quarrels, General Romulo's was the voice of reason that usually brought the two back together in the common cause for peace and justice.

There are a few matters involving the United States and the island republic which will need solving over the next few years. There is the matter of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, the question of export and import taxes, and the ultimate settling of Philippine wartime claims against the Government at Washington.

With General Romulo as ambassador in Washington, the Philippines may be assured of a strong voice, a voice which will be heeded by American representatives. And the United States may be assured that any requests he presents have been thoroughly explored on a basis of justice with no selfish political aim.

Above and beyond his work as a diplomat over these many years, General Romulo has come to represent the symbol of the thousands upon thousands of Philippine citizens who suffered and sacrificed for the United States during the darkest hours of Pearl Harbor, the cruel Pacific war against the Japanese and the trying postwar years.

When General Romulo is reappointed ambassador, Americans will welcome a tried and true friend who has just been away for awhile.

STATIC SUGAR QUOTA FOR PHILIPPINES PLACES INDUSTRY IN STRAITJACKET

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter and a table.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the distressing plight of the Philippines is very much in the news and a source of deep concern to the people of the United States. It is my opinion that reports of unfriendly reactions of the failure of the United States to commit itself to one or another form of economic assistance are inaccurate and unfair. The assurances of President Garcia of the continuing friendship of the Philippines only adds to what must be the certain conviction of the American public that a long and

firm alliance with a friendly people is not shaken apart on the basis of economic adversity.

Many methods of helping the Philippines have been and will continue to be suggested and considered. At this time I am addressing myself to one form of help which will cost American taxpayers nothing and which indeed may be considered the fulfillment of a moral obligation on the part of our Government. I am speaking of the importation of sugar from the Philippines.

The sugar industry of the Philippines has always been basic in their economy. The war wrought havoc which took the greatest patience and courage to overcome. Not only did sugar exports cease but lands and physical facilities were wholly destroyed.

After the war, under the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, Philippine suppliers were given an allotment of the domestic sugar consumption of the United States consisting of a fixed tonnage quota instead of a percentage of our total consumption which existed under earlier law. The change had the effect of reducing the Philippine share by 2.9 percentage points. Other sugar producing countries, both those which paid full duty and those which like the Philippines enjoyed some favorable tariff position, became the residual suppliers of our market.

It was contemplated that in further revisions of the Sugar Act annual increased consumption of sugar by United States users as estimated by the Department of Agriculture would be met by suppliers from our domestic sugar producers and foreign suppliers in the proportion of 55 percent from the former and 45 percent from the latter. Indeed, when the Sugar Act of 1948 came up for revision in the year 1956 the estimated increase of sugar consumption in the United States above a stated basic amount of 8,350,000 tons was so apportioned. But of all the foreign suppliers, both full-duty countries and tariff-favored areas like Cuba, the Philippines alone were omitted from participation. The result has been that since 1956, of the major foreign suppliers which have produced sufficient sugar for export to the United States only the Philippines shows a static tonnage quota. Peru has increased from 69,547 tons to 86,867 tons, the Dominican Republic from 51,757 tons to 86,831 tons, Mexico from 34,200 to 66,266 tons, Nicaragua from 10,584 tons to 15,266 tons and Cuba from 2,942,115 tons to 3,437,582 tons. The Philippines on the other hand, year after year after year, remain at 980,000 short tons established for it years ago. Mr. Speaker, I submit with these remarks a table graphically illustrating this inequitable situation:

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10401

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
6 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
7 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
8 beneficial consumptive uses, \$1,355,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For construction of demonstration plants for the pro-
11 duction of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, munici-
12 pal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by
13 the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1706), \$2,040,000,
14 to remain available until September 3, 1965.

15 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
18 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
19 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
20 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
21 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$480,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
25 \$3,248,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may
26 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other

1 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
3 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
4 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

5 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the
8 discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States,
9 its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration
10 for minerals, including administration of contracts entered
11 into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the De-
12 fense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$550,000, in-
13 cluding not to exceed \$150,000 for administrative and tech-
14 nical services, to remain available until expended.

15 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

16 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
18 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
19 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
20 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
21 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$24,-
22 525,000.

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-
25 of-way and of existing connecting roads (other than on or

1 adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad
2 grant lands), and acquisition and construction of buildings
3 and appurtenant facilities, \$350,000, to remain available until
4 expended.

5 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

6 For construction, operation and maintenance of access
7 roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested
8 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; and acquisition
9 of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or ad-
10 jacent to such lands; 25 per centum of the aggregate of all
11 receipts during the current fiscal year from such lands, to
12 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount
13 appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred
14 to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce:
15 *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein shall
16 be in lieu of payments to counties in accordance with the pro-
17 visions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II
18 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876): *Provided*
19 *further*, That any unexpended balances heretofore appropri-
20 ated under the head "Construction", for construction of
21 access roads and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing
22 connecting roads on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and
23 California Railroad grant lands, shall be merged with this
24 appropriation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two aircraft (one of which shall be for replacement only); purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the re-vested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska: *Provided*

1 *further*, That contributions may be accepted toward the costs
2 of administration, management, and protection of lands under
3 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and of
4 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands.

5 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

6 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
7 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
8 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
9 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
10 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
11 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
12 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
13 said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
14 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred
15 to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
16 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
17 expended.

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

20 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
21 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
22 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
23 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
24 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-

1 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy In-
2 dians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of re-
3 wards for information or evidence concerning violations of
4 law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian
5 arts and crafts shops and museums; \$63,669,000.

6 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

7 For expenses necessary for management, development,
8 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
9 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
10 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
11 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian in-
12 dustrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
13 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
14 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$22,684,000, and in
15 addition, \$754,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bu-
16 reau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with ad-
17 ministering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That the Secretary
18 of the Interior is authorized to expend income received from
19 leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation
20 (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of the Colo-
21 rado River Indian Tribes and their members during the
22 current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the lands
23 has been determined if such determination is made during
24 the current fiscal year.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction, major repair, and improvement of ir-
3 rigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
4 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
5 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
6 services by contract; \$13,575,000, to remain available until
7 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
8 priated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the
9 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South
10 Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
11 existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part
12 of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land
13 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and
14 Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of exist-
15 ing reservations.

16 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
17 AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
19 thority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway
20 Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), section 6 of the Federal-Aid
21 Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93) and the Act of August
22 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$13,000,000, to remain available
23 until expended.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for the general administration
3 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
4 field offices, \$3,739,000.

5 LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

6 For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klam-
7 ath and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating su-
8 pervision over the property of the Klamath and Menomi-
9 nee Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof,
10 \$150,000.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
13 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
14 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
15 ninety passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five
16 for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each
17 the general purchase price limitation for the current
18 fiscal year) for replacement only, which may be used for
19 the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service
20 (including services which may extend beyond the current
21 fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of
22 June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956

1 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal super-
2 vision over certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official
3 use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or
4 permanent treaty provisions.

5 TRIBAL FUNDS

6 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
7 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
8 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
9 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
10 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
11 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
12 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission);
13 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
14 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
15 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
16 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
17 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts;
18 pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils,
19 and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, includ-
20 ing mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per
21 diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established adminis-
22 tratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian em-
23 ployees of the Government; relief of Indians, without re-
24 gard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391),
25 including cash grants; and employment of a recreational

1 director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for
2 the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with
3 the approval of the respective tribal councils and without
4 regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition
5 to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be ad-
6 vanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for
7 such purposes as may be designated by the governing body
8 of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secre-
9 tary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation
10 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
11 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
12 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries
13 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
14 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
15 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

18 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
19 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering
20 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
21 of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and
22 others areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837) ; classify
23 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
24 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
25 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-

1 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
2 licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate ship-
3 ment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ;
4 and publish and disseminate data relative to the fore-
5 going activities; \$43,000,000, of which \$7,450,000
6 shall be available only for cooperation with States or
7 municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*,
8 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more
9 than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
10 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
11 State or municipality.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
14 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-
15 eight passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only;
16 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
17 security guard service for protection of confidential files;
18 contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for
19 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when
20 it is administratively determined that such procedures are
21 in the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
22 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of
23 lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and
24 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
25 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United

1 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
2 compacts.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 5 RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
7 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
8 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
9 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
10 substitutes; \$21,667,000.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

12 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
13 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and con-
14 trolling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law,
15 \$6,782,000.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
18 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
19 offices, \$1,207,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
22 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
23 ninety-four passenger motor vehicles of which sixty-nine
24 are for replacement only; providing transportation serv-
25 ices in isolated areas for employees, student dependents

1 of employees, and other pupils, and such activities
2 may be financed under cooperative arrangements; pur-
3 chase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in con-
4 nection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That
5 the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
6 ment, and other contributions from public and private
7 sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other
8 agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That
9 the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the
10 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the
11 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
12 transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together
13 with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium,
14 shall be credited to the special helium production fund,
15 established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as
16 amended (50 U.S.C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That the
17 Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year,
18 to sell directly or through any Government agency, includ-
19 ing corporations, any metal or mineral product that may
20 be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau
21 of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into
22 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
5 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
6 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
7 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of
8 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
9 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
10 River Basin) ; \$18,500,000.

11 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

12 FACILITIES

13 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
14 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
15 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimburs-
16 able basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical
17 facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pur-
18 suant to law by the National Park Service, \$15,000,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and improvement, without regard to
21 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
22 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair

1 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
2 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
3 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
4 of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water
5 rights; and not to exceed \$2,100,000 for the acquisition of
6 lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal
7 property; \$18,000,000 to remain available until expended.

8 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
11 thority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid High-
12 way Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376) and section 6 of the
13 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93),
14 \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
15 That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended
16 for construction on the following: Fort Washington and
17 Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and trails;
18 Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension of the
19 George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of
20 Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
23 National Park Service, including such expenses in the
24 regional offices, \$1,485,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
3 available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-one
4 passenger motor vehicles (of which seventy-one are for
5 replacement only), including not to exceed thirty-five for
6 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
7 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; replace-
8 ment of one aircraft; and the objects and purposes specified
9 in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and
10 July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C. 18f).

11 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

12 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
15 sioner, \$342,000.

16 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

17 Management and Investigations of Resources

18 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
19 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
20 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
21 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
22 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-

1 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
2 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
3 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
4 Wildlife Refuge ; purchase or rent of land, and functions re-
5 lated to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-
6 695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the pro-
7 tection of the Florida Key deer ; \$18,220,000.

8 Construction

9 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
10 facilities required in the conservation, management, investiga-
11 tion, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
12 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
13 \$3,485,000, to remain available until expended.

14 General Administrative Expenses

15 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
16 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
17 penses in the regional offices, \$950,000.

18 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

19 Management and Investigations of Resources

20 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
21 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protec-
22 tion, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, includ-
23 ing whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and prod-
24 ucts ; collection, compilation, and publication of information
25 concerning such resources ; promotion of education and

1 training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other
2 functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$6,249,000.

3 Construction

4 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
5 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
6 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
7 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
8 \$2,400,000, to remain available until expended.

9 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan Fund

10 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000
11 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
12 tive expenses.

13 General Administrative Expenses

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
15 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
16 the regional offices, \$361,000.

17 Administration of Pribilof Islands

18 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
19 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
20 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,070,000, to be de-
21 rived from Pribilof Islands fund.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
24 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to
25 exceed one hundred and one passenger motor vehicles of

1 which eighty-nine shall be for replacement only; purchase
2 of not to exceed three aircraft for replacement only; not to
3 exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Sec-
4 retary, for information or evidence concerning violations of
5 laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publi-
6 cation and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7
7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers
8 and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per
9 day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent
10 to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and
11 Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to
12 exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public
13 recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsis-
14 tent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and
15 improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under
16 the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to
17 which the United States has title, and which are utilized pur-
18 suant to law in connection with management and investiga-
19 tion of fish and wildlife resources.

20 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

21 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
23 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust

1 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of
2 the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the
3 offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as
4 authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ;
5 salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Govern-
6 ment Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the
7 members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48
8 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of
9 members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa,
10 and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.
11 secs. 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
12 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
13 by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American Samoa,
14 in addition to current local revenues, for support of gov-
15 ernmental functions; and personal services, household equip-
16 ment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation
17 of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Sa-
18 moa; \$2,560,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local
19 governments herein provided for are authorized to make pur-
20 chases through the General Services Administration: *Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That appropriations available for the adminis-
22 tration of Territories may be expended for the purchase,

1 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
2 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
3 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

4 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

5 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
6 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
7 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
8 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
9 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including the ex-
10 penses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of
11 the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judici-
12 ary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to
13 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local
14 revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$5,225,-
15 000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally
16 owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be avail-
17 able during the fiscal year 1961: *Provided further*,
18 That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, includ-
19 ing such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities
20 established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be
21 audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with
22 the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
23 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-
24 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That
25 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1 is authorized to make purchases through the General Services
2 Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations avail-
3 able for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the
4 Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter,
5 maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels
6 for official purposes and for commercial transportation pur-
7 poses found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out
8 the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement
9 approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
10 ing the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the
11 Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current
12 fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribu-
13 tion on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State,
14 Territory, or possession of the United States, without ex-
15 change of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be
16 available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24,
17 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the
18 Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

19 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

20 Not to exceed \$300,000 of appropriations heretofore
21 granted under this head shall be available during the current
22 fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for liqui-
23 dation of the public works program carried out under the
24 Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C. 486-486j).

1 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

2 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
3 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
4 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
5 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
6 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
7 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
8 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
9 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
10 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
11 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
12 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That
13 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund
14 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
15 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the gen-
16 eral manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager
17 at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for
18 GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries pre-
19 scribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
23 of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), includ-
24 ing teletype rentals and service and the purchase of one
25 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$2,723,000.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
4 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
6 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
7 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
8 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
9 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
10 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
11 exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
13 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
14 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
15 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
16 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
17 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
18 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
19 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
20 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

21 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
22 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
23 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
24 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
25 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity

1 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
2 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for
3 cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
4 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
5 time such reimbursements are received.

6 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the
7 Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriation
8 Act, 1961 shall be available for services as authorized
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
10 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
11 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not
12 to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft;
13 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; pay-
14 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field,
15 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
16 tary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
17 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
18 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
19 members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

20 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
21 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
22 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
23 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

1 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

2 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
5 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
6 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
7 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
8 meetings of the Commission either within or outside the
9 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
10 by the Commission, \$42,300.

11 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
14 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 FOREST SERVICE

18 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

19 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
20 tion, as follows:

21 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of
22 the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including
23 the administration, improvement, development, and manage-

1 ment of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting
2 and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and
3 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
4 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
5 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
6 Federal lands; \$88,159,700, of which \$5,000,000 for
7 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for
8 insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use,
9 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
10 amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing
11 conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may
12 be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1,
13 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Provided further*,
14 That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improve-
15 ments", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
16 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

17 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
18 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
19 where, as authorized by law; \$16,332,000.

20 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
21 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
22 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
23 in forest management and processing, and for advising
24 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
25 others in the application of forest management principles

1 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
2 \$12,334,800.

3 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$100,000
4 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be avail-
5 able for the acquisition of sites authorized by the Act of
6 March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U.S.C. 555), without re-
7 gard to any other limitation on the amount available for
8 this purpose.

9 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

10 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
11 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
12 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
13 ment roads and trails, \$30,000,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended, for liquidation of obligations in-
15 curred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United
16 States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available
17 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
18 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
20 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
21 expended under the provisions of such Act.

22 ACCESS ROADS

23 For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional
24 roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying
25 out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471,

1 472, 475, 476, 551), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

4 SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

5 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
6 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
7 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as
8 amended, \$750,000, to remain available until expended:
9 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
10 for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the
11 local government concerned.

12 Special Acts

13 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
14 Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52
15 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000, to be derived from forest
16 receipts as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part
17 of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land
18 which is not within the boundaries of a national forest:
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
20 be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval
21 of the local government concerned.

22 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

23 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
24 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication

1 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accord-
2 ance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
3 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
4 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

6 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
7 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
8 chase of not to exceed ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles
9 for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation
10 and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
11 exceed four of which two shall be for replacement only;
12 (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
13 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as
14 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
15 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c)
16 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
17 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
18 (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and
19 other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); and (e)
20 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
21 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
22 (16 U.S.C. 514).

23 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or in-
24 cident to research or experimental work where no suitable
25 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropri-

1 ated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase
2 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
3 duced outside of the United States.

4 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
5 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda
6 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
7 Congress.

8 SEC. 204. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
9 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions
10 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C.
11 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the bound-
12 aries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands author-
13 ized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired
14 without approval of the local government concerned.

15 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
18 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
19 Claims Commission, \$195,800, of which not to exceed
20 \$6,500 shall be available for expenses of travel.

21 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
24 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including serv-
25 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

1 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$225 for the purchase of
2 newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000 for ex-
3 penses of travel; payment in advance for membership in
4 societies whose publications or services are available to mem-
5 bers only or to members at a price lower than to the general
6 public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by
7 law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$408,000.

8 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
9 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

10 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
11 ning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, park-
12 way, and playground system of the National Capital, as
13 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),
14 as amended, to remain available until expended, \$250,000,
15 which shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (a) of
16 said Act of May 29, 1930: *Provided*, That not exceeding
17 \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes
18 shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary
19 expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land)
20 in connection with land acquisition.

21 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, ex-
24 hibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and
25 exploring expeditions of the Government and from other

1 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
2 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
3 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
4 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States,
5 independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
6 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
7 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
8 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
9 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration
10 of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administra-
11 tion, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other
12 facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the
13 provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
14 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for
15 the maintenance and administration of a national air museum
16 as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C.
17 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as author-
18 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
19 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
20 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
21 and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings,
22 and illustrations for publications; \$7,768,000.

23 ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

24 For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural
25 History Building", including construction, and not to exceed

1 \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
2 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
3 \$75 per diem for individuals, \$13,500,000, to remain
4 available until expended.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

6 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
7 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
8 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
9 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by
10 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
11 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by
12 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a);
13 payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the
14 Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associa-
15 tions or societies whose publications or services are available
16 to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
17 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
18 guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances
19 therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
20 2131); purchase or rental of devices and services for pro-
21 tecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and
22 repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to
23 exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art
24 for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without
25 advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such

1 rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the
2 Gallery may deem proper; \$1,848,000.

3 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
5 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
6 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

7 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
10 Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat.
11 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
12 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$950,000, to re-
13 main available until expended.

14 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

15 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplish-
16 ing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood
17 and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto
18 performed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for
19 expenses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska
20 for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151),
21 \$6,000,000.

22 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

23 CONTRIBUTIONS

24 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
25 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$691,000.

REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$2,538,000.

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to exceed \$1,100,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN

ISLANDS CORPORATION

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$172,000 shall be available for administrative

1 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
2 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1961 budget
3 estimates for such expenses.

4 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
7 individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall
8 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to
9 support or defeat legislation proposed or pending before
10 Congress.

11 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
12 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961.”

Passed the House of Representatives February 16, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of March 17, 1960
86th--2d, No. 50

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Sen. Yarborough urged authority for the President to adjust sugar quotas. Senate subcommittee approved Interior appropriation bill. Rep. McGovern urged enactment of legislation to restrict importation of Mexican farm labor. Both Houses received President's message for expansion of export trade.

SENATE

- 1. SUGAR.** Sen. Yarborough urged enactment of legislation to give the President authority to adjust sugar quotas, stated that he was "100 percent behind him on his request for power over sugar quotas. For our national security, I hope the President is given this stand-by power over foreign sugar quotas, and that he will allocate to our own American farmers more than 27 percent of our domestic market," and inserted a newspaper article, "Important That He Rule Sugar Quotas, Ike Says." pp. 5429-30

Sen. Goldwater expressed concern over Cuba's "continuing insults to the United States and our people," and stated that "one form of reprisal we might take to remind the people of Cuba that their leadership is antagonistic to one of their historic best friends was to reallocate their sugar quota," and inserted several newspaper editorials discussing this situation. pp. 5430-2
- 2. FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Mundt contended that "the greatest domestic economic problem we have in this country is the farm problem," and inserted a series of articles from a S. Dak. newspaper on "what the farmers themselves thought about the farm problem." pp. 5412-8
- 3. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961.** The "Daily Digest" state that a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee "marked up and approved for full committee consideration H. R. 10401, fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies." p. D211

4. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Sen. Hayden inserted a summary table showing the total amounts of foreign currencies used by all Senate Committees, and the individual reports from the committees on the use of the currencies. pp. 5403-7
5. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Clark opposed the enactment of legislation to remove the 4.25 percent interest rate ceiling on long-term Government bonds, and inserted several items in support of his position. pp. 5435-8

HOUSE

6. FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received a message from the President urging steps to increase U. S. exports and asking the support and cooperation of the Congress for a program which would seek to: further reduce foreign trade restrictions, including quantitative controls, improve the numerous Government services which assist exporters, including agricultural trade promotion activities of the USDA, reporting of information, establishing new overseas trade centers, and making fuller use of international trade fairs, missions, etc. The President also announced that a supplemental appropriation estimate would be requested to implement this program. pp. 5462, 5468-9 (H. Doc. 359)
Rep. Bow criticized the President's message to increase U. S. exports calling attention to an Executive Order of December 19, 1954, which "reduced the buy-American protection from 25 to 6 percent," and which he stated is the cause of U. S. industry being out-bid in many contracts, including those let by the U. S. Government, involving construction outside the U. S. pp. 5469-70
7. COMMITTEES; REPORTS. The Government Operations Committee submitted a report on the monetary savings and recoveries attributable to their activities, including investigations of CCC grain storage, sale of CCC commodities abroad, sale of milk to the Armed Forces, "illegal" cheese transactions, and "improper" appraisal of public lands. pp. 5490-2
8. POSTAL SUBSIDIES. Rep. Rhodes, Pa., criticized the administration request for a raise in postal rates which he called "another effort to place an unfair and unjust burden on the users of first-class mail and to protect the beneficiaries of unwarranted subsidies to big magazine publishers." He also urged support for his bill, H. R. 8433, which would "gradually reduce publishers' second-class postal subsidies." pp. 5493-4
9. STOCKPILING. Received a letter from the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, transmitting the Statistical Supplement Stockpile Report for the period ending December 31, 1959. p. 5507

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Sen. Kuchel inserting an article describing how plans have been made for the construction in India of a fertilizer plant and favoring the shipment of grain to India until such time as they are able to supply their own food requirements. p. A2381
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hays, Ohio, inserting an article which "describes teaching the ABC's of bumper crop farming at a Christian Service outpost in Pakistan." p. A2422
11. WHEAT. Sen. Schoeppel inserted an article, "Big Wheat Yields Mean High Profits," commenting on an award to a constituent in recognition of his outstanding achievement as an individual farmer. p. A2389

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of March 28, 1960
86th-2d, No. 56

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported (on Mar. 25) Interior appropriation bill. House passed general Government matters appropriation bill. House committee reported (on Mar. 25) Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to require rice marketing quotas when supply exceeds normal supply.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11389, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1961, making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry Government agencies. (pp. 6093-107) The Appropriations Committee had reported this bill without amendment on March 25 (H. Rept. 1427). (p. 6115)
The Appropriations Committee reported, on March 25, without amendment H. R. 11390, the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1961 (H. Rept. 1428). (p. 6115) The "Daily Digest" states that this will be acted on by the House on Tues., Mar. 29. (p. D241)
2. FOOD. Rep. Adair commended a film, "Tomorrow's Foodpower," which he calls "interesting and colorful" and a film that "points up the problems which our growing population will create with respect to the production of food in the coming years." pp. 6085-6
3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Whitten inserted a statement by a high school student which gives "thought and consideration to farm people, the bulwarks of our Nation." pp. 6110-1

4. TRANSPORTATION. Received a memorial from the Legislature of Alaska requesting "consideration" of "the questions involved with relation to the proper amendments to laws governing interstate commerce affecting the broad problems of transportation to, from and within the newly created State of Alaska." p. 6116
5. WATER; LANDS. Received a memorial from the Legislature of South Carolina asking cancellation of plans "for construction of new dams on the Savannah River; to release certain reservoir lands and to place the control of water in the Clarks Hill Reservoir under local water authority." p. 6116
6. INSPECTION. Received a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Arizona requesting appropriation of "sufficient funds for the purpose of maintaining 24 hours a day, the compound on the international border at Lukeville, Ariz." p. 6116
7. MEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS. Received two petitions from the Goshen Grange No. 856, Whatcom County, Wash., "recommending legislation be enacted requiring all meat imported, to be sold at retail counters in competition with meat produced in this country, be plainly labeled as imported meat, and requesting action be taken by the Congress to prevent removal of import restrictions on dairy products." p. 6117

SENATE

8. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Fri., Mar. 25) with amendments this bill, H. R. 10401, which includes items for the Forest Service, saline water research, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and the Virgin Islands Corporation (S. Rept. 1203) (p. 6118). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items, and excerpts from the committee report.
9. RICE MARKETING QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7889, to require marketing quotas for rice when the total supply of rice exceeds the normal supply (under present law marketing quotas go into effect when the normal supply is exceeded by 10 percent). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 6167
10. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 8343, to require the preservation of acreage allotments on land from which the owner is displaced by reason of the acquisition thereof by a Government agency in the exercise of the right of eminent domain so long as the land remains leased to the former owners of the land. pp. 6167-8
11. WHEAT. Passed as reported H. R. 4874, to provide that farms on which the farm marketing excess of wheat is adjusted to zero because of underproduction shall be regarded as farms on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess of wheat has been delivered to the Secretary or stored to avoid or postpone the payment of the penalty. p. 6168
12. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 68, to provide for continued delivery of water under the Federal reclamation laws to lands held by husband and wife upon the death of either. pp. 6174-5
Passed as reported S. J. Res. 150, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the 3rd division, Riverton Federal Reclamation project, Wyo. p. 6175

31. FORESTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Chenoweth inserting an article, "We Must Keep Our Forests Intact," on "the importance of giving statutory recognition to the multiple-use objectives of our national forests." p. A2740
32. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly inserting his statement before the House Agriculture Committee on the farm labor program. pp. A2745-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

33. POSTAL RATES. H. R. 11416, by Rep. Smith, Miss., and H. R. 11417, by Rep. Smith, Kans., to readjust postal rates; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
34. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. R. 11394, by Rep. Carnahan, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus property to certain educational institutions; to Government Operations Committee.
35. PERSONNEL; SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 11401, by Rep. Halpern, to provide coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system (subject to an election in the case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities; to Ways and Means Committee.
36. HOGS. H. R. 11404, by Rep. Harmon, to assure orderly marketing of an adequate supply of hogs and pork products; to encourage increased domestic consumption of pork and pork products; to maintain the productive capacity of the hog-farming industry; to avoid the feeding of hogs to less desirable weights; and to stop further declines in live-weight prices received by hog producers; to Agriculture Committee.
37. FORESTS. H. R. 11406, by Rep. Langer, to authorize and direct that the national forests be managed under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services; to Agriculture Committee.
38. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 11407, by Rep. Latta, to amend the Soil Bank Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended; to Agriculture Committee.
39. ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS. H. R. 11411, by Rep. Moulder, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize the review of administrative regulations by committees of Congress prior to their promulgation; to Rules Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- Mar. 29: Establishment of agricultural program on Guam, H. Agriculture (Elting, ARS, to testify).
- Making certain farm loans available in Hawaii, H. Agriculture (Henry Smith, FHA, to testify).
- Construction of Knowles Dam project, Montana, S. Interior (Florance, FS, to testify).
- Extension of Library Services Act, H. Education and Labor.
- Mutual security authorization bill, H. Foreign Affairs (exec - to mark up).
- Federal pay raise bills, H. Civil Service.

oOo

For supplemental information or copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105-A.

EXCERPT FROM SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Program for the National Forest

The committee recommends an additional \$17,549,500 for the full implementation of the "Program for the National Forests" in fiscal year 1961.

This program was submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 24, 1959. In his letter of transmittal the Secretary explained the program in the following words:

This conservation program embraces all the renewable resources of the national forest system--water, timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife habitat. It includes both long-range objectives and interim proposals. The program provides for the continued, orderly use and development of the renewable resources of these Federal lands in accordance with the basic conservation principles of sustained yield and multiple use. What is done in the next 10 to 15 years will largely determine whether these vastly important public lands will contribute by the year 2000 their fair share to a greatly expanded national economy.

In recommending these additional funds the committee has taken into consideration the fact that if these Federal lands are to provide their share of a greatly increased demand for timber, water, forage, and recreation of an ever-increasing population--estimated to be 215 million by 1975; 325 million by the year 2000--we must now provide for a more intensified management program and an expanded research program.

Forest Land Management

Full "implementation of the 'Program for the national forests,'" \$12,336,100.--The committee recommends an additional \$12,336,100 for the programs and activities financed from this appropriation to provide for a full implementation of the "Program for the National Forests" with respect to these programs and activities.

Rehabilitation of recently burned areas, \$1 million.--The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million for the establishment of a program for the immediate rehabilitation of recently burned national forest areas. During calendar year 1959, 214,000 acres of national forest lands were burned over. Of the total area burned, 86,000 acres do not require rehabilitation or reforestation because the intensity of the burns did not completely destroy the forest cover. However, there remain 128,000 acres of land which are in need of rehabilitation and reforestation measures. It is the view of the committee that these lands should receive immediate attention and \$1 million is recommended for this purpose.

Forest Research

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,545,400 for the research programs, including construction of facilities, of the Forest Service. The program submitted in the justification in support of the budget estimate . . . has been approved, and an additional \$1,213,400 is recommended for the "full implementation of the 'Program for the National Forests'" as it applies to forest research.

Of the increase recommended, \$2,713,400 is to strengthen forest research programs throughout the country. While no part of the funds has been allocated to specific projects, the committee directs the officials of the Forest Service to review the requests made to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for increases in various projects and allocate reasonable sums to those requests that are in accord with the goals of the "Program."

State and Private Forestry Cooperation

The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved and funds are recommended for the following increases

Cooperation in forest fire control, \$1 million.--The estimate includes \$10,087,500 for this program, and the committee recommends an additional \$1 million. In recommending this additional sum, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that there are approximately 47 million acres of State and private lands that are not now under organized fire protection. Representatives of the National Association of State Foresters have assured the committee that the States will increase their participation in this program. However, the committee recognizes that it will take 3 or 4 years for any sizable increase in State funds to materialize.

Cooperation in forest management and processing, \$250,000.--The budget estimate includes \$1,543,000 for cooperation in forest management and processing. The committee recommends an additional \$250,000 for this program, in order to obtain more intensified management on the many millions of acres of forest lands in some 4.5 million small ownerships.

Forest Roads and Trails

The committee feels that the appropriate legislative committees should give serious consideration to the "Program for the National Forests," as it applies to the construction of forest roads and trails, and the acquisition of privately owned roads that are required for access to federally owned timber. It is the view of the committee that adequate authority should be granted in the Federal-Aid Highway Act to provide for full implementation of the "Program" with respect to roads.

Access Roads

Information was presented to the committee that makes it clear that the budget estimate of \$1 million will not be adequate for the acquisition of these privately owned roads during fiscal year 1961. Therefore, the committee recommends an additional \$1 million.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests

It is the view of the committee that the Forest Service will not be able to acquire the remaining privately owned lands in this area at a reasonable price under the provisions of the original authorizing act, which exempts these lands from the right of eminent domain. Therefore, the committee recommends inclusion of language in the bill that would authorize the Forest Service to condemn these lands.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Senate Committee Bill, 1961, Compared with House Bill, 1961

/Note.--Amounts for 1960 include all supplemental appropriations to date.7

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget Estimates, 1961	House Bill, 1961	Senate Committee Bill, 1961	Increase (✓) or Decrease (-) Senate Committee Bill, 1961 Com- pared with House Bill, 1961
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management a/	\$81,815,800:	\$88,159,700:	\$88,159,700	\$101,495,800	\$13,336,100
Forest research	14,545,400:	16,332,000:	16,332,000	20,545,400	4,213,400
State and private forestry coop- eration	12,327,800:	12,334,800:	12,334,800	13,584,800	1,250,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization	108,689,000:	116,826,500:	116,826,500	135,626,000	18,799,500
Forest roads and trails	28,000,000:	30,000,000:	30,000,000	30,000,000	-
Access roads	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Superior National Forest b/ ...	- -	1,000,000:	750,000	750,000	-
Cache National Forest, Utah b/	50,000:	- -	- -	- -	-
Special Acts (Cache National Forest)	10,000:	10,000:	10,000	10,000	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000	700,000	-
Total, Annual Appropriations	138,449,000:	149,536,500:	149,286,500	169,086,000	19,799,500
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" - payable from national forest receipts) b/					
	48,908,758:	55,100,170:	55,100,170	55,100,170	-

a/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary as follows: (1) for the Forest Pest Control Act, \$1,910,000; and (2) for emergency forest fire fighting, \$5,000,000.

b/ In addition, prior year balances available.

Calendar No. 1240

86TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 1203

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

MARCH 25, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of January 18, 1960

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10401]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

	Definite appropriations	Indefinite appropriation of receipts (estimated)
Amount of the bill as passed the House.....	\$531, 558, 600	\$11, 817, 000
Amount of increase recommended by the committee (net).....	42, 883, 900	-----
Total of the bill as reported to the Senate..	574, 442, 500	11, 817, 000
Amount of budget estimates considered.....	538, 513, 300	11, 817, 000
Amount of appropriations, 1960, including funds in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960, but excluding funds in the pending Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960 (H.R. 10473)---	496, 906, 600	11, 746, 653
The bill as reported to the Senate:		
Over the budget estimates.....	35, 929, 200	-----
Over the appropriations for fiscal year 1960---	77, 606, 247	70, 347

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$550,330,300 (\$538,513,300 for definite appropriations and \$11,817,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts) for the programs and activities for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power

Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation and the following related agencies:

- Commission on Fine Arts.
- Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.
- Forest Service (Department of Agriculture).
- Indian Claims Commission.
- National Capital Planning Commission.
- Smithsonian Institution.
- National Gallery of Art.
- Civil War Centennial Commission.
- Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.
- Transitional Grants to Alaska, and
- The Virgin Islands Corporation.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$586,259,500 (\$574,442,500 for definite appropriations and \$11,817,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts) for the programs and activities of these agencies. The sum recommended by the committee is an increase of \$35,929,200 over the budget estimates considered and an increase of \$42,883,900 over the sums included in the House bill. With respect to definite appropriations the committee recommendation is an increase of \$77,606,247 over the sums appropriated for the current fiscal year, excluding funds in the pending second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10473).

INCREASES RECOMMENDED

In recommending these substantial increases over the budget estimates the committee has taken into consideration the need to provide for more intensified management of our public lands and national forests. These lands represent a major national asset that produce over \$500 million in Federal revenues annually. The committee has also recommended sizable increases for the research programs of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the Bureau of Mines. It is the view of the committee that these programs must be strengthened if they are to meet the responsibilities imposed upon them by the Congress. Additional funds have been recommended for the programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in order that the Bureau can provide badly needed services and facilities to the Indians. The committee has also recommended a substantial increase for the programs of the Geological Survey, especially in the field of water resources investigations.

While the increases recommended are large in comparison to some of the individual requests, attention is called to the fact that the total increase of \$35,929,200 recommended is only about 7 percent of the estimated \$500 million of revenue that will be derived from public lands administered by the agencies involved, and it represents less than one-twentieth of 1 percent of the total request of \$79.4 billion for new obligational authority in the President's budget.

The action of the committee on each appropriation is explained under the appropriate heading in this report.

LEVEL OF PERSONNEL

The committee recognizes that the funds recommended for the expansion of many programs in the bill will require the employment of additional personnel.

In administering the programs for which funds are provided in this bill, the committee expects the heads of the departments and agencies concerned to carry out their programs in an efficient and economical manner with a minimum number of employees.

EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The committee concurs with the view of the House committee with respect to the standards for employee housing, and the \$20,000 limitation on the cost of such houses.

EMPLOYEES' HEALTH BENEFITS

The Federal Employee Health Benefits Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-382) provides for a program whereby the Federal Government will pay a share of the cost of the employee's health benefits program. Section 7(c) of this act provides, in part:

(c) The sums authorized to be contributed by the Government with respect to any employee shall be paid from—

(1) The appropriation or fund which is used for payment of the salary, wage, or other compensation of such employee.

* * * * *

The estimates considered by the committee includes increases totaling \$2,265,000 for this purpose, and in many instances all or a portion of this cost has been absorbed. Those appropriations including increases for this purpose are set out in the following tabulation:

EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFITS CONTRIBUTIONS

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

	<i>Amount</i>
Departmental offices: Office of the Solicitor, salaries and expenses...	\$23, 000
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources...	140, 000
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Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Education and welfare services.....	349, 000
Resources management.....	134, 000
General administrative expenses.....	24, 000
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Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	507, 000
Geological survey: Surveys, investigations, and research.....	265, 000
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Bureau of Mines:	
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	140, 000
Health and safety.....	45, 000
General administrative expenses.....	10, 000
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Total, Bureau of Mines.....	195, 000
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National Park Service:	
Management and protection.....	144, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	109, 000
General administrative expenses.....	10, 000
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Total, National Park Service.....	263, 000

EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFITS CONTRIBUTIONS—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: Salaries and expenses-----	Amount \$2, 000
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Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

Management and investigations of resources-----	106, 050
General administrative expenses-----	7, 000

Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	113, 050
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Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

Management and investigations of resources-----	37, 000
General administrative expenses-----	2, 100

Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	39, 100
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Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	154, 150
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Office of Territories: Administration of territories-----	4, 000
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Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses-----	16, 400
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Total, title I, Department of the Interior-----	1, 567, 550
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TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

Commission of Fine Arts: Salaries and expenses-----	\$300
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Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: Salaries and expenses--	150
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Department of Agriculture: Forest Service:

Forest protection and utilization:

Forest land management-----	432, 000
Forest research-----	91, 000
State and private forestry cooperation-----	7, 000

Total, Forest protection and utilization-----	530, 000
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Forest roads and trails-----	100, 000
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Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture-----	630, 000
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National Capital Planning Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 000
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Smithsonian Institution:

Salaries and expenses-----	50, 000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	14, 000

Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	64, 000
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Total, title II, related agencies-----	697, 450
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Total-----	2, 265, 000
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TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$1, 755, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	1, 355, 000
House allowance.....	1, 355, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 755, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,755,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Saline Water. The funds recommended will provide for the continuation of the program of research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline and brackish water to fresh water in quantities sufficient for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved, and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Research and development (contracts and grants and Federal laboratories), \$400,000.—For the current fiscal year, \$1,755,000 was appropriated for the research programs of the Office of Saline Water. It is the view of the committee that this program should be continued at that level and an additional \$400,000 is recommended. These additional funds will allow the Office of Saline Water to strengthen its research program, especially in basic research, on the problems of the conversion of saline and brackish waters.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$1, 850, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	2, 040, 000
House allowance.....	2, 040, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 440, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$2,440,000 for the construction of saline and brackish water conversion demonstration plants. Public Law 85-883 authorized the construction of five plants, three for the demonstration of saline water conversion processes and two for the demonstration of brackish water processes.

The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved, and funds are recommended for the following increase:

Roswell, N.Mex., brackish water conversion plant, \$400,000.—The budget estimate includes \$100,000 for the engineering and design of this plant. The committee was advised that construction could be initiated during fiscal year 1961, and \$400,000 is recommended for this purpose. An additional \$300,000 will have to be provided in fiscal year 1962 for the completion of this plant.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$480, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	480, 000
House allowance.....	480, 000
Committee recommendation.....	480, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$480,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Oil and Gas. This office provides coordination and advice to the Federal Government on all phases of petroleum and natural gas, administers the oil import program, and funds are made available from this appropriation for the expenses of the Oil Import Appeals Board.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$3, 091, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	3, 400, 000
House allowance.....	3, 248, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 348, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,348,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Solicitor. The sum recommended is an increase of \$100,000 over the sum allowed by the House, and a decrease of \$52,000 in the budget estimate. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended is adequate to provide for a staff to fulfill the responsibilities of the Office of the Solicitor.

The committee recommends approval of the provision included in the budget and in the House bill authorizing the transfer of \$130,000 to this appropriation from other funds available to the Department.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$1, 100, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	1, 100, 000
House allowance.....	550, 000
Committee recommendation.....	550, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$550,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Minerals Exploration. The sum recommended is a reduction of \$550,000 in the budget estimate. This program provides for the discovery of the mineral reserves of the United States and its possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, excluding organic fuels, by private individuals.

The committee recommends that the provision in the House bill imposing a limitation of \$150,000 on funds for administrative and technical services be deleted. The Department advised the committee that \$300,000 will be required for the proper administration of 31 active defense minerals exploration agency contracts, and 10 Office of Minerals Exploration contracts. In addition to administering these active contracts, this office also has the responsibility for administering 400 projects obligated to pay royalties to the Federal Government under the defense minerals exploration agency program.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1960.....	¹ \$25, 402, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	24, 475, 000
House allowance.....	24, 525, 000
Committee recommendation.....	28, 554, 400

¹ Does not include funds in the pending second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743). H. Doc. No. 327 included a supplemental estimate of \$2,800,000. The House bill includes \$2,450,000, and the Senate committee recommended \$2,860,000.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,554,400 for the management and protection of lands and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved, and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Lease and disposal of land and mineral resources, \$400,000.—The estimate includes \$4,782,600 for this activity. The committee was advised that at the end of the current fiscal year the backlog of "unclosed" cases pertaining to public domain lands business will have increased to 112,000 such cases, and the estimate for the end of fiscal year 1961 is 120,000 such cases. It is the view of the committee that the increase of \$400,000, which will reduce this anticipated backlog by some 20,000 cases, is fully justified in view of the fact that action on these additional cases will result in substantial additional revenue.

Management of grazing lands, \$350,000.—The estimate includes \$2,562,300 for this program. It was brought to the committee's attention that the Bureau is currently making cuts in grazing allotments on public domain lands, which not only result in reduced grazing revenues but cause serious disruptions in the economy of the area involved. It is the view of the committee that additional funds are needed to strengthen management practices on the public domain grazing lands, and an additional sum of \$350,000 is recommended for the following purposes:

1. Range surveys, \$200,000.
2. Adjustment of grazing privileges, \$150,000.

Forestry (other than the Oregon and California revested railroad grant lands), \$300,000.—The estimate includes \$2,785,600 for the management and protection of public domain forestry lands, other than the Oregon and California revested grant lands. The committee recommends an increase of \$300,000 (\$100,000 for plans and inventories, and \$200,000 for sales) in order to meet the increasing demand for timber from these lands.

Cadastral surveys, \$886,900.—The committee recommends an increase of \$886,900 for cadastral surveys in Alaska, to provide for a total program of \$2 million. It is the view of the committee that the additional funds are required in order that the Bureau of Land Management may accelerate its land-surveying program to allow the State of Alaska to proceed with the orderly selection of lands as authorized in the Alaska Statehood Act.

Soil and moisture conservation, \$1,742,500.—The committee recommends an increase of \$1,742,500 for soil and moisture conservation practices on public domain lands. The increase recommended will provide for a total program of \$5 million, which will allow the Bureau to treat approximately 2,200,000 acres. The committee recognizes that this is a substantial increase over the amount allowed in the budget, but feels that it is fully justified in view of the generally depleted and rundown condition of the public domain lands. These practices not only increase the returns due to improved carrying capacity of the lands for livestock, but they retain the moisture and retard runoff which reduce erosion, siltation, and flood problems in the downstream watersheds.

Weed control, \$400,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$400,000 for the weed control programs of the Bureau of Land

Management. For the current year, \$841,000 was provided for this purpose; however, the budget estimate includes only \$591,200 for fiscal year 1961. It is the view of the committee that it is not wise to reduce our efforts to control halogeton and other noxious weeds at this time. Therefore, an increase of \$400,000 is recommended. Within the funds recommended, the committee expects the Bureau to reinstate the control program on the host plant for the beet-leaf hopper.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$200, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	350, 000
House allowance.....	350, 000
Committee recommendation.....	350, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$350,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Land Management, exclusive of the Oregon and California revested grant lands. Of the sum recommended, \$250,000 is for the construction and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads to provide access on lands other than the Oregon and California grant lands, primarily for timber management; and \$100,000 for the construction of fire control facilities in Alaska at isolated locations, or where they cannot be obtained from other sources.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(Indefinite Appropriation of Receipts)

Appropriation, 1960 (estimate).....	¹ \$7, 928, 000
Budget estimate, 1961 (estimate).....	8, 000, 000
House allowance (estimate).....	8, 000, 000
Committee recommendation (estimate).....	8, 000, 000

¹ \$850,000 of this sum included in the appropriation "Management of Lands and Resources," and \$7,078,000 included in the appropriation "Construction."

The Committee recommends inclusion in the bill of a provision appropriating a sum equivalent to 25 percent of the revenues from the sale of timber from the revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands. These funds will be returned to the Treasury from receipts that would otherwise be paid, under existing statutes, to the counties in which these lands are situated.

It is estimated that \$8 million will be made available under this provision, and \$2 million of prior year funds will provide for a total program of \$10 million. Of the total amount available, \$9,078,000 will be for the construction and acquisition of access roads; \$672,000 for reforestation and improvements, including recreational facilities; and \$250,000 for the operation and maintenance of the access road system. The committee recommends several amendments of a technical nature to the language in the House bill, which was proposed in the budget. The recommended amendments have been requested by the Association of Oregon and California Counties.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite Appropriation of Receipts)

Appropriations, 1960 (estimate).....	\$768, 653
Budget estimate, 1961 (estimate).....	925, 000
House allowance (estimate).....	925, 000
Committee recommendation (estimate).....	925, 000

The committee recommends inclusion in the bill of a provision requested in the budget and approved by the House appropriating a portion of the receipts from grazing of livestock on public lands and on Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order 10,787. It is estimated that \$925,000 will be available under this appropriation for maintenance, construction, and purchase of range improvements.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of granting authority for the purchase of 28 passenger motor vehicles for replacement, and for the purchase of 2 aircraft, one of which is for replacement.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$60, 925, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	63, 669, 000
House allowance.....	63, 669, 000
Committee recommendation.....	63, 669, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$63,669,000 for the education and welfare programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The funds recommended are for the following activities:

Educational assistance, facilities, and services, \$53,644,000.—These funds will provide for the education of 91,250 Indian children in federally operated and public schools of the various States, and for the education and vocational training of 4,655 adult Indians, and 765 students attending educational institutions of higher learning will receive grants under this program.

Welfare and guidance services, \$5,824,000.—Welfare services, including direct relief and foster home care for Indian children, are provided under this program. During fiscal year 1961 it is estimated that 10,500 Indians will receive general assistance under this program, and that 2,400 Indian children will receive foster home care and other attentions.

Relocations services, \$1,223,000.—This program is designed to assist Indians from reservations to settle and secure permanent employment in communities away from the reservations, and to assist any program of industrial development on or near reservations to provide local job opportunities. It is estimated that 4,100 adult Indians will receive financial assistance under this program during fiscal year 1961.

Maintaining law and order, \$1,223,000.—These funds provide for police services and tribal court operations on Indian reservations, and for special officers to direct the enforcement of Federal laws pertaining to Indians.

Within the total amount recommended, \$10,000 is for the establishment of a probation officer at the Sisseton Agency, South Dakota.

The committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to make a survey of the juvenile delinquency problems on the Indian reservations in the Pacific Northwest to determine the magnitude of the problem and the steps that are required to solve the problem.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1960-----	¹ \$22, 202, 000
Budget estimate, 1961-----	22, 684, 000
House allowance-----	22, 684, 000
Committee recommendation-----	24, 338, 000

¹ Does not include funds in the pending second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743). H. Doc. No. 327 included a supplemental estimate of \$360,000. The House bill includes \$310,000, and the Senate committee recommended \$360,000.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$24,338,000 for the management and protection of resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved, and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Agricultural and industrial assistance (credit operations), \$754,000.—The budget proposes a credit program of \$1,040,000 for the benefit of Indians, which is to be financed with a direct appropriation of \$286,000, along with a transfer of \$754,000 from the "revolving fund for loans." In considering this item for the current year the committee expressed its view that the practice of transferring funds from the "revolving fund for loans" to finance a portion of the cost of the credit program should be abolished, and that direct appropriations be provided for the total cost of this program. Inasmuch as the "revolving fund for loans" is overcommitted, and a transfer of \$754,000 would further reduce the amount of funds that are available for loans to Indians and tribes, the committee recommends that the transfer provision be deleted from the bill and the direct appropriation be increased by \$754,000.

Soil and moisture conservation, \$500,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for soil and moisture conservation practices on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is the view of the committee that improving Indian lands is an important part of assisting the Indian population toward the goal of self-sufficiency, and that funds for these programs should be increased.

Management of Indian trust property, \$400,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$400,000 to expand the proposed program of the installation of a modern land record system pertaining to Indian lands. The budget estimate includes \$210,000 for initiating such a program on an areawide basis in the Aberdeen area, and the additional funds recommended will allow the Bureau to undertake similar work in the Billings and Gallup areas. Adequate land records are required in order that the Bureau may give prompt service and assistance to individual Indians and tribes in the managing and leasing of their lands, and it will also greatly expedite work in the settlement of the many heirship controversies now existing with reference to Indian lands.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

As explained earlier in this report, the committee has recommended the deletion of the provision transferring \$754,000 of the "revolving fund for loans" to the "resources management" appropriation to finance a portion of the Indian credit program. While this action will result in an additional \$754,000 being available for loans from the "revolving fund for loans," it is estimated that there are unadvanced commitments in excess of \$1 million that will have to wait until payments are made into the fund before they will be granted. It is the view of the committee that the Secretary should consider the elimination of the memorandum accounts that provide reservations for the Navajo and Hopi Tribes and the Indians of Oklahoma.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$13, 575, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	13, 575, 000
House allowance.....	13, 575, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 825, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,825,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The revised construction program submitted to the Senate committee, which is found on pages 821-832 of the Senate hearings, has been approved and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Buildings and utilities, \$1,200,000.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$600,000 for the initiation of a rehabilitation program of the facilities at the Flandreau, S. Dak., Indian School, and a like amount for the initiation of rehabilitation of school facilities on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana.

Irrigation facilities, \$50,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$50,000, which, with \$50,000 of prior-year funds available, will provide a total of \$100,000 for the continuation of irrigation surveys on lands of the United Pueblos in New Mexico.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$14, 600, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	13, 000, 000
House allowance.....	13, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	16, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16 million to meet contract earnings under contracts entered into pursuant to contract authorization granted in the Federal Aid Highway Act for the construction of Indian roads and trails. The increase of \$3 million recommended will provide a total of \$11 million for the liquidation of contracts for the construction of roads under the regular reservation road program. This will allow the Bureau to proceed with a \$12 million obligation program as authorized in the Federal Aid Highway Act.

The sum recommended includes \$5 million for the liquidation of contracts entered into for the construction of Routes 1 and 3 on the Navajo-Hopi Reservations.

12 INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Within the total amount recommended, \$410,000 is for the surfacing of that portion of the road within the Crow Creek Reservation from Highmore, S. Dak., to Fort Thompson, and from Fort Thompson along the river to the new State Highway No. 47.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$3, 715, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	3, 739, 000
House allowance.....	3, 739, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 739, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$3,739,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau. In addition to these funds, a charge is made against program activities for a portion of the general administrative burden. It is estimated that \$2,437,300 of program funds will be used for this purpose in fiscal year 1961.

LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$250, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	150, 000
House allowance.....	150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	150, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$150,000 for the liquidation of the Klamath and Menominee Agencies. These funds are required to carry out the Government's responsibility in terminating its supervision over the trust property of the Klamath Indians of Oregon, as required by Public Law 587 as amended, and the necessary expenses involved in the termination of Federal supervision over the Menominee Tribe in accordance with the act of June 17, 1954, as amended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of providing authority, requested in the budget, authorizing the purchase of 290 passenger vehicles (including 25 for police-type use) for replacement of existing vehicles.

TRIBAL FUNDS

(Trust funds)

The committee recommends concurrence with the provision in the House bill appropriating \$3 million from tribal funds for the use and benefit of various Indians and Indian tribes. This provision is in accord with the request of the Bureau of the Budget.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

The Secretary of the Interior, after consultations with the respective Tribal Councils of the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Sioux Tribes of South Dakota, is hereby directed to report to Congress by January 15, 1961, separately for each tribe, (1) the amount of intangible dam-

ages to the tribes and their members which will result from the construction and operation of the Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project, and (2) considering both the Fort Randall and Big Bend Dam and Reservoir projects, the appropriate amount required for rehabilitation of the members of the tribes, regardless of residence.

The Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of the Interior jointly on behalf of the United States are hereby directed to negotiate with the respective tribal councils of the tribes or their authorized representatives as to the fair market value of trust property, tribal and individual, on the reservations of the two tribes, required for the construction and operation of the Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project and on the relocation of cemeteries and the town of Lower Brule, S. Dak., construction or replacement of agency, Public Health Service and school facilities, reimbursement of expenses incurred by the tribes as a result of the Big Bend Dam project, hunting, fishing, and grazing rights of tribal members on the acquired area, and similar matters. The Chief of Engineers, the Secretary of the Interior, and the tribes shall report to Congress by January 15, 1961, and thereafter until negotiations have been completed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$42,350,000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	43,365,000
House allowance.....	43,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	45,065,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,065,000 for the programs and activities of the Geological Survey. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Water resources investigations (Federal program), \$1 million.—The budget estimate includes \$4,554,000 for this program, and the committee recommends an increase of \$1 million. The Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources has brought out the need for the development of basic data on the characteristics of both surface and ground water, and the uses and resultant changes in quality, and the committee recommends an increase of \$1 million for this purpose.

Conservation of lands and minerals, \$200,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$200,000 to accelerate the classification of minerals on the public domain. It was brought to the committee's attention that considerable acreage of public domain land is withdrawn from use pending determination of mineralization. An acceleration of this program will permit the restoration of withdrawn land for mining and other beneficial uses to meet demands for lands for many purposes, which will result in increased revenues to the Federal Treasury.

Rocky Mountain area studies, \$500,000.—The committee recommends an additional \$500,000 for an expansion of the programs pertaining to the mineral reserves in the Rocky Mountain area. These studies will provide improved techniques for interpreting the mechanisms of ore deposition. Geologic and topographic mapping of these areas will provide for recording and making pertinent infor-

mation available to those concerned with the development of the mineral resources of this area.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends concurrence with the provision in the House bill, requested in the budget, authorizing the purchase of 48 passenger vehicles for replacement only.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$21, 277, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	21, 667, 000
House allowance.....	21, 667, 000
Committee recommendation.....	22, 624, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,624,000 for the conservation and development programs of the Bureau of Mines. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved with the following modifications:

Bituminous coal—processing and utilization, \$250,000.—The committee recommends an additional \$250,000 to accelerate research on a coal-fired gas turbine to increase the efficiency of converting bituminous coal to electric power. The development of a satisfactory coal-burning gas turbine for stationary power generation will have a definite effect on the use of bituminous coal and on the economy of coal-producing areas.

Ferrous and nonferrous metals, \$400,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$400,000 to strengthen the Bureau of Mines research program with respect to ferrous and nonferrous metals. These funds will provide for intensified efforts to search for metals that retain high strength and resist corrosion at elevated temperatures. Investigations will be undertaken to insure a supply of the raw materials and techniques developed for their recovery, preparation, and application. Of the total increase recommended, \$200,000 will be for an expansion of work on the “fused salt electrolytic processes for recovery and refining of ferrous and nonferrous metals” at the Boulder City, Nev., laboratory of the Bureau.

Petroleum, natural gas, and oil shale, \$150,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$150,000 for an expansion of the work of the Morgantown Petroleum Research Laboratory for obtaining data on oil reservoir sands and their contained oil in various fields in the Appalachian oil-producing area.

Rocky Mountain area studies, \$500,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 to provide for intensified research and development on coal, petroleum, and minerals in the Rocky Mountain area.

Foreign mineral activities. The budget estimate includes \$343,000 to finance the foreign mineral activities of the Bureau of Mines. It is the view of the committee that this activity is a responsibility of other branches of the executive branch of the Government, and the committee recommends that no funds be provided for this program.

The House committee requested the Bureau of Mines to consider the advisability and feasibility of consolidating related coal research

activities in the western area, including Denver, at Laramie, Wyo. While the committee has no objection to such a study, it feels that it should restate its longstanding view that it is a responsibility of the Secretary to determine where various programs should be carried out.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1960-----	¹ \$6,387,000
Budget estimate, 1961-----	6,782,000
House allowance-----	6,782,000
Committee recommendation-----	6,782,000

¹ Does not include funds in the pending 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743). H. Doc. 327 included a provision requesting an additional \$250,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Mobilization." The House bill includes this provision, and the Senate committee recommended its approval.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$6,782,000 for the health and safety programs of the Bureau of Mines. Of the sum recommended, \$6,457,000 is for inspections, investigations, and rescue work. This sum will provide for 35 additional inspectors to carry out the provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act. The balance of the sum recommended, \$325,000, is for the control of fires in coal deposits.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960-----	-----
Budget estimate, 1961-----	(1)
House allowance-----	(1)
Committee recommendation-----	\$2,885,000

¹ No new obligational authority requested. Request is for approval to use \$425,000 of prior-year funds available. This was approved by the House.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,885,000 for the construction of additional facilities at the Bartlettsville, Okla., petroleum experiment station. The construction of these facilities will provide for adequate facilities to meet increasing needs for petroleum research to provide knowledge on the supply and utilization of oil and gas. Funds for the preparation of specifications for this facility were made available in fiscal year 1959. The sum recommended includes \$2,185,000 for the construction of the necessary buildings and \$700,000 for the acquisition of required equipment.

The committee approves of the use of \$425,000 of prior-year funds available for the construction of a helium tank-car test and maintenance facility at the Keyes helium plant.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$1,197,000
Budget estimate, 1961-----	1,207,000
House allowance-----	1,207,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,207,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,207,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Mines. In addition to these funds, a portion of program funds appropriated directly to the Bureau of Mines and funds transferred from other Federal agencies are used to share the total administrative burden of the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends concurrence with the provision in the House bill, requested in the budget, authorizing the purchase of not to exceed 94 passenger motor vehicles, of which 69 are for replacement only. The addition of 25 vehicles to the fleet of the Bureau of Mines is required for the use of the additional coal-mine inspectors, for which funds are recommended in this bill.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	¹ \$16,647,000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	18,976,000
House allowance.....	18,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	19,076,000

¹ Does not include funds in the pending 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743). House Document 327 included a supplemental estimate of \$150,000. The House bill includes \$125,000, and the Senate committee recommended \$150,000.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,076,000 for the management and protection of facilities under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved and funds are recommended for the following increase:

Archeological investigations and salvage, \$100,000.—The committee recommends an additional \$100,000 for archeological investigations and salvage programs in the following areas:

Walter F. George Reservoir, \$25,000.—The additional sum of \$25,000 will allow the participating institution, the University of Georgia, to accelerate its investigations of a number of valuable archeological finds in this area.

Colorado River storage project reservoir areas, \$70,000.—The additional sum of \$70,000 will allow the participating institutions, the University of Utah; the Museum of New Mexico; and the Museum of Northern Arizona to accelerate their investigations in the Glen Canyon Reservoir area site, the Flaming Gorge Reservoir area site, and the Navajo Reservation area site.

Old Fort Atkinson site, \$5,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$5,000, to be matched by the Nebraska State Historical Society, for the continuation of archeological work at the Old Fort Atkinson site near Fort Calhoun, Nebr.

The Park Service is directed to make a survey of a suitable site for a monument to Leif Ericson in the District of Columbia, and report to the committee on the findings of such a survey no later than January 1, 1961.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1960.....	¹ \$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	15,250,000
House allowance.....	15,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	15,250,000

¹ Does not include funds in the pending second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743). H. Doc. No. 327 included a supplemental estimate of \$438,000. The House bill includes \$435,000, and the Senate committee recommended concurrence.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$15,250,000 for the maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The sum recommended is an increase of \$250,000 over the amount allowed by the House. In recommending the allowance of the full budget estimate, the committee has taken into consideration the expansion of the National Park system during recent years.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	¹ \$13, 600, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	16, 600, 000
House allowance.....	18, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 460, 000

¹ Does not include funds in the pending second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743). H. Doc. No. 327 included a supplemental estimate of \$6,231,000. The House bill includes \$3,135,000, and the Senate committee recommended \$4,982,300.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,460,000 for the construction and land acquisition programs of the Park Service. The programs for construction of buildings and utilities and land acquisition submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate have been approved, and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Buildings and utilities, \$1,625,000.—The committee recommends an additional \$1,400,000 for the construction of additional camp and picnic facilities in national park areas; \$200,000 for architectural and historical research and construction drawings and exhibit planning for the restoration of Ford's Theater in the District of Columbia; and \$25,000 for the acquisition of a patrol boat for Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park.

Land acquisition, \$235,000.—The committee recommends \$150,000 for the immediate acquisition of some 80 acres of improved lands within the boundaries of the newly established Minute Man National Park, and \$85,000 for the acquisition of lands adjacent to St. George's Methodist Church, St. Joseph's Church, and the Gloria Dei Church within the Independence National Historical Park area in Philadelphia.

The committee again wishes to express its view that no part of the funds available for the acquisition of lands should be used for the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park until the local governments have adopted adequate zoning regulations to insure against future commercial development in this area. Under no circumstances are any funds available for land acquisition to be used to acquire the tract at Gettysburg known as the Adams County Poor Farm.

CONSTRUCTION—ROADS AND TRAILS AND PARKWAYS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$30, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	34, 000, 000
House allowance.....	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	31, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$31 million for the liquidation of contracts entered into pursuant to contract authority granted in the Federal Aid Highway Acts. It is the view of the com-

mittee that the sum recommended is adequate to allow the Park Service to proceed with the obligation of the fully authorized program during fiscal year 1961.

In recommending the increase of \$1 million over the sum allowed by the House, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that the request of approximately \$1 million to reimburse this account for funds used for the immediate repair of earthquake damage in Yellowstone National Park was disallowed in the pending second supplemental appropriation bill.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$1, 475, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	1, 485, 000
House allowance.....	1, 485, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 485, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,485,000 for the general administrative expenses of the National Park Service. These funds provide for the general executive direction and certain administrative services for the entire Park Service carried on at its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and in its five regional offices. Administrative costs at parks and monuments are charged directly to program funds allocated to those areas.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision, requested in the budget, authorizing the purchase of 91 passenger vehicles, of which 71 are for replacement, and for the purchase of 1 aircraft for replacement.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$340, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	382, 000
House allowance.....	342, 000
Committee recommendation.....	342, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$342,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended is adequate to allow the Commissioner to fulfill his responsibilities under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$13, 520, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	18, 050, 000
House allowance.....	18, 220, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 770, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,770,000 for the management and investigations programs of the Bureau of Sport

Fisheries and Wildlife. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Extension and training, \$25,000.—The committee recommends \$25,000 for the establishment of a fishery management project to assist the tribes in the development of the fishery resources of the Navajo, Hopi, Fort Apache, and Zuni Indian Reservations.

Fishery research, \$100,000.—The committee recommends the allowance of \$100,000 for the initiation of the fish-farming research program. Facilities are now under construction for this program in the State of Arkansas and they are expected to be completed before December 31, 1960. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission has offered the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife the temporary use of its extensive hatchery localities at Lonoke to begin its preliminary work in this field.

Wildlife research, \$345,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$345,000 for wildlife research to strengthen the following projects: Methods of controlling blackbirds and starlings, \$70,000; control of rodent damage to newly reforested areas, \$25,000; and pesticide-wildlife relationships, \$250,000.

Marine sport fisheries research, \$250,000.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000 to initiate a program of marine sport fisheries research authorized by the Marine Sport Fisheries Research Act of 1959. Research will be undertaken to determine the habitat and distribution of sport fish, and factors such as fluctuation in numbers and seasonal trends, and surveys will be made to determine the location and amount of catch and the economic benefits related to this sport.

Within the total amount recommended, \$5,000 is for the control of noxious weeds on the Lower Souris Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota. Inasmuch as the local governments are taking steps to control this weed on other lands, it is the view of the committee that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife should participate in this control program on lands under its jurisdiction.

The budget estimate for this appropriation includes the sum of \$3,564,750 for activities that have previously been financed from funds made available from the "Migratory Bird Conservation Account," commonly known as "Duck Stamp Funds." Prior to the 1958 amendments to the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, these funds were available for the cost of operation and maintenance of wildlife refuges, enforcement of the Migratory Bird and Lacey Acts, wildlife research programs, and river basin studies. However, the 1958 amendments provide that these funds are available only for the acquisition of additional refuge lands and the related expenses of acquiring such lands.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$3, 410, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	3, 410, 000
House allowance.....	3, 485, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 841, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,841,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget

estimate has been approved, and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Facility:	Amount
Orangeburg, S.C.-----	\$75, 000
Alchesay Springs, Ariz., hatchery-----	260, 000
Garrison Dam, N. Dak., hatchery-----	200, 000
Corning, Ark., hatchery-----	100, 000
Erwin, Tenn., hatchery-----	100, 000
Wythville, Va., hatchery-----	150, 000
Creston, Mont., hatchery-----	130, 000
Gavins Point Dam, S. Dak., hatchery-----	150, 000
Hot Springs, N. Mex., hatchery-----	100, 000
Coleman, Calif., hatchery-----	156, 000
Walker Lake area, Nevada, survey-----	10, 000
Total-----	1, 431, 000

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$631, 200
Budget estimate, 1961-----	950, 000
House allowance-----	950, 000
Committee recommendation-----	950, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$950,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The sum recommended includes \$311,800 for activities previously financed with funds from the "Migratory Bird Conservation Account."

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$6, 345, 000
Budget estimate, 1961-----	6, 249, 000
House allowance-----	6, 249, 000
Committee recommendation-----	7, 051, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,051,000 for the management and investigation programs of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The program submitted in the justification in support of the budget estimate has been approved, and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Marketing and technology—exploratory fishing and gear development (south Atlantic project), \$160,000.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$160,000 for the continuation of the south Atlantic exploratory program (from Cape Hatteras to Cape Canaveral) which was established in August 1959 with funds allocated from the Saltonstall-Kennedy program. This program, which is based at Brunswick, Ga., entails exploratory fishing operations for a variety of species, which could result in greatly expanded opportunities for fishermen of this area. The committee was advised by the Bureau that this program could not be continued under the Saltonstall-Kennedy program in fiscal year 1961. Therefore, the committee recommends appropriation of \$160,000 to continue this program, which will be based at Brunswick, Ga.

Research, \$642,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$642,000 for an expansion of the following research programs of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Pesticides research, \$67,000; industrial fisheries research (menhaden, sardines, and herring), \$175,000; and tuna fisheries investigations, \$400,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1960.....	¹ \$345, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	2, 400, 000
House allowance.....	2, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 400, 000

¹ Does not include funds in the pending second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743). H. Doc. No. 327 included a supplemental estimate of \$55,000. The House bill includes \$55,000, and the Senate committee recommended concurrence.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$2,400,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Of the sum recommended, \$2,055,000 is for the construction of a fishing research vessel to replace the recently decommissioned *Albatross III*.

The funds recommended are for the following facilities:

Vessel construction, <i>Albatross III</i> replacement.....	\$2, 055, 000
Vessel construction, Great Lakes.....	85, 000
Design biological laboratory, Seattle, Wash.....	45, 000
Quarters construction, Brooks Lake, Alaska.....	35, 000
Dock repair and improvement, Woods Hole, Mass.....	60, 000
Station rehabilitation, Little Port Walter, Alaska.....	45, 000
Laboratory rehabilitation, Galveston, Tex.....	30, 000
Utility system improvement, Boothbay Harbor, Maine.....	20, 000
Bulkhead construction, Beaufort, N.C.....	25, 000
Total.....	2, 400, 000

FISHERIES LOAN FUND

(Limitation on administrative expenses)

Limitation, 1960.....	\$313, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	250, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision authorizing the use of \$250,000 of funds available in the fisheries loan fund for the necessary expenses of administering the program. This is in accord with the request of the Bureau of the Budget.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$325, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	361, 000
House allowance.....	361, 000
Committee recommendation.....	361, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$361,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The sum recommended includes \$33,900 to finance activities previously financed from the appropriation "Management and investigation of resources."

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$1,940,000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	2,070,000
House allowance.....	2,070,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,070,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$2,070,000 for the administration of the Pribilof Islands. The sum recommended includes \$304,500 for the construction of new facilities on the islands and an additional \$18,500 for increased operating costs. These funds are derived from the receipts from the sale of fur skins and other products from the islands.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision, requested in the budget, authorizing the purchase of 108 passenger motor vehicles, of which 98 shall be for replacement, and the purchase of 3 aircraft for replacement.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$2,606,000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	2,560,000
House allowance.....	2,560,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,060,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,060,000 for the administration of territories under the jurisdiction of the Office of Territories. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved and funds are recommended for the following increase:

American Samoa—grants, \$500,000.—The budget estimate includes \$500,000 for the continuation of construction of the jet airport on American Samoa. It is the view of the committee that it is imperative that this facility be completed in time to serve the first jets placed in service in this area. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 to accelerate the rate of construction of this facility.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$5,225,000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	5,225,000
House allowance.....	5,225,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,225,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$5,225,000 for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The sum recommended includes funds for the necessary expenses of the High Commissioner's office and the judiciary system of the islands, and grants in the amount of \$5,090,000 to supplement local revenues, estimated to be approximately \$1,400,000, for the operations of the local governments.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to continue available during fiscal year 1961 \$300,000 of the funds previously appropriated for the Alaska public works program, to meet the cost of liquidation of the program.

ALASKA RAILROAD

The committee approves the use of \$2 million to be derived from the operations of the Alaska Railroad for additions and betterments to the system.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$2, 706, 600
Budget estimate, 1961.....	2, 723, 000
House allowance.....	2, 723, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 723, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$2,723,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$42, 300
Budget estimate, 1961.....	69, 000
House allowance.....	42, 300
Committee recommendation.....	42, 300

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$42,300 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Fine Arts. It is the view of the committee that the additional funds requested for the operation of this agency are fully justified, and when pending legislation to increase the annual authorization is enacted, the committee will again consider the request for increased funds.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$70, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	70, 000
House allowance.....	70, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$70,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The committee recommends an additional \$17,594,500 for the full implementation of the "Program for the National Forests" in fiscal year 1961.

This program was submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 24, 1959. In his letter of transmittal the Secretary explained the program in the following words:

This conservation program embraces all the renewable resources of the national forest system—water, timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife habitat. It includes both long-range objectives and interim proposals. The program provides for the continued, orderly use and development of the renewable resources of these Federal lands in accordance with the basic conservation principles of sustained yield and multiple use. What is done in the next 10 to 15 years will largely determine whether these vastly important public lands will contribute by the year 2000 their fair share to a greatly expanded national economy.

In recommending these additional funds the committee has taken into consideration the fact that if these Federal lands are to provide their share of a greatly increased demand for timber, water, forage, and recreation of an ever-increasing population—estimated to be 215 million by 1975; 325 million by the year 2000—we must now provide for a more intensified management program and an expanded research program.

The additional funds recommended are discussed under the appropriate heading of this report.

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1960.....	¹ \$81, 815, 800
Budget estimate, 1961.....	88, 159, 700
House allowance.....	88, 159, 700
Committee recommendation.....	101, 495, 800

¹ Does not include funds in the pending second supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743). H. Doc. 327 included a supplemental estimate of \$21,000,000 to meet the cost of fighting fires on national forest lands during the current fiscal year. The House bill includes \$20,450,000 for this purpose, and the Senate committee recommended a like amount.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$101,495,800 for the programs and activities of the Forest Service financed from this appropriation. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate have been approved, and an additional \$13,336,100 is recommended for the following purposes:

Full "implementation of the 'Program for the national forests,'" \$12,336,100.—The committee recommends an additional \$12,336,100 for the programs and activities financed from this appropriation to provide for a full implementation of the "Program for the National

Forests" with respect to these programs and activities. The additional sum recommended is for the following projects:

Project	Brief description of use	Amount
Forest protection and utilization: Forest land management: National forest protection and management: Timber resource management: Reforestation and stand improvement.	Tree planting on nonproductive forest land, work on established plantations, pruning or thinning of established sapling and pole stands, rodent control, and physical improvements related to tree seedling production.	\$2,290,000
Recreation-public use.....	Rehabilitation of existing family camp and picnic units and construction of new units.	1,543,000
Wildlife habitat management....	Administration and advance cooperation with State fish and game departments and wildlife habitat improvement projects including reseeding and restoration of depleted game ranges, openings in dense brush fields, and water developments.	889,000
Range resource management: Management.....	Range allotment analysis and management plans for joint ranger-permittee cooperation in the application of on-the-ground management.	473,000
Revegetation.....	Revegetation of deteriorated rangeland.....	345,000
Improvements.....	Construction of water developments and range management fences.	395,000
Soil and water management.....	Stabilization of eroding lands including old roads, and gully and channel control: soil surveys; and determining the effects of resource uses and management practices on the usefulness of water resources.	988,000
Mineral claims, leases, and other land uses.	Survey and marking of national forest boundaries, administration of special use permits, land status records, land classification, land exchanges to consolidate national forest ownerships, and other miscellaneous land uses including mineral resources.	1,052,100
Land utilization projects.....	Management and development of land utilization lands including range revegetation and range improvements.	342,000
Forest fire protection.....	Strengthening of fire control organization, including intensification of aerial operations, stronger manning of fire suppression crews, lengthening employment season of key fire positions, and extension of fire prevention patrols.	1,403,000
Structural improvements for fire and general purposes (construction and maintenance).	Construction of administrative and fire control structural improvements, such as housing units, lookout towers, and service and storage buildings, and maintenance of existing improvements.	2,134,000
Subtotal, national forest protection and management.		11,854,100
Insect and disease control.....	Control of forest insects and diseases, primarily for detection of outbreaks and evaluation of their seriousness and need for control.	482,000
Total, forest land management.....		12,336,100

Rehabilitation of recently burned areas, \$1 million.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million for the establishment of a program for the immediate rehabilitation of recently burned national forest areas. During calendar year 1959, 214,000 acres of national forest lands were burned over. Of the total area burned, 86,000 acres do not require rehabilitation or reforestation because the intensity of the burns did not completely destroy the forest cover. However, there remain 128,000 acres of land which are in need of rehabilitation and reforestation measures. It is the view of the committee that these lands should receive immediate attention and \$1 million is recommended for this purpose.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$14, 526, 400
Budget estimate, 1961.....	16, 332, 000
House allowance.....	16, 332, 000
Committee recommendation.....	20, 545, 400

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,545,400 for the research programs, including construction of facilities, of the Forest Service. The program submitted in the justification in support of the budget estimate, which includes \$1 million for the construction of research facilities at Corvallis, Oreg.; Durham-Raleigh, N.C.; and Stoneville, Miss., has been approved, and an additional \$4,213,400 is recommended for the "full implementation of the 'Program for the National Forests'" as it applies to forest research. The additional sum recommended is for the following projects:

Project	Brief description	Amount
FOREST RESEARCH		
Forest and range management research..	Research for improving the quality and quantity of water yields, improved methods of regenerating and managing commercially desirable timber stands, development of improved trees, and improving wildlife habitat, grazing practices and recreation management in harmony with other uses of forest land.	\$1, 337, 000
Forest protection research.....	Research on biological control of forest insects and diseases, and improve control methods for pests; strength research on fire control.	456, 000
Forest products utilization research.....	Forest products utilization research aimed at fuller use of harvested timber and expanded utilization of the poorer quality trees, little used species, and timber residues on the national forests.	745, 300
Forest resources research.....	Research to develop log and tree grades and to improve marketing practices for timber species on western, southern, and eastern national forests; provide criteria for determining quality yield of lumber and other products from logs and trees of all classes, and to improve market outlets for the little used species and low-quality timber, to determine the comparative benefits of alternative multiple uses of national forests.	175, 100
Subtotal, research program.....		2, 713, 400
Forest research construction.....	Construction of the following offices-laboratories and related facilities: Regional forest fire research laboratory, Riverside, Calif. Office-laboratory for timber management research center, Flagstaff, Ariz. Office-laboratory for timber and fire-protection research, Fairbanks, Alaska. Fieldwork headquarters and streamflow research structures on the Hubbard's Brook experimental watershed, West Thornton, N.H. Office-laboratory for northern hardwood research, Marquette, Mich. Office-laboratory for Great Plains shelterbelt studies, Bottineau, N. Dak.	900, 000 150, 000 250, 000 50, 000 75, 000 75, 000
Total for research facilities.....		1, 500, 000
Total, forest research.....		4, 213, 400

Of the increase recommended, \$2,713,400 is to strengthen forest research programs throughout the country. While no part of the funds has been allocated to specific projects, the committee directs the officials of the Forest Service to review the requests made to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for increases in various projects and allocate reasonable sums to those requests that are in accord with the goals of the "Program."

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$12,327,800
Budget estimate, 1961.....	12,334,800
House allowance.....	12,334,800
Committee recommendation.....	13,584,800

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,584,800 for the State and private forestry cooperative programs administered by the Forest Service. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved and funds are recommended for the following increases:

Cooperation in forest fire control, \$1 million.—The estimate includes \$10,087,500 for this program, and the committee recommends an additional \$1 million. In recommending this additional sum, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that there are approximately 47 million acres of State and private lands that are not now under organized fire protection. Representatives of the National Association of State Foresters have assured the committee that the States will increase their participation in this program. However, the committee recognizes that it will take 3 or 4 years for any sizable increase in State funds to materialize.

Cooperation in forest management and processing, \$250,000.—The budget estimate includes \$1,543,000 for cooperation in forest management and processing. The committee recommends an additional \$250,000 for this program, in order to obtain more intensified management on the many millions of acres of forest lands in some 4.5 million small ownerships.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$28,000,000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	30,000,000
House allowance.....	30,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	30,000,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$30 million for the construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails. The sum recommended will allow the Forest Service to proceed with an obligation program based on the full \$30 million authorized in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

The committee feels that the appropriate legislative committees should give serious consideration to the "Program for the National Forests," as it applies to the construction of forest roads and trails, and the acquisition of privately owned roads that are required for access to federally owned timber. It is the view of the committee that adequate authority should be granted in the Federal-Aid Highway Act to provide for full implementation of the "Program" with respect to roads.

ACCESS ROADS

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$1, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million for the acquisition by purchase, and condemnation if necessary, of privately owned roads that are required to provide access to national forest timber. Information was presented to the committee that makes it clear that the budget estimate of \$1 million will not be adequate for the acquisition of these privately owned roads during fiscal year 1961. Therefore, the committee recommends an additional \$1 million.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Appropriation, 1960.....	
Budget estimate, 1961.....	\$1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$750,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Boundary Canoe-area of the Superior National Forest. While the sum recommended is a reduction of \$250,000 in the budget request, it is the view of the committee that it is adequate to finance the land acquisition program in this area during fiscal year 1961.

It is the view of the committee that the Forest Service will not be able to acquire the remaining privately owned lands in this area at a reasonable price under the provisions of the original authorizing act, which exempts these lands from the right of eminent domain. Therefore, the committee recommends inclusion of language in the bill that would authorize the Forest Service to condemn these lands.

SPECIAL ACTS—CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$10, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	10, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$10,000 for the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah. The funds recommended are derived from the receipt from the sale of products from the Cache National Forest in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347).

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$700, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	700, 000
House allowance.....	700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	700, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$700,000 for cooperative range improvements. These funds are to be derived from grazing fees in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580(h)).

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$180, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	195, 800
House allowance.....	195, 800
Committee recommendation.....	195, 800

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$195,800 for the salaries and expenses of the Indian Claims Commission. This Commission hears and determines all claims arising under section 2 of the Indian Claims Act of 1946, as amended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$400, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	408, 000
House allowance.....	408, 000
Committee recommendation.....	408, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$408,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission. The sum recommended includes \$333,000 to finance the programs of the Commission and \$75,000 for the programs of the National Capital Regional Planning Council, which coordinates planning in the counties and the cities of the Washington metropolitan area.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$2, 286, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	2, 425, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 050, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,050,000 for the land acquisition programs of the National Capital Planning Commission. The funds recommended are for the following programs:

George Washington Memorial Parkway, \$250,000.—These funds will permit acquisition of 240 acres of park land in the vicinity of the new Washington circumferential highway, and the Woodrow Wilson Bridge approaches in Prince Georges County, Md.

Lands for stream valley parks, Maryland, \$400,000.—The committee considered a request of \$1,600,000 for this program. Of the total sum requested in the budget, \$1 million was for an advance to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission for a portion of its share of the cost of acquiring the lands, and the balance of \$600,000 was the Federal share (one-third) of the total estimated cost of these lands. The committee recommends \$400,000 for the Federal contribution; however, it is the view of the committee that the funds required for local participation should be derived from local sources, and no funds are recommended for the requested advance.

Stream valley parks, Virginia, \$400,000.—The budget estimate included \$575,000 for the Federal contribution of one-third of the total cost of \$1,725,000 for the acquisition of lands for the development of stream valley parks in Arlington and Fairfax Counties and Alexandria, Va. The committee recommends \$400,000 for this program.

The committee requests that the National Capital Planning Commission continue its efforts to secure from the owners of Sycamore and Upper Sycamore Islands whatever assurances the Commission feels are necessary to protect this area from commercial development. If the Commission is not successful in its efforts, it should so advise the committee before taking steps to acquire these properties.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$7, 718, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	7, 768, 000
House allowance.....	7, 768, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 768, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$7,768,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. The sum recommended will permit acceleration of the exhibit preparation program for the new Museum of History and Technology, the completion of three exhibit renovation projects, and three building rehabilitation projects.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

Appropriations, 1960.....	
Budget estimate, 1961.....	\$13, 500, 000
House allowance.....	13, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 500, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$13,500,000 to provide for the rehabilitation and modernization of the present Natural History Building, and for the construction of the new east wing.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$1, 834, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	1, 848, 000
House allowance.....	1, 848, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 848, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$1,848,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$100, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	100, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$100,000 for the expenses of the Civil War Centennial Commission during fiscal year 1961. This Commission has the responsibility for the planning of the nationwide observance of the 100th anniversary of the Civil War during the period 1961-65.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$850, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	1, 180, 000
House allowance.....	950, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million for the salaries and expenses of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The sum recommended, which is a reduction of \$180,000 in the budget estimate, will provide for an adequate staff for the Commission to fulfill its responsibilities during fiscal year 1961. While the committee has not specifically disallowed any of the requested positions for the Commission, it wishes to make it clear that the Commission is expected to perform its functions with the minimum number of employees that are required for efficient operations.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$10, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	6, 000, 000
House allowance.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$6 million for transitional grants to the State of Alaska. This appropriation is the second of five annual appropriations authorized by section 44(a) of the Alaska Omnibus Act, Public Law 86-70. These grants to the State of Alaska are to facilitate an orderly transition from territorial status to statehood, and to assist the State in financing, for a 5-year transitional period, the assumption of functions hitherto performed by the Federal Government.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

Appropriation, 1960.....	\$130, 000
Budget estimate, 1961.....	691, 000
House allowance.....	691, 000
Committee recommendation.....	691, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$691,000 for contributions to the Virgin Islands Corporation. Of the sum recommended, \$561,000 is required to cover losses sustained by the Corporation during fiscal years 1958 and 1959. The balance of the recommendation, \$130,000, is to continue the water and soil conservation and forestry programs.

REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, 1960.....	
Budget estimate, 1961.....	\$2, 538, 000
House allowance.....	2, 538, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 538, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$2,538,000 for the Virgin Islands Corporation Revolving Fund. Of the sum recommended, \$2,240,000 is for an expansion of the power facilities of the Corporation, \$100,000 is for minor capital improvements, and \$198,000 is for an increase in operating funds.

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

(Borrowing authority)

Appropriation, 1960.....	
Budget estimate, 1961.....	\$1, 235, 000
House allowance.....	1, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 100, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$135,000 in the budget estimate, for loans to the operating fund. These funds are required for the construction of a salt water distillation plant at St. Thomas, to provide an adequate water system for the island. The Corporation has entered into a contract with the Virgin Islands government, whereby the government will purchase the water at a price which will recover all costs of operation depreciation and interest on the investment.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision authorizing the use of \$172,000 of corporate funds for administrative expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. This provision is in accord with the request of the Bureau of the Budget.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 401

The committee recommends the approval of section 401 of the House bill. This provision reads as follows:

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or other funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation proposed or pending before the Congress.

However, it is the view of the committee that this matter is covered in section 1913 of title 18 of the United States Code, which provides:

No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member of Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, violates or attempts to violate this section, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and after notice and hearing by the superior officer vested with the power of removing him, shall be removed from office or employment.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1960	Appropriation estimate, 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Oregon and California grant lands.....	\$7,550,000	\$8,000,000	+\$450,000
Range improvements.....	768,653	925,000	+156,347
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	273,839	250,000	-23,839
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma.....	18,632	15,000	-3,632
Leasing of grazing lands.....	1,000	1,000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	800	1,000	+200
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	135,000	50,000	-85,000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	14,761,926	16,000,000	+1,238,074
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	500,800	536,000	+35,200
Mineral Leasing Act, payment to States.....	36,250,000	38,543,000	+2,293,000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska.....	20,500	-----	-20,500
Coal leases, payments to Alaska.....	110,000	110,000	-----
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	2,000	2,000	-----
Payments due counties, submarginal land program.....	93,700	100,000	+6,300
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian affairs.....	140,500	140,500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	10,000	10,000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, southern and northern reserves.....	112,000	112,000	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	600	600	-----
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	43,885	109,300	+65,415

Operation, management, and maintenance and denudation of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service.....	13, 230	12, 000	-1, 230
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	30, 285	30, 285	-----
Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	268, 000	-----	-268, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	6, 000, 000	5, 500, 000	-500, 000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	16, 602, 193	14, 600, 000	-2, 002, 193
Federal aid in fish restoration and management.....	5, 589, 379	4, 900, 000	-689, 379
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1, 518, 547	1, 491, 000	-27, 547
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	76, 000	84, 000	+8, 000
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	506, 182	497, 000	-9, 182
Payment to Alaska, Alaska game law.....	10, 000	-----	-10, 000
Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	398, 000	-----	-398, 000
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	1, 940, 000	2, 070, 000	+130, 000
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts.....	813, 919	310, 859	-503, 060
Internal revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories.....	3, 872, 865	3, 800, 000	-72, 865
Total, Department of the Interior.....	103, 042, 635	102, 800, 744	-241, 891
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Expenses, brush disposal.....	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	-----
Roads and trails for States.....	11, 860, 000	13, 640, 000	+1, 780, 000
Forest fire prevention.....	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Restoration of forest lands and improvements.....	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Payment to Minnesota.....	121, 309	121, 309	-----
Payments due counties, submarginal land program.....	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.....	113, 861	113, 861	-----
Payments to States and territories from the national forests fund.....	29, 668, 588	34, 105, 000	+4, 436, 412
Construction of improvements, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	25, 000	-----	-25, 000
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service.....	48, 908, 758	55, 100, 170	+6, 191, 412
Total, permanent indefinite appropriations.....	151, 951, 393	157, 900, 914	+5, 949, 521

* Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

[Does not include funds in the pending 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960 (H.R. 10743)]

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimate, 1961	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES							
Office of Saline Water:							
Salaries and expenses.....	1 \$1,755,000	\$1,355,000	\$1,355,000	\$1,755,000	-----	+\$400,000	+\$400,000
Construction.....	2 1,850,000	2,040,000	2,040,000	2,440,000	+590,000	+400,000	+400,000
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	3,605,000	3,395,000	3,395,000	4,195,000	+590,000	+800,000	+800,000
Office of Oil and Gas, salaries and expenses.....	3 480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	-----	-----	-----
Office of the Solicitor, salaries and expenses.....	3,091,000	3,400,000	3,248,000	3,348,000	+257,000	—52,000	+100,000
Office of Minerals Exploration, salaries and expenses.....	1,100,000	1,100,000	550,000	550,000	—550,000	-----	-----
Total, departmental offices.....	8,276,000	8,375,000	7,673,000	8,573,000	+297,000	—198,000	+900,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Management of lands and resources.....	4 25,402,000	24,475,000	24,525,000	28,554,400	+3,152,400	+4,079,400	+4,029,400
Construction.....	200,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	+150,000	-----	-----
Construction (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(7,560,000)	(^a)	-----	-----	(—7,560,000)	-----	-----
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	-----	7 (8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(+8,000,000)	-----	-----
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(768,663)	(925,000)	(925,000)	(925,000)	(+166,347)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	25,602,000	24,825,000	24,875,000	28,904,400	+3,302,400	+4,079,400	+4,029,400

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS									
Education and welfare services.....	\$ 60,925,000	63,669,000	63,669,000	63,669,000	+2,744,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Resources management.....	22,202,000	22,684,000	22,684,000	22,684,000	+2,136,000	-----	-----	-----	+1,654,000
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern Reserves (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(112,000)	(112,000)	(112,000)	(112,000)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction.....	13,575,000	13,575,000	13,575,000	13,575,000	+1,250,000	-----	-----	-----	+1,250,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	14,600,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	+1,400,000	-----	-----	-----	+3,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,715,000	3,739,000	3,739,000	3,739,000	+24,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies.....	250,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	-100,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Distribution of funds of the Creek Indians.....	⁹ 100,000	-----	-----	-----	-100,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Payment to Klamath Tribe of Indians.....	100,000	-----	-----	-----	-100,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	115,467,000	116,817,000	116,817,000	116,817,000	+7,254,000	-----	-----	-----	+5,904,000
<i>Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation)</i>	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY									
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	42,350,000	43,365,000	43,000,000	43,000,000	+2,715,000	-----	-----	-----	+2,065,000
BUREAU OF MINES									
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	21,277,000	21,667,000	21,667,000	21,667,000	+1,347,000	-----	-----	-----	+957,000
Health and safety.....	6,387,000	6,782,000	6,782,000	6,782,000	+395,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	1,197,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	+2,885,000	-----	-----	-----	+2,885,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	28,861,000	29,656,000	29,656,000	29,656,000	+10,000	-----	-----	-----	+3,842,000

¹ Includes \$400,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

² Includes \$1,550,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

³ Includes \$90,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

⁴ Includes \$775,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

⁵ Excludes \$850,000 for activities transferred in the estimates to "Oregon and California grant lands."

⁶ Excludes \$7,078,000 for activities transferred in the estimates to "Oregon and California grant lands."

⁷ Includes \$7,928,000 for activities previously carried under the following: "Management of lands and resources," \$850,000; and "Construction," \$7,078,000.

⁸ Includes \$2,225,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

⁹ Appropriated in the Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1960.

¹⁰ Includes \$350,000 for activities previously carried under "Operating expenses," Atomic Energy Commission.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1960, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1961—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimate, 1961	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued							
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE							
Management and protection.....	\$16,647,000	\$18,976,000	\$18,500,000	\$19,076,000	+\$2,429,000	+\$100,000	+\$576,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	14,000,000	15,250,000	15,000,000	15,250,000	+1,250,000	-----	+250,000
Construction.....	13,600,000	16,600,000	18,000,000	18,460,000	+4,800,000	+1,860,000	+460,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30,000,000	34,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	+1,000,000	—3,000,000	+1,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,475,000	1,485,000	1,485,000	1,485,000	+10,000	-----	-----
Total, National Park Service.....	75,722,000	86,311,000	82,985,000	85,271,000	+9,549,000	—1,040,000	+2,286,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE							
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: Salaries and expenses.....	340,000	382,000	342,000	342,000	+2,000	—40,000	-----
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:							
Management and investigations of resources.....	13,520,000	18,050,000	18,220,000	18,770,000	+5,250,000	+720,000	+550,000
Administration of Alaska game law (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(263,000)	-----	-----	-----	(—263,000)	-----	-----
Construction.....	3,410,000	3,410,000	3,485,000	4,841,000	+1,431,000	+1,431,000	+1,356,000
General administrative expenses.....	631,200	950,000	950,000	950,000	+318,800	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	17,561,200	22,410,000	22,655,000	24,561,000	+6,999,800	+2,151,000	+1,906,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:							
Management and investigations of resources.....	6,345,000	11 6,249,000	6,249,000	7,051,000	+706,000	+802,000	+802,000
Administration of Alaska fisheries (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(398,000)	-----	-----	-----	(—398,000)	-----	-----
Construction.....	345,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	+2,055,000	-----	-----

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1960, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1961—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimate, 1961	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961	House bill
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES							
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS							
Salaries and expenses.....	13 \$42,300	\$69,000	\$42,300	\$42,300		—\$26,700	
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW							
Salaries and expenses.....	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
Forest Service:							
Forest protection and utilization:							
Forest land management.....	14 81,815,800	88,159,700	88,159,700	101,495,800	+ \$19,680,000	+13,336,100	+ \$13,336,100
Forest research.....	15 14,526,400	16 16,332,000	16,332,000	20,545,400	+6,019,000	+4,213,400	+4,213,400
State and private forestry cooperation.....	12,327,800	12,334,800	12,334,800	13,584,800	+1,257,000	+1,250,000	+1,250,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization.....	108,670,000	116,826,500	116,826,500	135,626,000	+26,956,000	+18,799,500	+18,799,500
Forest roads and trails.....	17 28,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	+2,000,000		
Access roads.....	18 1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:							
Superior National Forest.....		1,000,000	750,000	750,000	+750,000	—250,000	
Cache National Forest.....	50,000				—50,000		
Special acts (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)			
Cooperative range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)			
Total, definite appropriations.....	137,720,000	148,826,500	148,576,500	168,376,000	+30,656,000	+19,549,500	+19,799,500

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1960, and the estimates and the amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1961—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimate, 1961	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued						
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION						
Expenses.....	\$150,000				—\$150,000	
HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION COMMISSION						
Expenses.....	25,000				—25,000	
BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION						
Expenses.....	20,000					
Total, definite appropriations.....	162,044,800	\$182,390,300	\$179,708,600	\$200,358,100	+38,313,300	+17,967,800
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000		
Total, title II, related agencies.....	162,754,800	183,100,300	180,418,600	201,068,100	+38,313,300	+17,967,800
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION						
Contributions.....	130,000	691,000	691,000	691,000	+561,000	
Revolving fund.....		2,538,000	2,538,000	2,538,000	+2,538,000	
Loans to operating fund.....		1,235,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	+1,100,000	—135,000
Limitation of administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	(172,000)	(172,000)	(172,000)	(172,000)		
Total, title III, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	130,000	4,404,000	4,329,000	4,329,000	+4,199,000	—135,000
Grand total:						
Definite appropriations.....	496,906,600	538,513,300	531,558,600	574,442,500	+77,535,900	+35,929,200
Indefinite appropriation of receipts.....	11,746,653	11,817,000	11,817,000	11,817,000	+70,347	
Total.....	508,653,253	550,330,300	543,375,600	586,259,500	+77,606,247	+35,929,200

¹³ Appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

²⁰ Appropriated in Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1960.

Calendar No. 1240

86TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10401

[Report No. 1203]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 25, 1960

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate January 18, 1960, by
Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
6 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
7 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
8 beneficial consumptive uses, ~~\$1,355,000~~ \$1,755,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For *an additional amount* for construction of demonstra-
11 tion plants for the production of water suitable for agricul-
12 tural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive
13 uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (72
14 Stat. 1706), ~~\$2,040,000~~ \$2,440,000, to remain available
15 until September 3, 1965.

16 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
19 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
20 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
21 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
22 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$480,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, ~~\$3,248,000~~ \$3,348,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$550,000, including not to exceed \$150,000 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, ~~\$24,525,000~~ \$28,554,400.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads (other than on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands), and acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant facilities, \$350,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For construction, operation and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; *an amount equivalent to 25 per centum* of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from such lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public

1 Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the
2 amount appropriated herein ~~shall be in lieu of payments to~~
3 ~~counties~~ is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the
4 Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reim-
5 bursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with
6 the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of
7 title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876) : *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That any unexpended balances heretofore ap-
9 propriated under the head "Construction", for construction of
10 access roads and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing
11 connecting roads on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and
12 California Railroad grant lands, shall be merged with this
13 appropriation.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
16 shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger
17 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two air-
18 craft (one of which shall be for replacement only) ; purchase,
19 erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and
20 alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appur-
21 tenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of
23 Land Management expenditures in connection with the re-
24 vested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos
25 Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made

1 under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands")
2 shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in
3 subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28,
4 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the
5 "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of
6 the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the
7 special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant
8 fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made
9 may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys
10 of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau
11 of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of
12 lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska: *Provided*
13 *further*, That contributions may be accepted toward the costs
14 of administration, management, and protection of lands under
15 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and of
16 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands.

17 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

18 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
19 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
20 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
21 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
22 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
23 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
24 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
25 said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements

1 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred
 2 to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
 3 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
 4 expended.

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

7 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
 8 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
 9 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
 10 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
 11 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-
 12 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy In-
 13 dians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of re-
 14 wards for information or evidence concerning violations of
 15 law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian
 16 arts and crafts shops and museums; \$63,669,000.

17 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

18 For expenses necessary for management, development,
 19 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
 20 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
 21 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 22 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian in-
 23 dustrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
 24 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 25 arts and crafts as authorized by law; ~~\$22,684,000~~ \$24,338,-

1 000, and in addition, \$754,000 of the Revolving Fund for
2 Loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection
3 with administering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That the
4 Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend income re-
5 ceived from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian
6 Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit
7 of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members dur-
8 ing the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of
9 the lands has been determined if such determination is made
10 during the current fiscal year.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction, major repair, and improvement of ir-
13 rigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
14 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
15 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
16 services by contract; ~~\$13,575,000~~ \$14,825,000, to remain
17 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
18 herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land
19 within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
20 Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the
21 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*,
22 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
23 acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
24 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
25 the boundaries of existing reservations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93) and the Act of August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), ~~\$13,000,000~~ \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$3,739,000.

LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klamath and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating supervision over the property of the Klamath and Menominee Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof, \$150,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and ninety passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each

1 the general purchase price limitation for the current
2 fiscal year) for replacement only, which may be used for
3 the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service
4 (including services which may extend beyond the current
5 fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of
6 June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956
7 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal super-
8 vision over certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official
9 use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or
10 permanent treaty provisions.

11 TRIBAL FUNDS

12 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
13 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
14 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
15 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
16 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
17 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
18 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission);
19 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
20 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
21 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
22 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
23 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts;
24 pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils,
25 and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, includ-

1 ing mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per
2 diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established adminis-
3 tratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian em-
4 ployees of the Government; relief of Indians, without re-
5 gard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391),
6 including cash grants; and employment of a recreational
7 director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for
8 the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with
9 the approval of the respective tribal councils and without
10 regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition
11 to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be ad-
12 vanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for
13 such purposes as may be designated by the governing body
14 of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secre-
15 tary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation
16 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
17 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
18 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries
19 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
20 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
21 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

22 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

23 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

24 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
25 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering

1 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
 2 of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and
 3 others areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837) ; classify
 4 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
 5 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
 6 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
 7 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
 8 licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate ship-
 9 ment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ;
 10 and publish and disseminate data relative to the fore-
 11 going activities; ~~\$43,000,000~~ \$45,065,000, of which
 12 \$7,450,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
 13 States or municipalities for water resources investigations:
 14 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
 15 pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping
 16 or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation
 17 with any State or municipality.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
 20 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-
 21 eight passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only;
 22 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
 23 security guard service for protection of confidential files;
 24 contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for
 25 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when

1 it is administratively determined that such procedures are
2 in the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
3 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of
4 lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and
5 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
6 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
7 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
8 compacts.

9 BUREAU OF MINES

10 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

11 RESOURCES

12 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
13 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
14 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
15 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
16 substitutes; ~~\$21,667,000~~ \$22,624,000.

17 HEALTH AND SAFETY

18 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
19 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and con-
20 trolling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law,
21 \$6,782,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For the construction and improvement of facilities
24 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain
25 available until expended, \$2,885,000.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
3 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
4 offices, \$1,207,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
7 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
8 ninety-four passenger motor vehicles of which sixty-nine
9 are for replacement only; providing transportation serv-
10 ices in isolated areas for employees, student dependents
11 of employees, and other pupils, and such activities
12 may be financed under cooperative arrangements; pur-
13 chase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in con-
14 nection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That
15 the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
16 ment, and other contributions from public and private
17 sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other
18 agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That
19 the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the
20 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the
21 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
22 transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together
23 with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium,
24 shall be credited to the special helium production fund,

1 established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as
2 amended (50 U.S.C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That the
3 Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year,
4 to sell directly or through any Government agency, includ-
5 ing corporations, any metal or mineral product that may
6 be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau
7 of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into
8 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

9 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

10 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

11 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
12 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
13 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
14 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
15 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of
16 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
17 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
18 River Basin) ; ~~\$18,500,000~~ \$19,076,000.

19 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

20 FACILITIES

21 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
22 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
23 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimburs-
24 able basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical

1 facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pur-
 2 suant to law by the National Park Service, ~~\$15,000,000~~
 3 ~~\$15,250,000.~~

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 6 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
 7 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
 8 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 9 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
 10 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 11 of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water
 12 rights; and not to exceed ~~\$2,100,000~~ ~~\$2,925,000~~ for the
 13 acquisition of lands, interest therein, improvements, and re-
 14 lated personal property; ~~\$18,000,000~~ ~~\$18,460,000~~ to re-
 15 main available until expended.

16 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

17 AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 19 thority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid High-
 20 way Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376) and section 6 of the
 21 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93);
 22 ~~\$30,000,000~~ ~~\$31,000,000~~, to remain available until ex-
 23 pended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided
 24 shall be expended for construction on the following: Fort

1 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor
2 roads and trails; Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and
3 extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway
4 from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

5 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
7 National Park Service, including such expenses in the
8 regional offices, \$1,485,000.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
11 available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-one
12 passenger motor vehicles (of which seventy-one are for
13 replacement only), including not to exceed thirty-five for
14 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
15 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; replace-
16 ment of one aircraft; and the objects and purposes specified
17 in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and
18 July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C. 18f).

19 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

20 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
23 sioner, \$342,000.

1 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

2 Management and Investigations of Resources

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 4 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
 5 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
 6 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
 7 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
 8 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
 9 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
 10 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
 11 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions re-
 12 lated to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-
 13 695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the pro-
 14 tection of the Florida Key deer; ~~\$18,220,000~~ \$18,770,000.

15 Construction

16 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 17 facilities required in the conservation, management, investiga-
 18 tion, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
 19 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 20 ~~\$3,485,000~~ \$4,841,000, to remain available until expended.

21 General Administrative Expenses

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 23 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
 24 penses in the regional offices, \$950,000.

1 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

2 Management and Investigations of Resources

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
4 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protec-
5 tion, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, includ-
6 ing whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and prod-
7 ucts; collection, compilation, and publication of information
8 concerning such resources; promotion of education and
9 training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other
10 functions related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~\$6,249,000~~
11 *\$7,051,000*.

12 Construction

13 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
14 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
15 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
16 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
17 \$2,400,000, to remain available until expended.

18 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan Fund

19 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000
20 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
21 tive expenses.

22 General Administrative Expenses

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
24 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
25 the regional offices, \$361,000.

Administration of Pribilof Islands

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,070,000, to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and one passenger motor vehicles of which eighty-nine shall be for replacement only; purchase of not to exceed three aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to

1 which the United States has title, and which are utilized pur-
2 suant to law in connection with management and investiga-
3 tion of fish and wildlife resources.

4 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

5 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

6 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
7 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of
9 the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the
10 offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as
11 authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a(c)) ;
12 salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Govern-
13 ment Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the
14 members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48
15 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of
16 members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa,
17 and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.
18 secs. 1421d(e), 1431a(c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
19 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
20 by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a(c)) ; grants to American Samoa,
21 in addition to current local revenues, for support of gov-
22 ernmental functions; and personal services, household equip-
23 ment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation
24 of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Sa-

1 moa; ~~\$2,560,000~~ \$3,060,000: *Provided*, That the Terri-
 2 torial and local governments herein provided for are au-
 3 thorized to make purchases through the General Services
 4 Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations
 5 available for the administration of Territories may be ex-
 6 pended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and opera-
 7 tion of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and
 8 for commercial transportation purposes found by the Sec-
 9 retary to be necessary.

10 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

11 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
 12 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
 13 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
 14 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
 15 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including the ex-
 16 penses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of
 17 the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judici-
 18 ary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to
 19 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local
 20 revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$5,225,-
 21 000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally
 22 owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be avail-
 23 able during the fiscal year 1961: *Provided further*,
 24 That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, includ-
 25 ing such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities

1 established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be
2 audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with
3 the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
4 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-
5 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That
6 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
7 is authorized to make purchases through the General Services
8 Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations avail-
9 able for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the
10 Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter,
11 maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels
12 for official purposes and for commercial transportation pur-
13 poses found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out
14 the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement
15 approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
16 ing the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the
17 Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current
18 fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribu-
19 tion on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State,
20 Territory, or possession of the United States, without ex-
21 change of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be
22 available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24,
23 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the
24 Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Not to exceed \$300,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for liquidation of the public works program carried out under the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C. 486-486j).

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for

1 GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries pre-
2 scribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
6 of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), includ-
7 ing teletype rentals and service and the purchase of one
8 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$2,723,000.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
11 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
12 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
13 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
14 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
15 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
16 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
17 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
18 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
19 exhausted.

20 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
21 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
22 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
23 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression

1 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
2 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
3 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
4 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
5 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

6 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
7 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
8 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
9 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
10 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
11 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
12 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for
13 cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
14 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
15 time such reimbursements are received.

16 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the
17 Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriation
18 Act, 1961 shall be available for services as authorized
19 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
20 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
21 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not
22 to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft;
23 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; pay-
24 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field,

1 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
2 tary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
3 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
4 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
5 members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

6 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
7 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
8 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
9 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

10 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

11 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
14 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
15 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
16 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
17 meetings of the Commission either within or outside the
18 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
19 by the Commission, \$42,300.

20 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
23 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
24 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; ~~\$88,159,700~~ \$101,495,800, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range

1 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 2 where, as authorized by law; ~~\$16,332,000~~ \$20,545,400.

3 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 4 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 5 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
 6 in forest management and processing, and for advising
 7 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 8 others in the application of forest management principles
 9 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 10 ~~\$12,334,800~~ \$13,584,800.

11 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$100,000
 12 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be avail-
 13 able for the acquisition of sites authorized by the Act of
 14 March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U.S.C. 555), without re-
 15 gard to any other limitation on the amount available for
 16 this purpose.

17 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

18 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 19 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 20 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
 21 ment roads and trails, \$30,000,000, to remain avail-
 22 able until expended, for liquidation of obligations in-
 23 curred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United
 24 States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available
 25 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be

1 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
 2 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
 3 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
 4 expended under the provisions of such Act.

5 ACCESS ROADS

6 For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional
 7 roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying
 8 out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471,
 9 472, 475, 476, 551), ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$2,000,000, to remain
 10 available until expended.

11 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

12 SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

13 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
 14 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
 15 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as
 16 amended, *by purchase, condemnation or otherwise*, \$750,000,
 17 to remain available until expended *and to be available with-*
 18 *out regard to the restriction in the proviso in section 1 of*
 19 *that Act: Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
 20 be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval
 21 of the local government concerned.

22 Special Acts

23 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
 24 Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52
 25 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000, to be derived from forest

1 receipts as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part
2 of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land
3 which is not within the boundaries of a national forest:
4 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
5 be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval
6 of the local government concerned.

7 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

8 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
9 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
10 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accord-
11 ance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
12 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
13 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

15 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
16 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
17 chase of not to exceed ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles
18 for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation
19 and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
20 exceed four of which two shall be for replacement only;
21 (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
22 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as
23 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
24 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c)
25 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act

1 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
2 (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and
3 other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); and (e)
4 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
5 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
6 (16 U.S.C. 514).

7 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or in-
8 cident to research or experimental work where no suitable
9 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropri-
10 ated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase
11 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
12 duced outside of the United States.

13 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
14 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda
15 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
16 Congress.

17 SEC. 204. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
18 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions
19 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C.
20 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the bound-
21 aries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands author-
22 ized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired
23 without approval of the local government concerned.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$195,800, of which not to exceed \$6,500 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); not to exceed \$225 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$408,000.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as

1 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),
2 as amended, to remain available until expended, \$250,000,
3 which shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of
4 said Act of May 29, 1930: *Provided*, That not exceeding
5 \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes
6 shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary
7 expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land)
8 in connection with land acquisition.

9 *For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-*
10 *ning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, park-*
11 *way and playground system of the National Capital, as*
12 *authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),*
13 *as amended, to remain available until expended, \$1,050,000,*
14 *of which (a) \$250,000 shall be available for the purposes of*
15 *section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930, (b) \$400,000*
16 *shall be available for the purposes (exclusive of advances)*
17 *of section 1(b) thereof, and (c) \$400,000 shall be available*
18 *for the purposes of section 1(c) thereof: Provided, That not*
19 *exceeding \$75,000 of the funds available for land acquisition*
20 *purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for*
21 *necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments*
22 *for land) in connection with land acquisition.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, ex-
26 hibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and

1 exploring expeditions of the Government and from other
2 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
3 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
4 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
5 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States,
6 independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
7 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
8 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
9 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
10 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration
11 of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administra-
12 tion, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other
13 facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the
14 provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
15 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for
16 the maintenance and administration of a national air museum
17 as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C.
18 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as author-
19 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
20 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
21 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
22 and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings,
23 and illustrations for publications; \$7,768,000.

24 ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

25 For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural

1 History Building", including construction, and not to exceed
2 \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
3 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
4 \$75 per diem for individuals, \$13,500,000, to remain
5 available until expended.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

7 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
8 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
9 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
10 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by
11 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
12 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by
13 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a);
14 payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the
15 Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associa-
16 tions or societies whose publications or services are available
17 to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
18 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
19 guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances
20 therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
21 2131); purchase or rental of devices and services for pro-
22 tecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and
23 repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to

1 exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art
2 for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without
3 advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such
4 rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the
5 Gallery may deem proper; \$1,848,000.

6 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
8 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
9 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

10 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
13 Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat.
14 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
15 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ~~\$950,000~~ \$1,000,-
16 000, to remain available until expended.

17 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

18 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplish-
19 ing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood
20 and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto
21 performed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for
22 expenses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska
23 for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151),
24 \$6,000,000.

1 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

2 CONTRIBUTIONS

3 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
4 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$691,000.

5 REVOLVING FUND

6 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
7 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
8 Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation,
9 as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760),
10 \$2,538,000.

11 LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

12 The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-
13 ceed \$1,100,000 from the Treasury of the United States
14 for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in
15 Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of
16 the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

17 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
18 ISLANDS CORPORATION

19 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
20 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
21 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
22 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
23 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
24 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
25 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth

1 in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That
2 not to exceed \$172,000 shall be available for administrative
3 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
4 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1961 budget
5 estimates for such expenses.

6 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
9 individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall
10 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to
11 support or defeat legislation proposed or pending before
12 Congress.

13 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
14 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961.”

Passed the House of Representatives February 16, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 1203]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 25, 1960

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of March 29, 1960
86th-2d, No. 57

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Interior appropriation bill; special milk bill; Commerce appropriation bill. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 78 to 0, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10401 (pp. 6260-3, 6246, 6269-75, 6307-12). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc (p. 6261). Conferees were appointed. (See Digest 56 for a summary of items of interest to this Department.)
2. SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM. Passed as reported H. R. 9331, the special milk bill. As passed by the Senate, the bill increases by \$4 million (to \$85 million) for the fiscal year 1960, and by \$11 million (to \$95 million) for the fiscal year 1961, and authorizes \$95 million for each fiscal year thereafter, the maximum amount of CCC funds which may be used for the special milk program. pp. 6313, 6318
3. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 79 to 2, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10234 (pp. 6249-60, 6275-7, 6288-96, 6299-6307). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc (p. 6260). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams, Del., to prohibit the Merchant Marine from

offering free or subsidized rates of transportation to any Federal official (pp. 6249-56). Conferees were appointed.

4. CASEIN IMPORTS. At the request of Sen. Johnson, reconsidered and passed with amendment H. R. 7456, to extend the suspension of import duties on casein until July 1, 1960. Sen. Johnson explained that the amendment was a "purely technical correction" in the bill. p. 6249
5. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 1092, to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kan. p. D247
6. SUGAR. Sen. Dworshak inserted a newspaper editorial, "Castro-Soured Sugar," urging enactment of the Administration proposal to amend the Sugar Act so as to give the President authority to adjust sugar quotas. p. 6318
7. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; STOCKPILING. Sen. Byrd submitted the monthly report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal stockpile inventories under this Department, GSA, and OCDM as of Jan. 1960. pp. 6235-41
8. NATURAL RESOURCES; FORESTRY. Sen. Jackson was appointed a member of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. p. 6243
9. PROPERTY; TAXES. Sen. Dirksen objected to a request of Sen. Johnson to take up S. 910, to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments for certain Federal real property. p. 6320

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 362 to 10, without amendment H. R. 11390, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1961. (pp. 6328-71)

This bill includes items for the Bureau of Labor Standards, Mexican farm labor program, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, revision of the consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education, Public Health Service, Social Security Administration, and funds for construction of a laboratory barn at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center for the Food and Drug Administration.

The committee report again urges HEW "to develop a better program to overcome the obstacles in the way of qualified older persons securing employment."

The committee report also includes the following comments on cost-type budgeting and within-grade salary advancements:

"This year, the budget for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was prepared on an accrual or cost-type basis. The Committee diligently tried to ascertain in what way this additional information would be of value in determining the proper level of appropriations. The Committee also spent some time discussing this matter with the Departmental budget officer to see if he could point out some place where this might be of at least a little value in passing on the appropriation requests (see pages 769-772 of hearings on the 1961 budget for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (exclusive of Public Health Service)). All of the Committee's efforts in this regard were to no avail. While this may be an interesting exercise for some governmental accountants, the Committee is hopeful that the Bureau of the Budget will discontinue wasting time and money in preparing this type of additional information which is of no value

British statesman and Nobel Prize Winner Philip Noel-Baker:

I think it quite likely—if I were asked to bet I would say it was about even—that within 10 years the governments will not have disarmed. We shall have had a nuclear war; we, our children, and grandchildren will all be dead, and the world will be spinning a lifeless, radioactive, incinerated globe throughout eternity.

I repeat this warning, Mr. President, because I find that, somehow, the Senate has lost its sense of urgency about the problem of ending nuclear testing. Of course, the Russians have a long record of broken promises. The current negotiations suggest serious areas of suspicion of the Russians on the test ban. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] have performed a great service in alerting the Nation and the country to these dangers.

But, Mr. President, at the same time, the Senate should recognize that the future of humanity may very well be at stake here. It is not impossible that the Senate of the United States, with the best of intentions, may become the stumbling block preventing a treaty ending nuclear testing that would work and that could provide an important first step toward disarmament and peace.

Indeed, we must approach this problem with eyes wide-open and as realistically as possible, but we must approach it—we must move forward, we must make progress, we must work and strive and fight to achieve peace, and we undoubtedly must be willing to assume some risks to do it.

With all this in mind, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an excellent, well-balanced editorial on this whole subject, which appeared in this morning's Washington Post, be printed in the RECORD at this point. This editorial wisely concludes:

Plainly the practical hope lies in establishing a less ambitious system of inspection at the outset and working toward confidence by degrees. Insistence on perfection would be the sure way to doom the present opportunity altogether. It is much to the credit of Messrs. Eisenhower and Macmillan that this seems to be the premise upon which they are proceeding.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENSE ON TESTING

The formula that President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan reportedly have discussed for responding to the Soviet nuclear test proposal makes very good sense. Quite apart from any urging by Mr. Macmillan, the President is said to have decided to agree to a voluntary moratorium on the testing of small nuclear weapons in connection with a treaty banning larger tests, but only for the remainder of his term of office. If the Soviet Union were cooperating effectively on joint research into methods of detecting smaller tests, he would recommend to his successor that the moratorium be continued.

For the first time the Soviet Union has recognized the distinction between larger nuclear tests, which would be banned specifically by treaty under an inspection and control system, and smaller tests, which cannot now be reliably detected. The virtue of the President's formula is that it would

make possible a positive reply—subject, of course to the establishment of satisfactory inspection criteria—while reserving a sort of performance check on the moratorium. Soviet leaders are surely aware of the constitutional point that a President cannot bind his successor except by treaty.

In coming to this decision Mr. Eisenhower has withstood many protests within and outside the administration to the effect that any such course would be appeasement. Some persons frankly want to continue the testing of smaller nuclear weapons for military purposes; other fear that any treaty or moratorium could be evaded. For example, Prof. Freeman J. Dyson of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton argues in the new issue of Foreign Affairs for continued testing to develop small clean hydrogen weapons that would not require a fission trigger; he also suggests a method of decoupling nuclear explosions whereby relatively large tests in buildings above ground might be concealed.

Dr. Dyson is a respected nuclear physicist. He may have a theoretical point in the possibility he advances for camouflaging tests, although other competent scientists at least tentatively disagree. Even if he and the like-minded Dr. Edward Teller are right in their general thesis, however, the practical effect of such suggestions, if used as the basis for policy, would be to render nearly hopeless for chance of any agreement with the Russians. The root question is as much one of philosophy as of physics.

With sufficient effort it seems to be within the ingenuity of man to frustrate almost any system that can be devised. Yet as another respected scientist, Dr. Hans Bethe, reminds in his comment on the Soviet proposal, the Berkner report last year held out great encouragement for the development through more research of a reliable detection system for small weapon tests. A closer net of unmanned seismic stations, Dr. Methe adds, would increase the possibility of detecting muffled explosions. It is a pity that such men as Dr. Dyson and Dr. Teller do not devote as much time and talent to evolving a reasonable effective system as to proving that no system will work.

Calculated risk has become a cliché, but that is essentially what is at stake. It is altogether unnecessary to exaggerate the benefits of a nuclear test agreement, or to believe that the Soviet leaders have in any way abandoned their political objectives, to understand that this is one of those times in history at which an agreement may serve a mutual advantage. The problem is to build as many safeguards as possible into a system that will be acceptable on both sides.

It would be splendid, indeed, if the Russians would suddenly agree to complete inspection and an open world; but the frame of reference must be what is attainable. Plainly the practical hope lies in establishing a less ambitious system of inspection at the outset and working toward confidence by degrees. Insistence on perfection would be the sure way to doom the present opportunity altogether. It is much to the credit of Messrs. Eisenhower and Macmillan that this seems to be the premise upon which they are proceeding.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that a brilliantly lucid and thoughtful column by Mr. Walter Lippmann, entitled "A Treaty in Sight," and emphasizing the positive, also be printed in the RECORD at this point. First, I should like to read, very briefly, the last two paragraphs:

The critical country here is not France or West Germany. The critical country is China. For it has what Britain, France, and Germany do not have, the basic characteristic of a true nuclear power. This is

to have so large a territory that it can hope to survive an attack.

If we look ahead, if we take account of the great balance of world forces, we must think it would be a disastrous folly not to become aligned with the Soviet Union, when there is a chance to do so, against the spread of nuclear weapons.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A TREATY IN SIGHT

(By Walter Lippmann)

There is now a good chance that a treaty and a voluntary agreement prohibiting nuclear tests will be ready for signature at the summit meeting in May. Some specific points have still to be negotiated. But on the main issues there is no longer any important disagreement.

About 10 days ago the Soviet Government accepted, with one condition, the proposal made last month by the President. It agreed that the treaty should cover only test explosions which can be monitored. This means all the explosions which pollute the air.

The condition attached to this acceptance of the Eisenhower proposal is that for a period of years, perhaps 4 or 5, there shall be a voluntary agreement not to make small underground test explosions which are not yet prohibited by treaty. During this moratorium there would be, as the President first proposed, joint scientific studies to improve the existing monitoring devices.

The President is ready to accept the principle of this moratorium. But for obvious constitutional reasons he is not able to agree to the 4- or 5-year moratorium which the Russians want. He has no legal power to bind his successor, and the most he can do is to obtain promises to maintain a shorter moratorium from Mr. Nixon and the leading Democratic candidates. This ought to satisfy Mr. Khrushchev. For if the joint studies are carried out with energy and sincerity, there will be no serious doubt that the moratorium will be extended further.

Even if a treaty is signed at the summit in May, the Senate will not be able to act on it in this session. It will lie over until next winter, and this means that all the candidates for Federal office will have to take a stand on it during the election campaign. In all likelihood, barring unforeseen developments, the treaty will be popular, for the risks are very small, and the gains may be very great.

What are the risks? There is no risk at all that the big explosions prohibited by treaty could be carried out in secret. The treaty itself provides for a network of monitoring stations. But even more important, so it seems to me, is the fact that we are not capable by our own instruments of detecting the kind of explosion which the treaty would prohibit. We are able, so to speak, to monitor the monitors, to check and to doublecheck.

What about the smaller underground explosions which would not be prohibited by the treaty but which would be subject to a short moratorium? Theoretically, since by definition they cannot be detected by existing instruments, the Soviets may during the past year have been conducting such underground tests. But no one thinks the Soviet Union has done this.

Why? Leaving out all considerations of good faith, sneak tests would be very dangerous. For while the scientists agree that the smaller explosions underground cannot surely be distinguished from earthquakes, it is also true that they cannot surely be concealed. The penalty for cheating would be enormous. What is more, for the Soviet Union the advantages from cheating would be unimportant. For the Soviet Union has no big military interest in perfecting the

smaller nuclear weapons. She has big rockets to carry big weapons, and a massive reserve of infantry for conventional warfare.

For the United States the prohibition of small test explosions is a concession. It probably means that we shall not be able to perfect beyond their present state the smaller nuclear weapons. Congress, no doubt, will study this thoroughly. But so far as I can make out, there are plenty of fully informed and responsible people in the Government who think that our arsenal of weapons is already very good indeed, and that military perfectionism is not a national necessity.

The advantages of the treaty and an agreement can be measured only by what would happen if they failed. If, having come so near to an agreement, the three nuclear powers quarrel, the race in nuclear weapons will not only be resumed but it will be expanded. If we three, who have nuclear weapons, cannot agree to limit them, then all other powers which wish to count in world affairs must make or must buy nuclear weapons.

The critical country here is not France or West Germany. The critical country is China. For it has, what Britain, France, and Germany do not have, the basic characteristic of a true nuclear power. This is to have so large a territory that it can hope to survive an attack.

If we look ahead, if we take account of the great balance of world forces, we must think it would be a disastrous folly not to become aligned with the Soviet Union, when there is a chance to do so, against the spread of nuclear weapons.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE RUSSELL V. MACK, OF WASHINGTON

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, we were all shocked yesterday to learn of the sudden passing on the floor of the House of Representatives of our colleague, Russell V. Mack, Member of Congress from the Third Congressional District of the State of Washington.

It was my privilege to have served in the House with Representative Mack from 1947 to 1952. He was an able Member of the House. During his long service in that body, he followed the resource development program very closely as a senior Republican member of the House Public Works Committee.

Representative Mack was liked by all who knew him. He was an amiable fellow; he had a delightful sense of humor; he enjoyed people.

Mr. President, our State has lost a devoted public servant, and I have lost a personal friend. To his wife, Laura, I extend my deepest sympathy.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I wish to say a word or two about the sudden and tragic death of my friend and former colleague, the distinguished Member of the House of Representatives, Russell V. Mack.

It certainly came as a shock to me to hear of the sudden event which happened yesterday on the floor of the House.

I served with Russ in the House of Representatives. He came to the 80th Congress, in a special election. He was one of my very good friends during all my service in the House. He was always cooperative. He was completely dedicated to the welfare of his constituency and his Nation. He worked tirelessly

and very effectively as a member of the House Public Works Committee, with special emphasis on the Federal highway program and rivers and harbors development. He was the Republican whip for the Western States, and in that respect played a vital role in the work of my party in the other body.

We shall always remember Russ Mack as an able legislator and a fine American. I join with my colleagues in expressing my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Mack and other members of his family.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from New York in tribute to Russ Mack. His death was a tragic surprise to all of us. It occurred during the course of his duties on the floor of the House yesterday. Russ Mack had a buoyancy about him, and a confidence, and an American conviction which were most commendable. He was an exceedingly useful Member of the House of Representatives.

I have had the pleasure of speaking in the home congressional district of Russ Mack. I know how greatly he was admired and how deeply he was loved by his own constituency. Mrs. Mundt and I join in extending our condolences to Mrs. Mack, and in expressing the sentiment that America has lost a great crusader for freedom in the tragic passing of Russ Mack.

Mr. KEATING. I thank my friend from South Dakota for his tribute to Representative Mack.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT ON H.R. 10401

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to compliment the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and the members of the committee, for the excellent bill they have brought before the Senate to provide funds for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1961.

This bill is \$36 million over the President's budget. There will be those who will endeavor to label this a spending bill. The increase in this bill is but 6 percent over the President's estimate and, in my judgment, the President's estimate was very deficient. An excellent example is the budget for the Forest Service where an increase of \$19.5 million has been suggested by the committee. The increase is almost entirely in accord with the estimate of needed funds submitted to the Congress last year by the Secretary of Agriculture. In the case of the Bureau of Land Management, the committee's recommendation is \$4 million over the President's budget request, but again every penny of the increase is supported by data developed in the Department of the Interior on conservation needs.

The Park Service budget, while below the budget estimate, is substantially in accord with the schedule for Mission 66—again, a program prepared by the administration. The \$6 million increase for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is likewise well supported by the documentation available at the Department, and the

same is true of the \$2.9 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The administration simply has failed to present a realistic budget. It has failed to request funds to make needed investments in natural resource development. The agencies combined in this bill are largely revenue producing agencies developing income for the Federal Government estimated over \$500 million annually. By making the needed investments, we will increase the revenues while at the same time assure a sound program of conservation on our public lands. I would like to quote what my colleague, the minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] said when he testified before the committee on this bill:

Now, I came over, Mr. Chairman, to get a little money out of this committee, if I possibly could. That is a laudable enterprise, and it is a little dissonant, I think, with my general attitude, but I always like to see the merit of a project take its due course.

As the Senator from Illinois pointed out, while one may have a general attitude of being opposed to spending money, if a program has true merit it should proceed.

Our Appropriations Committee has listened to all of the requests. It has weighed them carefully and it has endeavored to select those having merit. The money has been provided not on the basis of the President's budget, but on the basis of merit. This is a good bill, in fact it is the best I have ever seen for resource conservation. I congratulate the committee and I hope that our conferees will be as effective in maintaining our position with the House as they have been in convincing the majority of the Senate on the soundness of the conservation investments they have written into this bill.

FAITH

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, this month marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of a great American statesman, William Jennings Bryan. Bryan was a man of monumental ability and sterling character. He was one of the greatest orators of all time. I like him best for his unshakable faith in his God and in immortality. His was the kind of unfaltering devotion and faith so needed in our land today. Regarding faith, Bryan said:

Faith is the spiritual extension of the vision; it is the moral sense which reaches out toward the throne of God and takes hold upon those verities which the mind cannot grasp.

The great things of the world have been accomplished by men and women who had faith enough to attempt the seemingly impossible and to trust to God to open the way.

Faith is a heart virtue; doubts of the mind will not disturb it if there is faith in the heart.

Faith in the triumph of truth, because it is truth, has ever been an unfailing source of courage and power. Faith leads us to trust the omnipotence of the Ruler of the Universe, and to put God's promises to the test.

Faith is as necessary to the heart of the individual as it is necessary to worldwide peace. What can equal the consolation that

His speech writer, however, gave out on language and had to insert certain paragraphs in this speech which were almost identical with the paragraphs he used in that sonorous speech of February 23 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel: He said:

Someday somebody will have to pay. Certain programs may be slashed by a future Spartan Congress. And if our private economy continues in healthy growth, inevitable burdens may be financed in part from increased income.

Then this paragraph:

If we do not slam on the brakes and keep our foot hardpressed on the pedal, we may very soon confront \$100 billion budgets, heavier taxes, higher debts, lower value of currency—all weakening our economy and undermining our defense—all pushing the America of the 1960 decade headlong toward the precipice.

It is to save the economic growth from ruin that the Eisenhower administration will continue to wage a no-quarter fight against the budget-boosters and the surplus spenders.

The Secretary loves that phrase, or his speech writer loves that phrase so well that it does double duty and has appeared several times. Perhaps it was the loss of ingenuity on the part of the Secretary's speechwriter which made the Secretary ask for the addition of 2 more speechwriters to the 11 he already had.

Mr. President, I do not object to a Secretary of Commerce going around the country making political speeches. I do not object to the Under Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Philip A. Ray, coming to Chicago and denouncing me. I will answer him. He denounced me as a budget buster and surplus spender. That is not true, but he has a right to denounce me.

But I do not think he or the Secretary should denounce me with the assistance of public money, or denounce the Democratic Party and the Democratic Congress and circulate their releases with public money. If he wants to make political speeches, let them be written in the Republican National Committee, at private expense.

I am not going to stand here on the floor of the Senate and vote to appropriate money which is not needed, in order that the Secretary of Commerce may more effectively and more improperly libel members of my party, and members of my branch of the Democratic Party, and libel me. I am not going to put in their hands public money which they can use to misrepresent conditions. If they want to misrepresent, let them do it with their own money, and we will meet it with our own money—about \$1 of our money to \$20 of theirs.

So I want to make an appeal to the chairman of the subcommittee, my good friend the Senator from Florida: Will he not agree to eliminate the increase of \$161,000 which the committee has recommended over the House figure and instead reinstate the cut which the House imposed?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I appreciate the concern and the consideration of the Senator from Illinois, but the committee did not grant all that the Secretary of Commerce requested in this matter.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The committee granted about 50 percent of it.

Mr. HOLLAND. It granted 24 out of 49 positions which the Secretary requested to be restored. We very carefully left out the additional personnel for information or publicity, to which I think the Senator has referred, and we granted only the increases in those cases which we thought were required.

We granted, by unanimous action of our subcommittee and our full committee, those requests. I could not make the concession which the Senator has suggested.

May I, while I am on my feet, say that the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the chairman of the full committee, has advised me that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], has a matter on the Interior bill on which he is very anxious to make a statement before he leaves on business which is presently taking most of his time, and the Senator from Arizona would like us to allow him to break in with his statement on the Interior bill at such time as is convenient to the Senator from Illinois.

I suggested that we allow the Senator to complete on this matter. Then, if the Senator from Arizona is ready, I am willing to have the other matter handled. If not, I will answer briefly to the Senator from Illinois and let the Senator from Arizona break in at any time he is ready to do so.

I take it for granted the Senator from Illinois is agreeable to that procedure.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly. I want to accommodate the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. President, I am disappointed at what the Senator from Florida has said. Secretary Mueller is a man who publicly talks about economy, but who already has an inflated staff. This man wants 59 new positions in his own office, and the committee has granted him 24 new positions, in addition to the 10 allowed by the House, as I read the reports. If this man believes in economy, he should try to get the work done with the same staff. Instead, he wants to increase his staff, and he wants \$5,000 for entertainment.

Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois is not a wealthy man, but he is willing to offer to the Secretary of Commerce, for whom he does not entertain a passionate affection, a case of Illinois tomato juice, to aid in the entertainment of guests. I think the Senator from Oregon would be willing to offer a case of Oregon prune juice. I think we could get a case of orange juice from the Senators from California and from the Senators from Florida. I see the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] nods assent.

Mr. President, we already have a guarantee of three cases of liquid refreshment, which would be much better for the Secretary of Commerce than what he is likely to buy, which will permit him to entertain his guests in a style becoming a Republican Secretary of Commerce. We do not want to be severe on him in the slightest.

Will not my good friend agree to my request to eliminate this recommendation?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida could not grant that request. The committee went rather carefully into this matter and decided that \$5,000 would be a very small allowance, considering the amount of visitation which the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries are required to make in the course of their official duties, in the visiting of commercial agencies of other countries, and the return visits which the officials of those countries make in the United States. We tried last year to get a definite figure, and we could not obtain it because the previous Secretary, Mr. Weeks, was not willing to try to capitalize what he had actually spent, which I have since learned was a good deal more than \$5,000 for entertainment. Mr. Weeks, of course, is a very wealthy man. That does not happen to be the case with reference to the present Secretary or to the others in the Department.

The Senator from Florida was not alone in his feelings. The committee as a whole felt that a small, reasonable allowance should be made not as an addition but to be found out of the appropriations in general for the office. We put on the limitation of \$5,000. The Senator from Florida still feels that is a small limitation, and we would not want to leave our top officials in this field of foreign commerce in such a situation that they could not return the hospitality which is shown to them when they are abroad, when the chiefs of other nations in this field come to the United States.

So, much as the Senator from Florida appreciates the approach which the distinguished Senator has made—and it has been a considered approach—the Senator from Florida does not feel he could yield on that point, because to yield would be to yield the convictions of the full committee of 27 Senators, which committee felt this was an agency which ought to be given a small allowance for this purpose.

The Senator knows we have very much larger allowances in the State Department. We have a similar allowance in the St. Lawrence Seaway budget, which has been very well spent. We have checked on that very carefully. That is also handled by the subcommittee of which the Senator from Florida is the chairman. We have other allowances for these necessary contacts and friendly entertainment, whether abroad or in the United States, which exist as part of the official activities of some of our top officers.

We think that \$5,000 is a minimum in this matter. Therefore, I would not want to either decrease it or to destroy it, other than by a vote of the Senate, and I therefore cannot accept the suggestion so kindly made by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation? Has the amendment been agreed to?

Mr. HOLLAND. No. The amendment is pending. The Senator from Florida

understood that the Senator from Illinois wanted to contest certain of the amendments. If the Senator from Illinois is ready for a vote, so far as he is concerned, the Senator from Florida will reply very briefly. Then we can ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am ready.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, first I invite attention to the fact that in spite of the fact that the Secretary of Commerce requested the restoration in exactly the amount suggested by the Senator from Illinois, the full amount of \$369,125, the committee, after going through the request very carefully, and after going through the personnel setup very carefully, agreed to restore only \$161,525, or a little more than 40 percent of the request made by the Secretary of Commerce.

We did not do that either because of or in spite of any speeches made by the Secretary of Commerce, whether in Florida or elsewhere. We did it because we felt the requests were legitimate and that the need for the service was actual. We felt the small increase of approximately 5 percent, I believe it was, from the budget for this objective in the earlier year, was appropriate. The budget in 1960, I believe, was \$2,660,000. An increase of \$161,525 is a small increase. We felt it was justified. Therefore, we recommended it.

Again I want to invite attention to the fact that we did not recommend restoration of the remaining \$207,600. In other words, we tried to use what we thought was judicious selection, and we tried to recommend that which was most needed. We would not have recommended any restoration unless we had felt that the case was made for the need for the additional personnel.

I could easily go through the list of personnel, but I do not think that will be necessary. That is shown in the report and the committee memorandum.

So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, he is willing to let the matter stand upon that basis. I feel very strongly that a case was made both for this very small increase and for the \$5,000 allowance. I hope the Senate will follow the unanimous recommendation of the subcommittee and the unanimous recommendation of the full committee in this matter.

Mr. President, we are ready for a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Lusk in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 2, line 5 and line 6. [Putting the question.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of—Mr. President, I see other Senators are in the Chamber. A division vote will be all right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 2, line 5 and line 6. A division is requested.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in view of the action of the committee and in view of the action of the Senate, with

the small number of Senators present, I shall not press the further economies, which I was prepared to urge, amounting to \$1 million. This was the test vote, and further efforts would be useless. I wish, however, to serve notice that I shall want a yea and nay vote on passage of the appropriation bill at an appropriate time. It is my intention to vote against the passage of the appropriation bill as a whole.

Mr. President, unless we apply the pruning hook and cut out the waste in the budgets of the Eisenhower administration the country is going to lose money, and we can be certain that the orators of the Republican Party will be out next summer and fall smearing the Democrats for voting the very appropriations for which the Republicans asked.

If the Democrats in this body wish to commit political suicide, and give the Republicans the sharp knives which will be buried in our backs, and if the southern Members of this body wish to sacrifice the northern Democratic Members, well and good. The coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats can have its way. But I think it is about time to strip off much of the hypocrisy in connection with this matter, so that we may know whether we are for economy or not.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I do not like the word "hypocrisy," and I do not like the word "coalition," where none exists.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was speaking of the Secretary of Commerce and not the Senator from Florida. But there certainly is a coalition.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sure the Senator from Illinois does not wish to be on record against all the increases which we recommended. I recall that the other day he stated that in his opinion the increases granted the Weather Bureau were good. He stated that in his opinion the increases granted the Coast and Geodetic Survey were good. We allowed increases in several other instances which I do not now recall. So I hope the Senator from Illinois will make clear for the RECORD just what increases he thinks were not justified.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If we had been able to effect this economy and certain other economies which I had in mind, it was my intention to vote for the bill. But it is now clear that since this committee amendment is approved, all the other amendments increasing the appropriations will also be approved. Therefore, I serve notice that, I shall have to vote against the bill on final passage, and I shall ask for a yea-and-nay vote on final passage.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is customary to have yea-and-nay votes on final passage of all appropriation bills, and in connection with the ratification of all treaties. If the yeas and nays have not been ordered, they will be.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if I correctly understood the recent statement of my friend the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], he does not intend to press his objections to certain other committee amendments. I therefore ask that the remaining committee amendments not agreed to en bloc the other day, be agreed to en bloc at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 12, after the word "possessions", to strike out "\$2,415,025" and insert "\$2,584,000".

On page 6, line 7, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$3,772,000" and insert "\$4,366,000".

On page 6, line 12, after the word "reports", to strike out "\$2,384,100" and insert "\$3,139,100".

On page 8, line 23, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$14,125,335" and insert "\$14,920,800".

On page 9, line 3, after the word "allowances", to strike out "\$8,009,700" and insert "\$8,086,000".

On page 9, line 6, after the word "warehouses", to strike out "\$1,190,835" and insert "\$1,320,800".

On page 9, line 7, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$4,924,800" and insert "\$5,514,000".

On page 23, line 16, after the word "individuals", to strike out "\$2,295,000" and insert "\$2,455,000".

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] have an amendment which they propose to offer, relative to the voyage limitations in the bill.

I understand also that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] have an amendment which will not change the amount of the bill, relative to the Small Business Administration.

So far as the Senator from Florida knows, there are no other amendments to be offered. However, the Senator from Florida may be surprised by some Senator having an amendment to offer as to which the Senator from Florida has not been advised.

I now yield to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], with the understanding that I shall not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 10401, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, in order to permit the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], to offer an amendment at this time. He would be greatly inconvenienced if he could not offer the amendment at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in order that the amendment of the Senator from Missouri may be considered in order, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments may be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as so amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment; and that no points of order against legislation in an appropriation bill are waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Department of the Interior—Departmental Offices—Office of Saline Water—Salaries and Expenses", on page 2, line 8, after the word "uses", to strike out "\$1,355,000" and insert "\$1,755,000".

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 2, line 10, after the word "For", to insert "an additional amount for", and in line 14, after "(72 Stat. 1706)", to strike out "\$2,040,000" and insert "\$2,440,000".

Under the subhead "Office of the Solicitor—Salaries and Expenses", on page 3, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$3,248,000" and insert "\$3,348,000".

Under the subhead "Office of Minerals and Exploration—Salaries and Expenses", on page 3, line 17, after "\$550,000", to strike out "including not to exceed \$150,000 for administrative and technical services."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Land Management—Management of Lands and Resources", on page 4, line 8, to strike out "\$24,525,000" and insert "\$28,554,000".

Under the subhead "Oregon and California Grant Lands", on page 4, line 21, after the word "lands", to insert "an amount equivalent to", and on page 5, line 2, after the word "herein", to strike out "shall be in lieu of payments to counties" and insert "is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury".

Under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs—Resources Management", on page 7, line 25, after the word "law", to strike out "\$22,684,000" and insert "\$24,338,000", and on page 8, line 1, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "and in addition, \$754,000 of the revolving fund for loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with administering loans to Indians".

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 8, line 16, after the word "contract", to strike out "\$13,575,000" and insert "\$14,825,000".

Under the subhead "Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)", on page 9, line 7, after "(72 Stat. 834)", to strike out "\$13,000,000" and insert "\$16,000,000".

Under the subhead "Geological Survey—Surveys, Investigations, and Research", on

page 12, line 11, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$43,000,000" and insert "\$45,065,000".

Under the subhead "Bureau of Mines—Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources", on page 13, line 16, after the word "substitutes", to strike out "\$21,667,000" and insert "\$22,624,000".

On page 13, after line 21, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION

"For the construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until expended, \$2,885,000."

Under the subhead "National Park Service—Manager and Protection", on page 15, line 18, after "(except the Missouri River Basin)", to strike out "\$18,500,000" and insert "\$19,076,000".

Under the subhead "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities", on page 16, line 2, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$15,250,000".

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 16, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,100,000" and insert "\$2,925,000", and in line 14, after the word "property", to strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$18,460,000".

Under the subhead "Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)", on page 16, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$31,000,000".

Under the subhead "Fish and Wildlife Service—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—Management and Investigations of Resources", on page 18, line 14, after the word "deer", to strike out "\$18,220,000" and insert "\$18,770,000".

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 18, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$3,485,000" and insert "\$4,841,000".

Under the subhead "Bureau of Commercial Fisheries—Management and Investigations of Resources", on page 19, line 10, after the word "law", to strike out "\$6,249,000" and insert "\$7,051,000".

Under the subhead "Office of Territories—Administration of Territories", on page 22, line 1, after the word "Samoa", to strike out "\$2,560,000" and insert "\$3,060,000".

Under the heading "Title II—Related Agencies—Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Forest Protection and Utilization", on page 28, line 14, after the word "lands", to strike out "\$88,159,700" and insert "\$101,495,800".

On page 29, line 2, after the word "law", to strike out "\$16,332,000" and insert "\$20,545,400".

On page 29, line 10, to strike out "\$12,334,800" and insert "\$13,584,800".

Under the subhead "Access Roads", on page 30, line 9, after "(16 U.S.C. 471, 472, 475, 476, 551)", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$2,000,000".

Under the subhead "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests—Superior National Forest", on page 30, line 16, after the word "amended", to insert "by purchase, condemnation or otherwise", and in line 17, after the word "expended", to insert "and to be available without regard to the restriction in the proviso in section 1 of that Act".

Under the subhead "Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System", on page 33, after line 20, to strike out:

"For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, to remain available until expended, \$250,000, which shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses of

the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition."

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

"For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, to remain available until expended, \$1,050,000, of which (a) \$250,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930, (b) \$400,000 shall be available for the purposes (exclusive of advances) of section 1(b) thereof, and (c) \$400,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(c) thereof: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$75,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition."

Under the subhead "Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission—Salaries and Expenses", on page 37, line 15, after the "(5 U.S.C. 55a)", to strike out "\$950,000" and insert "\$1,000,000".

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to House bill 10401, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, line 14, it is proposed to strike out "\$18,460,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$21,413,125 (of which \$4,603,125 shall be available for the continuation of construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)";

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask the Senator whether there is opposition to the amendment from the minority side. I see no minority member of the subcommittee in the Chamber. I shall have to suggest the absence of a quorum in order to determine whether there is any opposition on this side of the aisle.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] has been consulted about it.

Mr. JAVITS. I shall be present in the Chamber, and will suggest the absence of a quorum if necessary. I thought I would ask the Senator whether there was agreement with the minority as to this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I have joined in cosponsorship with my distinguished senior colleague of an amendment providing for an increase in the Department of Interior appropriations for fiscal year 1961 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Mo.

The history of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial on the riverfront in St. Louis, Mo., is familiar to most Members of the Senate.

And the reasons for Senate approval of this important national project will be ably set forth by Senator HENNINGS.

However, there is one point that bears emphasis—the obligation of the Federal Government.

Since 1934 the Federal Government has been on record as approving the project. In 1935 the city of St. Louis made its share of the funds available.

Eighty-two acres along the riverfront have been cleared for 17 years. The city and the local sponsors of the Jefferson Memorial have been extremely patient.

Now that full authorization has been given and actual work on the project is underway, the Federal Government has an obligation to see that its commitments are fulfilled.

The major features of the project can be completed by 1964, the date which representatives of the Federal Government have given, if a total of \$4.6 million is made available during fiscal year 1961.

This will assure that the project is kept on a reasonably orderly and economic basis. The Budget recommendation, if approved, would result in slowdowns and delays and increase the overall cost to the city and the Federal Government.

A local redevelopment program is going on in conjunction with the memorial. Revitalization of this area means increased revenues for the Federal Government which may more than repay the investment in the national memorial.

Assurances have been given as to completion date; local projects are moving ahead; actual work on the memorial is underway.

The Federal Government should take action to assure speedy completion of this magnificent memorial to the men and era of westward expansion.

I urge approval of the amendment providing for increased appropriations for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point the excellent statement of the Honorable Raymond R. Tucker, mayor of St. Louis, made before the Senate Appropriations Committee on behalf of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE RAYMOND R. TUCKER, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1960

Senator HAYDEN, members of the subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee in behalf of a national project which the Director of the National Park Service has termed "teamwork of Federal and local interests at its best."

At your understandable request, this will be a relatively brief statement; but I must emphasize that its brevity is not to be considered a measure of the gravity of its substance.

The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial is a national undertaking authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, further confirmed by the act of 1954, as amended, providing "for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial." As you know, under these authorizations, the Federal Government matches every one dollar of city or other local financial contributions with three dollars.

Since 1942 the 40-block 32-acre site on the riverfront in downtown St. Louis has been cleared and ready for its contemplated improvement as a national memorial. Title is vested in the Federal Government.

Naturally, funds for this project were not sought during the Second World War or during the Korean war. Between 1945 and 1948,

however, private funds of \$225,000 were raised for a nationwide architectural competition for the design of the memorial, and the Secretary of the Interior approved the award-winning Saarinen design.

The vexing problem of the elevated trackage of the Terminal Railroad Association delayed the progress of the project for some time until cooperative action by all local parties brought about the track relocation required by the design. The Terminal Railroad Association contributed \$500,000 to this relocation.

The solution to this problem made it possible to begin actual construction work on the memorial site, and the new railroad tunnel project is well underway.

Mr. Chairman, the beginning, at long last, of construction on the memorial site was of real national significance. As a recent editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch put it, "the riverfront park is a Federal undertaking, a monument to a most significant fact in our history: the Louisiana Purchase and the subsequent westward expansion of the Nation, the fact that made the United States a continental country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific instead of being hemmed in and perhaps dominated by France, Spain, and Great Britain."

The city of St. Louis has, to be sure, a special interest in the orderly completion of this project because it has invested its own bond issue money and stands ready to invest more. Further, the city has made a massive investment in this memorial in that it has for more than 20 years removed 40 downtown blocks from its tax rolls and, more important, from contributing to the local economy.

Pursuing the special interest of the city in this national memorial, I requested from the National Park Service a work schedule showing program items and amounts with the dates such items could be put to contract. Such a schedule was provided, and it shows that the memorial can be completed by 1964, with the very last items being put to contract in 1962. That schedule is attached to this statement.

This was great news for the city and the Nation. After decades of economic loss, the memorial site would be completed to the fulfillment of its purpose. The work schedule of the Park Service demonstrated that the target date of 1963 stated by its Director in a speech in St. Louis could virtually be met. Mr. Wirth indicated in that speech that the National Park Service in its Mission 66 planning estimated that 3 million visitors annually would visit the memorial by 1966.

It would be highly desirable for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial to be dedicated in 1964, the bicentennial year of the founding of the city of St. Louis.

It is also particularly noteworthy that the announcement of the completion of the memorial by 1964 has triggered very firm plans for private enterprise developments totaling more than \$119 million for areas adjacent to the great memorial. Private capital is prepared to give the great memorial surroundings fitting in function and appearance to the purposes of the memorial.

Now, if the work schedule of the National Park Service is to be met—and this is so important for so many reasons—Federal appropriations must be closely geared to its requirements.

The Federal appropriation proposed in the President's budget message for fiscal year 1961 is \$1,650,000. This figure is more than \$4 million short of the Federal funds which can be utilized during the fiscal year according to the work schedule of the Park Service.

Indeed, not only could \$5,636,375 of Federal funds be usefully and properly obligated during fiscal 1961, but also an additional \$2,503,125 could be obligated during the present fiscal year, 1960.

Thus the budget proposed by the administration for the period during which \$8,190,000 could be used is a mere \$1,650,000.

This figure is hopelessly inadequate to keep memorial construction on schedule. If the \$1,650,000 proposed by the administration is adopted, it will represent a fundamental failure of the Federal Government to keep faith with its partner in this project.

If \$1,650,000 is accepted for fiscal year 1961 in the name of balancing the budget, it would represent an absurdly shortsighted policy which would involve more costs in the longrun completion of the project.

1. In testimony before the Interior Department Appropriations Subcommittee of the other Chamber, Mr. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, stated that the appropriation of \$1,650,000 would delay completion of the project "by at least a year."

At least a year means another 12 months of a 40-block area making no contribution to the economy of the city, State, or Nation. At least a year means added difficulties in encouraging the release of tens of millions of dollars of private enterprise development money.

2. During the same appearance, Mr. Wirth testified that the delay which a \$1,650,000 appropriation would mean would involve additional costs of at least \$570,000 for limited phases of the project. Mr. Wirth did not go on to project the obvious increases owing to longer range rises in prices and wages.

Is it not the opportunity and duty of the Congress to correct such extra costs to the taxpayers which the administration-imposed delay would bring?

3. It is a further subject of concern that this kind of limited appropriation, evidence of a snail's pace attitude on the part of the Federal Government, would become a precedent for similar action in future years. Such an approach could stretch the project out over a tedious and costly 10 years.

4. It has been said that the \$1,650,000 is really a major increase in Jefferson Memorial appropriations since no funds were appropriated last year.

This is an extraordinary argument, since an unsuccessful effort was made to obtain a supplementary appropriation of \$2,500,000 last year. Further, during this current fiscal year, \$500,000 has been expended, which represents the Terminal Railroad Association's contribution, which has not yet been matched by Federal funds.

Indeed, on the \$3 to \$1 basis, the city of St. Louis, in face of a possible \$1,650,000 appropriation this year, need only legally come up with \$50,000 of matching funds.

5. Possibly the most inconceivable limitation of a \$1,650,000 appropriation is the fact that the railroad track relocation work now under contract or to be done with the newly appropriated money could not be made operational until future project items were completed.

This further emphasizes the vicious degree to which the arbitrary budget figure of \$1,650,000 tears down the well coordinated work schedule of the National Park Service.

6. Although some planning money has now been spent for later phases of the project, under a \$1,650,000 appropriation it would be possible to put items 9 through 12 of the attached schedule under contract (with city matching money) only if no funds were made available for further advance planning or supervision or reserve purposes.

This would impose further delay on the orderly progress of the memorial.

7. It should also be noted that it would be very difficult to catch up with the Park Service schedule by doubling up on later appropriations.

The items in the work schedule come in a planned sequence, and some contracts must precede others. The foundation must be built before the superstructure.

Mr. Chairman, I think there are forceful reasons why the Congress should put right the role of the Federal Government in this project.

The Federal Government has a genuine obligation to the city of St. Louis and the Nation to see to the completion of this monument to our magnificent westward expansion. To delay completion further would be costly folly.

Thank you.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to address the Senate briefly on another matter, although I do not wish to intrude on my colleagues.

Mr. HOLLAND. I have no objection at all to the Senator from New York doing that. However, I should like to conclude the present matter of the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri, and then get back to the other appropriation bill.

Mr. JAVITS. I should like to state to my colleague that I have had a request from the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] that he be advised when the pending amendment comes up for discussion, because he wishes to be present and have an opportunity to speak on it. I feel he should be given that opportunity.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I still have the floor. I have not yielded the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. I thought the Senator had given up the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The Chair thought the Senator from Missouri had yielded the floor; and therefore the Senator from New York was recognized.

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion lately about the international balance of payments, which have been running adversely to the United States, to the tune of about \$3.8 billion a year.

A few days ago an article on this subject appeared in the New York Times. In the article, the question was very seriously raised as to whether there were grave dangers to the United States inherent in the imbalance of international payments, by virtue of the possibility of a withdrawal of large balances which central banks, notably European central banks, had on deposit here, and which might seriously affect our gold stock and the general financial position of our country; also whether there were any ideas about revising the international monetary situation which are now so heavily dependent on our dollar.

In connection with the article published in the New York Times, I made inquiry both of the Federal Reserve System, through its chairman of the board, Mr. William McChesney Martin, and of the Treasury. Some days ago I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the statement of the Federal Reserve Board on this point. In that statement, it

was pointed out that the fears which were set forth in that article were not warranted. It was felt that the situation is very well in hand.

I now have a letter from the Treasury Department, signed by Mr. Julian B. Baird, Under Secretary of the Treasury. My office has communicated with the Treasury Department with respect to the introduction of the letter into the RECORD.

The letter is very interesting, in that it indicates that the Treasury feels that things are very well in hand. At the same time the Treasury shares some concern about the imbalance of international payments, and states:

We cannot afford indefinitely anything like the size of the deficit incurred during 1958 and 1959.

The Treasury states that, although it feels this deep concern, it also feels that there is no real danger, and that everything that should be done is being done in respect of this problem.

For myself, I feel that what the Treasury has said, coupled with what the Federal Reserve Board has said, emphasizes again my deep conviction that we must take active measures dealing with the imbalance in international payments.

First, I feel that we must expand our exports. I am glad to note that the President is giving articulation to this matter and that the Government departments are working upon measures toward that end. I shall speak in detail in a minute on this and other points.

We should also increase tourism in the United States from abroad and seek partnership aid programs with our allies to assist less developed countries.

Although the Treasury believes that the matter is in hand, I feel that we should not and cannot stand still.

I also feel that careful consideration should be given to some type of international central banking function for the free world. Perhaps this could be done through the extension of one of the existing international financial organizations, of which there are quite a number, and the leading one of which is, of course, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

We believe that would be quite consistent with the strengthening of our own Federal Reserve System and of the central banks of other nations. The financial operations of the free world will sooner rather than later have to be phased into the greater economic integration of the free world in the current decisive economic struggle between the free world and the Communist bloc.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to which I have referred, together with an enclosure, being the remarks of Alfred H. von Klemperer, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, at a meeting of the American Management Association, at the Hotel Astor in New York on February 22, 1960, bearing on this subject, which was referred to in the letter of the Treasury to me.

There being no objection, the letter and enclosure were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, D.C., March 21, 1960.

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JAVITS: We have been aware of the New York Times article by Mr. Edwin L. Dale, Jr., which you forwarded to us on February 12, and we are glad to present our views in this connection.

As Secretary Anderson indicated to the House Committee on Appropriations on January 20, no run on our gold stock need be envisaged as long as we retain the confidence of the countries which keep part of their external reserves in short-term dollar assets. As the Secretary indicated, we have this confidence at present and we can maintain it if we pursue monetary and fiscal policies which will preserve the purchasing power of our currency. The Secretary also expressed the hope that we will always remain on the international gold standard, and indicated that no change is contemplated in the present international monetary system.

While we recognize that foreign holdings of liquid dollars represent potential claims on our gold reserves, some of these foreign dollar holdings constitute working balances in connection with international trade, or are left in the United States as investments. We are, of course, aware that we cannot afford indefinitely anything like the size of the deficit incurred during 1958 and 1959, and that we must work toward a reasonable equilibrium in our balance of payments.

With respect to the fear that an elimination of the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments would mean payments or trade difficulties for the rest of the world, we would suggest that the counterpart of a reduction in our deficit would be a diminution in the export surpluses which are now exerting an inflationary pressure on a number of economically advanced countries and which lead to excessive acquisitions of gold and liquid dollar holdings by those countries. The diminution of these export surpluses would be expected to result from increased imports of U.S. goods and services.

The relationship of the size of our deficit to the outflow of gold in a given period is a result of a number of factors, including the policies of the individual central banks and monetary authorities whose total liquid reserves are increasing at a given time. In 1959 the Treasury gold stock was reduced by \$1,078 million, a substantially smaller amount than in 1958, when the outflow of gold amounted to \$2,247 million.

We believe our gold reserve gives us the flexibility required to permit vigorous action in case of a U.S. recession. It is one of the purposes of monetary reserves to enable a country to meet temporary balance of payments deficits without limiting its ability to deal with domestic economic problems.

We feel that the recent increase in the resources of the International Monetary Fund and the considerable dollar balances accumulated by foreign countries have adequately taken care of the present problem of international liquidity. It would be unfortunate if Mr. Dale's article would create the impression that the Treasury Department was studying this problem with a view toward a change. The attention of the Department was drawn to a number of proposals made publicly in this field, and it naturally studies these proposals as it does all matters bearing on our balance of international payments problem.

Enclosed is a copy of a recent address by Mr. Alfred H. Von Klemperer, Assistant to the Secretary, on the subject of "The U.S. Balance of Payments in a Changing World Economy," which might be of interest to you.

Please do not hesitate to call upon us again if we can be of further assistance to you in this respect.

Sincerely yours,

(S) Julian B. Baird,
JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Under Secretary.

THE U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN A
CHANGING WORLD ECONOMY

(Remarks by Alfred H. von Klemperer, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, at a meeting of the American Management Association, Hotel Astor, New York City, Monday, February 22, 1960)

Let me first express my sympathies to you for having to start what promises to be a most stimulating and interesting 3-day symposium with a subject as unexciting and complicated as the U.S. balance of international payments. This is particularly true today, since this is not only a Monday morning but also a legal holiday and we probably should all have stayed in bed. Having said this, I must hasten to assure you, however, that the activities which you will be discussing during the next few days have a very direct bearing on our balance of payments and that the latter is today a topic of very considerable importance in its own right. That was not always so. Many of you, I am sure, have often struggled extensively with the balance of payments of foreign countries in connection with your companies' receivables abroad or other payments in connection with prospective imports or investments. Few of us, however, have paid much, if any, attention to our own. This was one problem about which we did not have to worry because of our comfortable trade surpluses and because of our large external reserves which frequently exceeded 50 percent of the world's total holdings of monetary gold outside Russia.

It is only a few years ago that most of the public was thinking of the U.S. balance of payments in terms of a dollar shortage and that many of our efforts were bent on helping other countries to rebuild their dollar reserves. Ever since the end of the war this has been one of the purposes of many of our financial policies in the international field. Now suddenly during the past year we have had to take a new look at a new situation, and suddenly fellows like me are being invited to speak on a subject so largely ignored by meetings of this type in the past. This newly found importance of a previously quiet subject has not come upon us unexpectedly but it is rather the cumulative effect of a number of factors which have developed quietly and gradually in our international payments position.

In every year since 1950, with the exception of 1957 because of the Suez crisis, the United States has experienced a deficit in its international balance of payments. The general factors which have brought about this deficit are easily established. There is no one factor which could be singled out; there are a number of them of equal importance. On the outflow side of our balance of payments we have been extending substantial governmental economic aid, to foreign countries, and our private citizens and corporations have been investing heavily abroad. Our large military establishments overseas have involved large additional foreign exchange expenditures abroad on the part of our troops and their dependents.

From 1956 through 1958, for example, these three categories of public and private expenditures averaged \$8.7 billion. In these 3 years our military expenditures abroad averaged \$3.2 billion, private U.S. capital outflow \$3 billion, and U.S. Government capital \$2.5 billion. In 1959, partly as a result of prepayments of over \$400 million by European countries on their postwar indebtedness to the U.S. Government, and a

reduction of about one-half billion dollars in private U.S. capital outflow, these three expenditure categories were reduced in total but remained very large at \$7.4 billion. Our merchandise imports, however, rose by \$2.4 billion, more than offsetting these reduced outpayments. In this connection it should, however, be noted that private investment abroad frequently creates valuable assets, the income from which is an item of dollar receipts in our balance of payments.

With respect to imports, our expanding domestic economy has generated growing needs for raw materials from foreign sources, a factor which has become increasingly important as we have depleted sources of supply of some of these materials in our own country. As our standard of living has increased, our citizens have been able to afford more extensively the finished products of other countries and many of these are in the luxury class. The very activity which you will be discussing here has contributed to our deficit—perhaps rather modestly so far, but possibly in an increasing ratio when and if the twin problems of cost and efficiency will more strongly affect your domestic and foreign sales. The increase in our imports has been rather spectacular and has been an important factor in our worsened trade balance. They averaged about \$11 billion in the early 1950's, were nearly \$13 billion in 1958, and showed a record figure of over \$15 billion last year.

To cite a few of the items in which our imports have grown: As late as 1959, we exported about \$200 million more automobiles than we imported; but in the year ending September 1959 our automobile imports were ahead of our exports by about \$450 million. Under the influence largely of the steel strike, we shifted last year from a net exporter of finished steel products to a net importer. In the textile field, our change from a net exporter to a net importer began as early as 1956, and in the year ending September 1959 our export deficit in these products reached a record high.

On the earning side of our balance of payments ledger conditions have deteriorated too. During the early postwar years we experienced little competition in selling our goods in foreign markets. The demand for our products was virtually unlimited, and it was restricted only by the extent to which we were willing to supplement foreign exchange resources of foreign buyers by dollar grants and loans. As the decade of the fifties progressed, however, and the economies of Western Europe and of Japan were restored, competition to our exports for foreign markets increased. Export categories which declined notably were iron and steel products, steel scrap and pig iron, crude petroleum, coal, cotton, agricultural machinery, industrial tractors, power generating equipment, office machinery, commercial motor vehicles, passenger cars, and textiles. Recently, our exports have failed to keep pace with our imports, and our merchandise export surplus is no longer sufficient to pay for the outflow of public and private capital—this is one of the cardinal factors in our balance of payments problem today.

As a result of the above developments, gold and dollar holdings of other countries have increased considerably and we have had to dip into our gold reserves which are now down to \$19.5 billion after a high of \$24.6 billion at the end of 1949. During the early fifties when this movement started it was not a cause of concern to us. In fact, we were anxious to assist foreign governments in building up their financial reserves. Recently, however, we have had to reorient our thinking to some extent. In the early postwar period we could be reasonably certain that the dollars acquired by foreigners would be spent for U.S. goods and services within a reasonable period. "The dollars all come home eventually" we used to say. As the

dollar shortage disappeared, we could no longer feel this assurance since now the growing foreign short-term dollar holdings became a potential claim on our gold rather than being used for the purchase of our goods. The growth of these dollar holdings during the past 2 years has been quite remarkable and reflects clearly the changed international position of the United States. Although in the past decade foreigners had regularly been making gold and liquid dollar gains from their transactions with the United States, the average from 1950 to 1957 being \$1.3 billion a year, they gained \$3.4 billion in 1958. The estimate for 1959 is a foreign gain of \$3.7 billion, and the National Foreign Trade Council predicts that foreign gains will be at the very substantial level of \$2.9 billion in 1960.

Taking a longer look back, liquid dollar holdings of foreign countries, i.e., bank deposits and short-term high grade investments, nearly tripled during the past decade. They rose from a level of approximately \$6.4 billion at the end of 1949 to over \$17.5 billion at the end of November 1959. This includes short-term dollar holdings of foreign governments (mostly those of Western Europe) which rose from approximately \$3 billion to \$9 billion during this period, and private short-term holdings which rose from approximately \$3 billion to \$7 billion. The rest of the increase was in foreign-held longer term U.S. Government bonds and notes held on both official and private account which rose to \$1.5 billion from one-half billion dollars.

Now let us contrast these changes in foreign dollar holdings with the condition of our gold reserves. At the end of December 1959 our stock of gold stood at \$19.5 billion, as compared with a level of \$24.6 billion at the end of 1949. Of this amount, over \$12 billion are required for our own monetary reserves, which are fixed by law at 25 percent of the note and deposit liabilities of the Federal Reserve System.

Of course, today's gold stock of the United States is a rather comfortable reserve. As long as we do not have to be concerned about any unusual and unexpected demands on our gold supply, the present ratio of gold to foreign dollar holdings is an ample one. After all, it is convenient for foreigners to keep their reserves in a first-class convertible currency where they can earn a good return on their funds, as contrasted to gold where safekeeping and other costs rather than income are incurred. Also, large operating balances are required in connection with their trade with the United States, and it is thus really not in the interest of the owners to withdraw these balances and convert them into gold. The existence of large liquid dollar holdings by foreigners attests to the confidence which other governments and their citizens have in our currency.

Let me say a few words about the implications of these \$17½ billion of bank balances and short-term U.S. Treasury securities which foreign countries hold here. They are here in large part because their owners consider the dollar a "reserve currency"; that is to say, they have enough faith in the economic and political stability in our country to leave part of their external financial reserve in our currency instead of gold or some other currency. The U.S. dollar today is the important reserve currency of the world, although such international reserves are also kept in pound sterling, in particular, by members of the sterling area. The fact that our dollar is a reserve currency creates for us special problems of liquidity and of money-market administration and imposes special responsibilities on our monetary authorities. Like a prudent banker, the U.S. Government must organize its affairs in such a manner as will inspire the confidence of its depositors. Our gold stock is, as I said before, a comfortably large reserve against the potential claims—that is, foreign dollar holdings—under the

academic freedom to teach and search for the eternal truths of the great past—and to lead for the future.

Both the ancient Greek and the modern Greek, throughout the world, have been dedicated to the principles of free enterprise and of peace. In America, today, there is no task, no work, no challenge more urgent than the education of youth. A few weeks ago, the distinguished president of Tufts University stated, "The growing premium we place on education, the increased expectations made of education, must obviously be met by a growing investment of our resources in education expressed in percentage of the gross national product and in human energy and dedication."

Charles W. Eliot, late president of Harvard, once said that when truly American universities appeared they would be indigenous to our soil and relevant to our time, and would grow out of a national need.

The Hellenic University, in its founding, becomes further evidence of the love which we bear our country, the United States of America, and our further desire to bring to all of our fellow citizens the opportunity, through education, for the blending of the classic Greek tradition in culture and democracy with the American fabric.

If we are to be true to the heritage of our race and our country, we must affirm our dedication to the principles of crisis and challenge, of need and fulfillment; and we must do our part toward the alleviation of this problem.

My friends, there is hardly any necessity for me to tell you that a national need exists in higher education even now. Ten years from now, the national need will be grave—almost 750,000 young men and women will not be accommodated in existing liberal arts institutions of higher learning unless these institutions expand or new institutions are started. These statistics apply to the northeastern region of the United States alone. The figure for the United States will be over 3 million.

The concept of the Hellenic University has received the enthusiastic approval of non-Greeks, in addition to the vigorous approval of our own people.

Congressman JOHN W. McCORMACK, majority leader of the House of Representatives, in his usual thoughtful manner, talked about our people in America and of our hopes for the creation of the Hellenic University of America in his remarks in the House of Representatives on Monday, September 7, 1959.

Last Sunday, March 20, on the occasion of the 14th biennial congressional banquet of the order of Ahepa, our revered and beloved President Eisenhower sent a personal message to the gathering which was read by the Honorable David W. Kendall, Special Counsel to the President. The message reads as follows:

"It is a pleasure to send greetings to the members and guests of the order of Ahepa assembled at their 14th biennial national banquet in honor of the Congress of the United States.

"Over the years, the order of Ahepa has worked hard and successfully in advancing the goals of education in democracy and better understanding between the people of America and Hellenic community.

"Now I am told, one of your long-cherished dreams is about to be fulfilled. With the active support of Ahepa, a new institution of higher learning is soon to be established in Boston—a school to be known as the Hellenic University of America. Congratulations. The establishment of this institution will broaden the influence of Hellenic culture which has long been a vital part of the American way of life.

"A great university is one of the most powerful and uplifting forces in Western civilization. In our universities, we teach the disciplines of truth in the exercise of our

first responsibility—the preparation of our young people for their full rights and duties as citizens of a free land.

"On the eve of the 139th anniversary of Greek independence, I salute the order of Ahepa for its efforts to strengthen the life of our Nation and the peace of the world. Godspeed to their enterprise.

"DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER."

And, there have been many other unsolicited messages of congratulations, donations, promises of donations, and pledges of support from innumerable non-Greeks from throughout the country, including our dear friend, His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston.

Let us give America another great institution of learning, equal to our existing great and world famous universities. A university where any American of any ethnic background will be proud to send his sons, a university towards the establishment of which any American will be willing to contribute.

Such a university then will be the contribution of the American of Greek extraction to American life and culture.

The establishment of a Greek-sponsored university in New England seems to me to be particularly appropriate because it was to New England shores that first came those seeking freedom. And, it was in New England that the first colleges were established. I have talked with many persons associated with colleges and universities and they are thrilled with the decision of the seminary board to establish our university. They think it is a wonderful idea.

Indeed, it is a wonderful idea that our university will be established in Boston—the "Athens of America."

There are some who say to us that this is too great a project for us to undertake, that we do not have the resources nor the manpower to fulfill such a great plan as the building of a Hellenic University of America, which would be the gift of our people to higher education in America.

I say to you—look about you. Look at what we have already accomplished here at our theological school. Look at Brandeis University in our own back yard and what has been accomplished in Waltham in a short 13 years.

I only wish that people from outside Greater Boston could spend 1 day at the Holy Cross Orthodox Greek Seminary in Brookline to see and inspect the beautiful grounds and buildings comprising our school as you have seen today. I am certain that if they could visit the seminary and talk with the students and faculty members, they too would come away dedicated and prepared to accept the challenge of creating the Hellenic University of America.

Today, we are gathered here to celebrate the 139th anniversary of the modern independence of our native land, Greece. It is fitting and proper that I speak to you today as I have, for true freedom—true democracy—is the heritage of Greece; and this heritage can only be brought into being and into proper focus through education.

There is a strong bond between our celebration of Greek independence and our actions in beginning this project, which will lead to the establishment of the Hellenic University of America; and I feel that this honor, which you have bestowed on me today, is a tribute to the work and the dedication which all of us will put forth toward the realization of our goal and the strengthening of that bond—thus making this honor yours and mine.

Again, let me express to you my warmest and deepest thanks for this great honor, and let me pledge to you that I shall, as your emissary, continue this work which will build a Hellenic university with dedication, with ardor, and with fervor so that as

Hellenic-Americans we will together express a small part of our thanks to this great country of ours through this educational symbol of democracy, freedom and peace.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and myself, I have prepared an amendment, which I understand is already at the desk, on page 16, line 14, to strike out the sum of \$18,460,000 and to insert in lieu thereof \$21,413,125, of which \$4,663,125 shall be available for the continuation of construction of the Jefferson Memorial National Expansion at St. Louis, Mo.

In joining in offering this amendment to the pending measure, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, I do so because the bill now before the Senate, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations, contains \$1,650,000 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Mo. This amount was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget to the President of the United States.

The amendment would add to the funds included in this appropriation measure an additional \$2,953,125 for the continuation of the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial is on the west bank of the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo. This beautiful memorial will mark the gateway to the West and will stand as a symbol of those westward migrations which originated in St. Louis at the turn of the 19th century.

In these days, when such vast sums are being spent for the all-necessary defense, the conquering of space, and other matters related to the national security and the economic well-being of the Nation, I think we should not overlook, at the same time, some of the symbols, some of the landmarks, which remind us of and call our attention constantly to the great heritage which we, the people of the United States, have from those who have gone before us. From those who have blazed the trail ahead of us; those who have conquered the wilderness; who have pushed their way to the westernmost limits of the continent. Many of those expeditions—for example, that of

Lewis and Clark—began at the city of St. Louis.

The preservation of the places where historic events occurred will, I believe—as one who long has been very much absorbed in history, especially American history—keep alive the cherished traditions of our great country. I think that historic shrines, such as the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, will serve to remind all of our people of our westward expansion and the struggle, the fortitude, the stamina, and the courage it required, and our continued progress toward goals our ancestors could perhaps never have imagined. The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial is a project which was undertaken jointly by the people of St. Louis and the Federal Government. It has been a project of long standing, Mr. President. I believe it commenced about the year 1933, and it has struggled through periods of abatement and difficulty, such as the period of World War II, and several periods of recession, and times when there has been waning enthusiasm on the part of some for the continuance of this project.

The Director of the National Park Service has termed it "teamwork of the Federal and local interests at its best." The construction of the memorial was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and was further confirmed by the act of 1954. Congress has authorized and obligated itself for about \$17 million as the Federal contribution. Of this amount, only \$2,640,000 has been appropriated for the project. Under these authorizations, the city of St. Louis stands ready to provide \$1 for each \$3 provided by the Federal Government. St. Louis—the city in which I was born and raised—has a special interest in the orderly completion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, because it has invested its own bond issue money of \$5,750,000. At this time the contributions are \$500,000 ahead of the Federal appropriations on the \$1 to \$3 ratio basis.

Furthermore, for nearly 20 years the city has removed 40 downtown blocks from its tax rolls, for the use of this memorial; and there is now on the west bank of the Mississippi River a vast area of wasteland which not only is unlovely as it meets the eye, but also is an economic and, indeed, an esthetic crime.

However, this is not a St. Louis project or a Missouri project; this is a national project which will stand on the site of the transfer of the upper Louisiana territory. It will be a fitting memorial to Thomas Jefferson and those early pathfinders and settlers whose spirit and vision made possible the westward development of the United States.

Mr. President, because I have been extremely close to this project since it was but a dream of a group of St. Louisians, I am quite familiar with its history, and it is a history of unbelievable delay. When I was a Member of the House of Representatives, I worked for the authorization of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. I introduced the original resolution through the Senate Rules Committee 8 years ago.

A site for this project was acquired in 1936, and architectural plans were com-

pleted in 1948. For approximately 25 years this project has aroused the interest and, indeed, the intense activity of the people of the great city of St. Louis. Some of those years were years of frustration; some of them were years of discouragement. But now we are beginning to see the result of all those endeavors.

Despite local and national activity extending back beyond 1935, major construction work on the project got underway only last year. On June 23, 1959, work was started on the relocation of the terminal railroad tracks, and the new railroad tunnel is well underway. It is vitally important to make the relocated railroad tracks operational, since this work must be completed prior to the construction of the substructure of the memorial.

At the same time, funds should be available for archaeological salvage in order to preserve artifacts excavated at this time in the old area, formerly occupied by Indians, frontier plainmen, early settlers, and so forth. This area is part of the original site of the city of St. Louis.

The limitations placed upon the construction of the memorial by inadequate funds will necessarily delay the memorial's completion. However, the mayor of St. Louis and the officers of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association, under the guidance of the National Park Service, inform me that the additional sum of \$2,953,125 will allow work to proceed at the minimum rate. I hope the Congress will recognize its obligation to complete this Memorial, and will approve this amendment, for here will be told the inspiring story, not only of statesmen, but also of hardy men and women whose courage and enterprise were responsible for our westward territorial expansion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that additional facts supplied to me by the National Park Service be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Authorization for Federal appropriation by act of May 17, 1954.....	\$5,000,000
Additional authorization provided by act of September 6, 1958.....	12,250,000
Total authorized for Federal appropriation.....	17,250,000
Contributions from non-Federal sources required on a \$1 (contribution) to \$3 (Federal) basis by terms of the authorizing legislation	5,750,000
Total estimated fund availability (Federal and contributions)	23,000,000
Appropriated pursuant to foregoing authorization by Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956.....	2,640,000
Contributed by:	
City of St. Louis.....	880,000
Terminal Railroad Association.....	500,000
Total.....	1,380,000
Total amount made available to date.....	14,020,000

1961 budget estimate (Federal).....	\$1,650,000
Contributions required to match cumulative Federal appropriations	50,000
Total.....	1,700,000

Anticipated availability based upon approval of 1961 budget estimate.....	5,720,000
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¹At this point contributions are \$500,000 ahead of the Federal appropriation on the \$1 to \$3 ratio basis.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, these figures amplify the basic facts that of the \$17,250,000 Federal obligation, only \$2,640,000 has been appropriated by the Congress. St. Louis stands ready to handle its financial share under the statutory scheme approved by Congress, and we are seeking an addition of \$2,953,125 to allow work on the memorial project to proceed at the minimum rate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, tracing the history of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Mar. 27, 1960]

GATEWAY OF THE WEST

We're going West tomorrow, where the promises can't fail.
O'er the hills in legions, boys, and crowd
the dusty trail.

—Stephen Vincent Benet

"Napoleon Bonaparte, like Milton's Satan on his throne, sat unapproachable in his bad eminence." So Henry Adams begins his characterization of the enemy who "had to be faced and overawed by the gentle optimism of President Jefferson." Talleyrand, "who never forgave himself for having once believed in a popular revolution," had persuaded Napoleon to "pacify Europe and turn the energies of France toward the creation of an empire in the New World and was the more sure of success because, in the reactionary spirit of the time, he commanded the sympathies of all Europe in checking the power of republicanism in its last refuge."

It seemed that "10,000 French soldiers, trained in the school of Hoche and Moreau, and commanded by a future marshal of France, might have occupied New Orleans and St. Louis before Jefferson could have collected a brigade of militia in Nashville." The Federalists blindly cried for a war against France—a war which probably would have reestablished French power along the whole length of the Mississippi, which might have brought about the secession of the territory between the Appalachians and the river, and which would have entrenched British and Spanish power on the young nation's flanks.

Americans too rarely recall how their country was almost confined to the original 13 States—divided by slavery—on a continent under European control. The prudence, the vision and the daring of Jefferson overcame this dark threat. Through the Louisiana Purchase he made possible the expansion of the United States from ocean to ocean as a world power. This work must stand in the first rank of American accomplishments. Surely the people, especially Western people, will insist that it be commemorated by the national monument which has been started on the St. Louis riverfront.

The riverfront national park—to be dominated by a 619-foot stainless steel arch symbolic of the Gateway of the West—as sug-

gested by a committee of St. Louis citizens appointed December 15, 1933, by Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann and headed by the late Luther Ely Smith. Franklin D. Roosevelt responded with enthusiasm. On June 15, 1934, he signed a congressional joint resolution establishing the U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission to formulate plans for the monument. St. Louis was proud to join in financing it on the basis of \$1 for each \$3 of Federal money. On September 10, 1935, the voters approved a \$7,500,000 bond issue. And on December 21, 1935, the President made available \$6,750,000, matched by \$2,250,000 in city funds, for the acquisition of the 41-block site.

From the beginning this was a national project. Three Senators and three Members of the House of Representatives had to be among the nine members of the Memorial Commission. Title to the site was given to the Government. The development was put in charge of the National Park Service. St. Louis made its bargain with Washington because, after all, it was on the St. Louis riverfront that Capt. Amos Stoddard took over the Louisiana Territory from the French. Here was the starting point of Lewis and Clark, Pike, Ashley, Fremont, and the mountain men who blazed trails to Oregon, to Santa Fe, and to California. And it was the jumping-off point for the settlers who went West in their moverwagons.

Enthusiasm was high a quarter of a century ago. The preliminary work was pushed along rapidly. By May 1942 all buildings had been cleared from the site and from the city's tax books. The beautiful old courthouse—in which Dred Scott started his suit for freedom—was added to the site by the city. The war, however, forced a halt until 1945 when St. Louis citizens raised \$225,000 for an architectural competition for the design of the memorial. The winner was the conception of Eero Saarinen which Alene B. Louchheim praised in the *New York Times* as "a noble, symbolic monument, fitting, beautiful, and impressive."

The arch and the other elements in the Saarinen design were approved by the Federal authorities on May 25, 1948. But the war's delay, the use of the area as a vast parking lot, and the reluctance of the railroads to relocate their riverfront tracks gave objectors in Congress and elsewhere their opportunity. President Truman did dedicate the site on June 10, 1950, but it was not until May 17, 1954, that Congress authorized construction. And it was not until 1956 that it voted \$2,640,000 for preliminary work. But slowly enthusiasm was rekindled, and the National Park Service set 1964, the bicentenary of St. Louis, as its target for completion of the arch.

With this assurance that the Government would keep its part of the bargain, public and private interests in St. Louis committed themselves to the enhancement of the areas adjacent to the national memorial. Almost 50 additional blocks are to be cleared. New approaches have been built. A new bridge across the Mississippi, a stadium, and accommodations for visitors to the memorial have been given the "green light." In all, St. Louis will expend far more in the neighborhood than it will cost the Government to finish the memorial. Yet now Washington again threatens to allow the work to come to a money-wasting halt. The administration's budget includes only \$1,650,000 for the project. A minimum of \$4,603,125—to be supplemented by \$1,534,375 in city funds—is needed to keep the work on schedule.

The St. Louis delegation in Congress is making a fight for this appropriation. This is not a grab for "pork." It is a request that the Government honor its pledge. And St. Louis, we trust, will have the support especially of all the Representatives in Con-

gress of the trans-Mississippi West. The national park is a memorial to those who made the West a part of the Nation. It seems inconceivable that Congress—which has freely commemorated lesser men and lesser events—will not raise this monument to Jefferson and those others who laid the foundation of the grandeur and the power of the United States.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, Mayor Tucker of St. Louis appeared before the committee and requested the committee to recommend an additional \$8 million for the continuation of construction of facilities at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. I requested the Mayor to reconsider his request, and advise the committee as to the sum he felt was an absolute minimum for construction in fiscal 1961. In a letter to me, dated February 20, Mayor Tucker advised the committee that he had reconsidered, and that he felt that a total appropriation of \$4,603,125 would be required. The mayor's letter is found on page 887 of the Senate hearings.

As I understand the Senator's amendment, it provides for an additional \$2,953,125, which with the \$1,650,000 included in the budget estimate and the bill, will provide for a total of \$4,603,125, the sum requested by Mayor Tucker.

Mr. President, I am precluded from accepting the amendment offered by the Senators from Missouri, but it is my personal view that these additional funds should be provided, in order that adequate facilities may be provided in time for the bicentennial of the founding of St. Louis, which is 1964.

If the Senate adopts the amendment, we shall take it to conference and see what the House will do about it.

I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota to comment on this proposal.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, it is never a very pleasant assignment when one has to resist the persuasive pleas of one's colleagues for an appropriation of concern to the State they represent. That is especially true when it is an appropriation of this type, which is designed to aid the construction of a very meritorious project. It is one I have visited. I know something about it. I think it is doing a great job of improving one of the fine American cities. Naturally, there is a lot of appeal in the presentations made by the Senators from Missouri.

On the other hand, part of the function of the Appropriations Committee is to scrutinize these appeals and to try, if possible, to keep them within the budget, because we are opposed to, and must guard against, the perils of, inflation.

I listened to an impassioned speech this afternoon from the other side of the aisle about the fact that too much money was being incorporated in these appropriation bills, and he was calling upon the members of his party to resist the pleas and asking for a rollcall on every appropriation bill. I favor that procedure. The statistics are before us: I will say there is no question in the minds of the members of the committee so far as the merit of this memorial is concerned. It is purely a question of

arithmetic. Should we spend this extra unbudgeted \$3 million now for this purchase? This plea was made to the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, which heard the testimony, and that committee turned it down on the basis that they thought we should practice economy and try to keep within the budgetary recommendations, at least on those projects which have no economic productivity, and which are not in the nature of investments which bring back dividends, such as those produced by irrigation, reclamation, and flood control projects.

This request is in an area which has much appeal. It is a very fine memorial and an artistic project. It commemorates a great epic of history.

After the House turned the request down, the same representations were made to the Senate committee, and the Senate Committee on Appropriations concluded that what we should do is keep within the budget recommendation of \$1,650,000, so we rejected the request.

As a consequence, as a ranking member of the subcommittee which rejected the request, and as a member of the full committee which supported the subcommittee's action, I think that what should be done is to have this issue decided by the Members of the Senate themselves. The Appropriations Committee, by its action, has recommended against it, on the basis that, if we are going to start practicing economy, we have to vote for it as well as talk about it. That means, rather than go \$3 million out of balance, or \$3 million beyond the budget recommendation, if that is desired by the Members of the Senate for this project, the Senate should so express itself by voting on the issue before us. Our committee has done its best to practice intelligent economy.

Mr. President, I resist the request for this extra \$3 million as a member of the Appropriations Committee charged with being the watchdog of the people's money in this area. Our committee did not accept it on the basis I have stated, which action was approved by the full committee. It is now for the full Senate to decide.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. HENNINGS. I appreciate the Senator's statement. I know that he would like to see this project approved, because it is really a symbol of the gateway of the West, and his State was one which was settled and populated by people who passed through this area which we are now undertaking to commemorate.

I do not know whether the distinguished Senator from South Dakota recalls that when he and I were in the House together, the matter was then initiated. The city of St. Louis has, for many years, since it cleared the old buildings off the area on the slope leading down to the levee and thence to the Mississippi River, had this vast area with nothing whatsoever on it. The officials have been doing all they can to conform with the suggestions and terms of the architects and the National Park Serv-

ice and those who have the matter in charge.

As I have indicated, the railroads have moved their tracks, after considerable negotiations and delay, in order to make the memorial appear as it should, unimpeded to the levee.

The Senator from South Dakota has spoken about economy and investments in projects that have a return. We feel that the downtown area of St. Louis is suffering immeasurably because of this wasteland on the riverfront. We believe that condition depreciates real estate values in that area. We believe if we had something in that area which would attract people to downtown St. Louis, and to the city of St. Louis, and, indeed, to the West, it would be of economic benefit to the entire area. I speak not only of St. Louis, but of the West.

While I understand the Senator's sense of duty, which requires him to express his objections to this proposal, at the same time I appreciate the moderation with which he has expressed them.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the Senator. I recall the time when we were in the House together and when this legislation was initiated and approved. As I say, normally, when a Senator undertakes, in the interest of economy, to resist an appropriation, he attacks the project. In this case I have not done that, because it is a meritorious project. The Senator appeals very much to my heartstrings, but we still have the problem of our purse strings to think about. As one who believes in trying to keep our budget in balance, I urge the Senate to uphold our committee's effort to economize wherever possible without detriment to the public interest.

If it is the desire of the Senate to go beyond the recommendation of the budget by \$3 million for this purpose, I think it is a responsibility which the Senate should assume and act upon knowing the history of the matter. Certainly the Senator from South Dakota does not deny that the project itself is a very good project. I do not believe that there is any danger, however, of the city of St. Louis deteriorating or disappearing if this provision is not passed now or if we do not add the \$3 million now. That is a very valuable piece of property.

Mr. HENNINGS. I would not suggest that.

Mr. MUNDT. I wish we had it in South Dakota. It is an excellent piece of property.

All this does not deny the fact that ultimately the people want the archway to the West. I do not blame the people of the community for wanting that. Under normal times, I think the United States is justified in making such appropriations. We have done it over and over again.

The question now before the Senate is simply whether, under our financial circumstances, we should appropriate the extra \$3 million beyond the budget request in order to accelerate this project when our national defense and so many other matters are placing heavy demands on the Federal Treasury.

I shall await the decision of the majority of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I request a division on this question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] to the Department of the Interior appropriation bill. On his question a division is requested.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WELCOME TO REV. DR. JULIUS MARK

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the Senate is honored today by the presence of the Reverend Dr. Julius Mark of Temple Emanu-El, in New York City, who was invited to deliver the convocation on this date. Reverend Dr. Mark, who has won deserved recognition by his contributions to the spiritual and community life of his city, is presently in Washington, D.C., in connection with the White House Conference on Children and Youth. Yesterday, he was one of the speakers at the opening sessions of this important Conference. As one of the Senators of his home State of New York, I am proud to extend the welcome of the Senate to Reverend Dr. Mark on this occasion.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEATING. I am happy to yield to my colleague.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I had the pleasure of greeting the rabbi this morning on behalf of both my colleague and myself, and I should like to state that Reverend Dr. Mark delivered one of the finest and most moving prayers we have heard in the Senate. I join with my colleague, on behalf of our State, in paying tribute and honor to this very distinguished spiritual leader.

Mr. KEATING. I thank my colleague from New York. I certainly share the sentiments which he has expressed regarding the eloquence of and the merit of the prayer delivered by Reverend Dr. Mark.

DEATH OF A. FRANK KATZENTINE

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, Mr. President, I rise to pay my respects and a tribute to the dear and devoted friend of mine, A. Frank Katzentine, of Miami Beach, Fla., who suddenly died of a heart attack at his home in Miami Beach on Sunday. I am sure that my distinguished colleagues from the State of Florida will join with me in the conclusion that Colonel Katzentine was a rare and unusual personality. I presume to speak these words in the Senate because I believe that I have known him longer than the distinguished Senators

from his own State, and he was one of my closest and most loyal friends. I take this opportunity also because the business of the Senate prevents me from going to Miami on Wednesday to express face to face my condolences to his wonderful and loyal wife and pay my last respects to this dear friend of mine.

I have known Frank Katzentine since he was a student at Vanderbilt University in my State and I was a student at the University of Tennessee. From our rivalry on the football gridiron there developed a close and warm personal friendship that has continued and grown stronger through the years. Thus the unexpected news of his untimely passing was as much of a shock to me as if I had lost a brother. However, I would not presume upon the Senate's time merely to give expression to my personal grief. Frank Katzentine was an individual and a symbol of great American qualities that deserves recognition in this forum. As his friend I bespeak of these qualities of heart and mind which were his.

Frank Katzentine graduated from the law school at Vanderbilt, went to his native State of Alabama and thence proceeded to the Miami area where he has resided since 1925. He was extremely successful in the practice of law and was actively associated with Mr. Carl Fisher, the founder of Miami Beach, in the growth and development of that great area. He served as mayor of Miami Beach from 1932 to 1934, and in 1934 was named the outstanding young man in community service by the National Junior Chamber of Commerce. His civic attainments and his contributions to his community are so numerous that I will not undertake to catalog them. It is sufficient to say that there were few significant movements of a civic or charitable nature in his area that did not count Frank Katzentine among the leaders.

Two activities of a particular category claimed priority on his interests and his boundless energy. One was the organization, promotion and development of a project for the establishment of an international cultural and trade center in Miami Beach which, when completed, will be utilized to effectively promote cultural and trade relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America. Frank Katzentine learned to speak the Spanish language so that he could more effectively utilize his talents for the development of better relations with our neighbors to the south. I am informed that he was active in this enterprise at the time of his sudden death.

The other activity which also claimed his interest was the organization of the Crime Commission of Greater Miami. When Colonel Katzentine returned from the Air Force after World War II, where he had served with distinction and great honor, he found that during his absence the community was being infiltrated with undesirable elements. Colonel Katzentine was the architect of a citizens group which developed procedures to effectuate better law enforcement and eliminate, insofar as possible, official corruption and lawlessness in his community. I have discussed many times

with Frank Katzentine the problems of racketeering and law enforcement and the manner in which public-spirited citizens could most effectively participate to maintain decent government and effective law enforcement in their communities. For his efforts in this endeavor Colonel Katzentine received national recognition and gave of his time and experience to other metropolitan areas in the organization of citizens' committees to deal with this problem. Although he had served as the organizer and the first chairman of the Crime Commission of Greater Miami, at the time of his death he had resumed at the request of his community the responsibilities again as the chairman of this commission.

As I have said, Frank Katzentine was a rare and unusual personality. He had a great capacity for friendship and abiding compassion for the unfortunate and underprivileged. He resented corruption and dishonesty with an almost fanatic zeal. He made enemies along the way because of his intolerance of fraud and short cuts. Those who knew him well loved him. Others who felt the scorn of his indignation over wrongdoing feared him. I think it is fair to say that not only is his community a better place for his having been there, but the institutions and agencies of the Federal Government give promise to following higher standards because Frank Katzentine felt that he was a victim of a miscarriage of justice. Those of us who have been privileged to enjoy his loyal and dedicated friendship will greatly mourn the sudden passing of this great American citizen.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to add my words of condolence to the widow of Frank Katzentine, and my words of praise to Frank himself. He was a fine citizen. He honored me by being a colonel on my staff when I served as Governor.

He was assigned as a colonel in the U.S. Army to accompany General Chen, commanding general of the Chinese Air Force, in the tour around our Air Force bases during World War II. He did a fine job in that assignment, and in other public relations assignments which were given to him. He was a great patriot and a good friend. I shall certainly miss him.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON].

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I rise to express my opposition to this pro-

posal. The Federal Government is in financial straits. It has had difficulty selling its bonds. It has operated on a deficit basis for 24 out of the past 29 years.

I feel sympathetic toward the general proposal to build the proposed monument in St. Louis as a memorial to President Jefferson. However, I think it would be the better part of prudence not to try to do it at this time, when we are constantly scraping for money to fulfill the obligations of the Federal Government.

There is a question as to whether or not we have appropriated adequately for the military defense; and I think it would be far better at this time to declare a moratorium on the building of monuments. We have many of them. If there are others which ought to be built, the time will always be available to provide the money and to have them constructed.

To repeat, I believe that at this time we ought not to be spending money for any other purposes than those which are essential and absolutely indispensable. On that basis, I contemplate not voting for the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Ohio realizes that this agreement and contract was made in 1935, between the U.S. Government and the city of St. Louis, on the basis of the city of St. Louis putting up \$1 for every \$3 put up by the Federal Government. The project was delayed during the war and then it was started again after the war. It is 25 years old. The holes are there and the bulldozers are on the scene. The project is going ahead. The fact is that the Bureau of the Budget has requested \$1,650,000, instead of the total of \$4,600,000, including the original \$1,650,000, needed to keep the project moving on an orderly and economic schedule.

This is not a new monument. It will cost the taxpayers, unless the Federal Government completely violates its agreement, which is unthinkable, a great deal more to stop the project and move all the people off than it would to have the project continue.

Originally \$8 million-plus was asked. That has been reduced by about 50 percent. This particular amount is needed in order to keep the project going.

Finally the bicentennial of St. Louis is to be celebrated in 1964. The citizens of that city, after years of waiting, are eager, if possible, to complete the program which has been off and on now for 25 years, by the time of the bicentennial. I hope my friend will give consideration to that fact at this time.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Missouri has made a rather potent argument. However, for my own part I want it known that as new proposals are presented for the building of monuments, which will probably happen every year, and perhaps more than once each year, I shall adhere to the principle that there are other services which require money, and that there is an absolute need for beginning to reduce the deficits under which we are operating.

I declare now that I will vote against building any monuments while we are in the financial stringency in which we find ourselves.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I do not wish to detain the Senate. However, I support strongly what the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] has said and what the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] has said in committee. I believe that the solution worked out by the able Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is a good one. I have been associated with this venture for a long, long time. The Government has made its representation. The people of St. Louis have put up their money. We delayed it during the war. I think we can now go ahead with it. I support strongly the Senators from Missouri in their presentation, and I hope it will be sustained.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is—

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] is absent because of illness.

On this vote, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea" and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "nay."

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE and Mr. O'MAHONEY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nebraska would vote "nay," and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 37, as follows:

[No. 138]

YEAS 47

Anderson	Hayden	Monroney
Bartlett	Hennings	Morse
Bible	Hill	Moss
Byrd, W. Va.	Holland	Murray
Cannon	Jackson	Muskie
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Pastore
Church	Johnston, S.C.	Smathers
Clark	Jordan	Sparkman
Eastland	Kefauver	Stennis
Engle	Kerr	Symington
Fulbright	Long, Hawaii	Talmadge
Gore	Lusk	Wiley
Green	McCarthy	Williams, N.J.
Gruening	McNamara	Yarborough
Hart	Magnuson	Young, Ohio
Hartke	Mansfield	

NAYS 37

Aiken	Dirksen	Mundt
Allott	Douglas	Prouty
Beall	Dworshak	Proxmire
Bennett	Fong	Robertson
Brunsdale	Frear	Russell
Bush	Goldwater	Saltonstall
Butler	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	Scott
Carlson	Javits	Smith
Case, N.J.	Keating	Thurmond
Case, S. Dak.	Kuchel	Williams, Del.
Cooper	Lausche	
Cotton	Martin	

NOT VOTING—16

Bridges	Ervin	Morton
Capehart	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Kennedy	Randolph
Curtis	Long, La.	Young, N. Dak.
Dodd	McClellan	
Ellender	McGee	

So Mr. SYMINGTON's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the Symington amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the proper point in the RECORD, in connection with the consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill, a statement by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] on a section of that bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT

I was highly gratified by the action taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee on the Interior appropriation bill. The members of the committee indicated an acute

awareness of the need for placing additional emphasis on the Nation's conservation programs. I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the committee members for their enlightened attitude toward resource development.

The conservation programs financed by this appropriation bill are essential to the future well-being of all our citizens. Indeed, the support which the Congress provides these projects determines, in many respects, the status of the natural resources which our children will inherit. If the Congress fails to devote adequate funds for resource development, future generations will suffer the consequences. We must look upon these expenditures as an investment in our Nation's future, on which we will reap ample dividends.

I would first like to comment briefly on the committee's recommendations for activities of the U.S. Forest Service. I cannot overemphasize the importance of Forest Service activities to Arkansas, and the entire Nation. The demand for wood products is growing rapidly. The current demand for southern timber is expected to double by the end of this century. The effectiveness of Forest Service research and management programs will be a large factor in determining whether our forests will be capable of meeting future timber requirements. Although the supply of timber is increasing, many problems must be solved if we expect to meet the challenge ahead.

A healthy forestry industry is essential to the economy of Arkansas. This industry provides almost half the industrial employment in the State. The value of wood products far outranks the value of any other industrial product. The importance of Arkansas' forests is indicated by the fact that almost 6 out of every 10 acres in the State are in timber. The two national forests in the State cover almost 2½ million acres, and 1959 timber sales from them totaled nearly \$4 million. Arkansas' economic progress is irrevocably tied to her timber resources, and the efficient development and utilization of our timberland is largely dependent on the work of the U.S. Forest Service.

Last year the administration unveiled the "program for the national forests"—accompanied by appropriate fanfare and publicity. This plan for carrying out long-needed conservation projects was welcomed by all conservationists. The Congress indicated its concern about the status of the forestry conservation program by providing an additional \$11 million in a supplemental appropriation bill to initiate the program. The administration's concern about our forestry resources appears to be short-lived since the budget request is more than \$17 million less than the amount needed to keep the program on schedule. The committee's approval of an additional \$17,594,000 to fully implement the program for the national forests was welcomed by all who are concerned about moving forward with this essential work. The basic justification for these additional funds was concisely stated on page 24 of the committee report as follows:

"In recommending these additional funds the committee has taken into consideration the fact that if these Federal lands are to provide their share of a greatly increased demand for timber, water, forage, and recreation of an ever-increasing population—estimated to be 215 million by 1975; 325 million by the year 2000—we must now provide for a more intensified management program and an expanded research program."

The forestry industry in Arkansas appreciates the importance of forestry research. Two forest research centers are located in the State, at Harrison and Crossett. The information developed at these centers has contributed immeasurably to improving my State's timber resources. Both centers are

working on important projects but are hampered by lack of sufficient funds. The committee's recommendation of an additional \$4,213,400 for forest research will result in placing greater emphasis on these promising leads, and other neglected projects throughout the country.

I want to mention one project being worked on at the Harrison center which is especially promising. It has been estimated that from 6 to 10 million acres in the Ozarks region are suffering from the blight of brush. This land is furnishing little, if any, return on the landowners' investment. There is considerable evidence that much of this land could be converted to profitable use for either grazing or commercial timber production. The Harrison center has initiated research to find the answers to many problems involved in large-scale brush conversion on the many varying soil types in the region. This is necessarily a long-range project, but with adequate funds available the work could proceed much faster. Approximately \$25,000 will be spent on the project in the 1961 fiscal year according to the allocation set up under the budget request. If the full amount needed to implement the research phase of the "Program for the National Forests" is appropriated, I understand that an additional \$15,000 to \$25,000 will be devoted to this essential project.

I am vitally interested in brush control since the problem is so critical in a large portion of Arkansas. If this wasteland could be converted to a productive use, the economy of the Ozarks would be virtually transformed. Of course, the information developed from this research project would be applicable, in varying degrees, to the many other sections of the country suffering from this same problem. I cannot imagine a more secure investment for the taxpayers' money than this vital research project.

There are several other items in this appropriation bill which are important to Arkansas. The Fish-Farming Experiment Station, to be operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service, is of special interest to me since I introduced the legislation which authorized the project. This research project is designed to solve many of the problems encountered by those who have entered this new type of farming. It has been estimated that over 100,000 acres in Arkansas alone are devoted to rotation of field crops with fish production. It is a new industry with immense potential. I am proud of the fact that Arkansas has pioneered in this field, and it is only fitting that the research station is located in the State.

As the Members of the Senate will recall, the Congress appropriated \$350,000 last year to complete the construction of the facility. No funds were included in the budget request. It is expected that the contract for construction will be awarded shortly, and that the station will be ready to begin operation by the end of this calendar year. The administration failed to request funds for the project again this year. If the administration's view were followed, the plant and equipment at the station would remain idle, without so much as a watchman to protect the Government's investment, for the entire last half of the 1961 fiscal year. This is a strange type of economy. The House Appropriations Committee added \$100,000 to begin operations at the experiment station, and the Senate committee has concurred in that action. I am pleased that both committees recognized the significance of this project. The information which will be developed at this experiment station is essential to sound progress in the fish-farming industry.

The Senate committee has concurred in the House action in adding \$70,000 to the budget request of \$95,000 for expansion of research to control depredations of black-

birds and starlings. The Congress recognition of this serious problem is gratifying to those of us concerned with this serious matter. It has been estimated that the damage to crops in Arkansas from these birds amounts to \$5½ million each year. At least 28 States are affected in varying degrees by blackbird and starling depredations. There are no organized programs for control and destruction of the birds, and, as a consequence, farmers try various ways to save their crops from the birds. The methods used are often dangerous to other wildlife, and even to humans. The only answer is to find ways, through research, to control or destroy these birds on a scientific basis. The haphazard attempts now being made to correct the situation can only lead to more serious trouble. The additional funds approved by the House and Senate committee will provide a total of \$165,000 for research into the problem during the next fiscal year. I consider this to be a minimum amount in view of the critical nature of the situation in Arkansas and the other affected States.

I wish to mention my interest in a proposed program for needed improvements at the Corning, Ark., Fish Hatchery. Arkansas is proud of its reputation for good fishing waters. The fishing demand on lakes and streams is increasing each year and there is a real need to expand fish hatchery output to satisfy the requirements of fishing enthusiasts. The Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed a plan for much needed improvements at the Corning Fish Hatchery. The construction of the station was not completed because of the advent of World War II, and improvement of the facilities has been postponed ever since. The committee has recommended \$100,000 for this long-overdue work. I know that the expansion of the hatchery will greatly aid in maintaining Arkansas' reputation for good fishing.

The last item which I shall discuss is the budget request for a total of \$50,703 to initiate operation of the Pea Ridge Battlefield National Park in Arkansas. I sponsored a companion bill to the House bill which authorized this park. The land for the park was purchased with funds provided by the State of Arkansas, and the deed to the property was presented to the Department of the Interior a short time ago. I am pleased that this important battle is being appropriately recognized by the Federal Government and is being made a part of the National Park system.

The items I have mentioned are those of particular importance to Arkansas and to me. There are other worthy items covered in this bill which I could mention, but I do not wish to burden the Record unduly.

I again commend the committee for taking the long-range view toward resources conservation. The pressures of our expanding population and the increased leisure time available to our people have created unprecedented demands on our forests and other recreational facilities. We are woefully behind in many ways in meeting current demands. Unless we prepare today, the past errors in neglecting our resources will be compounded. We cannot afford to delay any longer in proceeding with a sound and progressive program for developing the full potential of our forests and parks.

I urge the Senate to approve the full amounts recommended by the committee for this important work.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senate will recall that as a matter of

convenience to Senators, the Department of Commerce appropriation bill was laid aside, and, by motion, the Senate proceeded to consider the Department of the Interior appropriation bill.

I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate temporarily lay aside House bill 10401, the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, and resume the consideration of House bill 10234, the appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce and related agencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10234) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President—

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] in regard to the pending bill.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I yield to my colleague, if I may do so without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Let me say that I was rather bewildered, because the Chair was looking to my right, and then the Chair stated that the Senator from Ohio was recognized; and I could not put the two together. [Laughter.]

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I wish to ask a question of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. At Plymouth, Ohio, there are what are known as the Plymouth Locomotive Works. That organization bid on an invitation to install three cranes and to supply a number of towing locomotives for the Panama Canal. A letter which has been addressed to me makes inquiry, in view of the fact that the low bidder on that equipment was a Japanese firm, as to whether the smallness of the difference between the bid of the Ohio company and the bid of the Japanese company warrants giving the job to the Plymouth Locomotive Works, in Ohio.

I should like to ask the Senator from Florida whether this matter has been brought to his attention, and what he understands the facts to be.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the matter the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] has mentioned—and I am sure it is also of concern to the distinguished junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG]—has been brought to the attention of the Appropriations Committee, and, specifically, to the attention of the Senator from Florida, as chairman of the subcommittee which deals with the Panama Canal appropriations.

The facts are these: The Panama Canal required 39 additional towing locomotives and 3 cranes, and asked for bids upon that rather substantial amount of new equipment. The two best bids were as follows: One was by the Mitsubishi Co., of Japan, which was the low bidder, at \$3,829,900.

The next lowest bid was that of the Plymouth Locomotive Works, to which the Senator from Ohio has just now referred. Its bid was in the amount of \$4,781,867—or more than \$900,000 in excess of the bid by the Mitsubishi Co.

There are already in the law several provisions by means of which preferences are lawfully given to U.S. manufacturers, as compared with foreign manufacturers. For instance, under the Buy American Act—which is 41 United States Code, 10(a) to 10(d)—there is a requirement that an advantage of 10 percent of the total bid price accrue to the American supplier.

There is also an additional advantage of 6 percent of the total price if the lowest responsible bidder offering domestic materials—which in this case was the Plymouth Locomotive Works—will produce substantially all such materials in areas of substantial unemployment, as determined by the Secretary of Labor. That condition was met by the Plymouth Locomotive Works.

There is a third differential in favor of American manufacturers, and it likewise was calculated in connection with the bid—namely, a differential or advantage in the amount of \$115,000 to cover additional costs of inspection and increased administrative costs which would be incurred if a foreign purchase were made.

However, after the application of all three of those differentials in favor of an American manufacturer, there is still a substantial difference in favor of the Mitsubishi bid. That difference has been evaluated by the Department of the Army, in a letter from Mr. George H. Roderick, Assistant Secretary of the Army, to the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], as being around \$184,000—still after taking into account all three of these differentials.

In that situation, when I was approached by the Senators from Ohio, I thought that I should say to them that I did not feel that in this case we could justifiably make for larger differentials and insist that the Secretary of the Army make the purchase in this country. If so, I believe the result would be that foreign bidders would lose all interest in trying to compete for any of our orders; and, likewise, in this case they would feel they had been mistreated, since, notwithstanding these announced differentials, the bid of the Japanese company was so far below the next best bid.

I hope my distinguished friends from Ohio will understand the situation, and will agree that in such a situation, if we are to keep good faith with foreign bidders whom we invite to bid, we should abide by the law which is on the statute books.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, as we understand the matter, the distinguished senior Senator from Florida has given every consideration to the request made by my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] and myself.

It is my further understanding—and I trust that the Senator from Florida will correct me if I am in error—that there was a realization on his part and

on the part of other members of his subcommittee of the grave concern on the part of the Senators from Ohio on this matter. I am sure that it was his desire to be of real service, if possible, to the Plymouth locomotive works, which is a fine business organization in our State and, as a matter of fact, is located in my home county.

May I ask whether it is a fact that not only the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], but other members of the committee, gave every consideration to our request?

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not know how many members of the committee have been contacted, other than myself and possibly two or three other members. But, so far as I know, all of them came to the same conclusion. We addressed our inquiry to the Secretary—I believe that is his correct title—of the Panama Canal Company, Mr. Whitman, who acquainted us with the facts.

Although I cannot make a decision for the Senate or for the Department of the Army or for the country, I simply have stated to my two friends from Ohio that it seems to me that in such a situation we would not be acting in good faith if, under the facts in this situation, we declined to award the bid to the Mitsubishi Co.

Senators will recall that the United States is buying all over the world. We have installations everywhere. We are inviting foreign people who are qualified to make bids for these important installations. Whenever they so clearly underbid our people, we can regret that fact, but we cannot reshape it.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. We regret it. May I express my appreciation to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in commenting on what the distinguished junior Senator from Ohio has said, I have tried to treat the whole situation just as I know the Senator from Ohio would treat a matter in my State. In my view, there was only one honorable course for the Department of the Army to follow. I believe we came to the same conclusion.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I am not making any criticism of the Senator from Florida. In fact, I commend him for his fairness.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The bid of the Japanese company was \$900,000 below that of the Plymouth company. Is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is substantially correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Under the rules laid down by U.S. law, 16 percent of the bid of the Japanese company, and also \$115,000 was added to the bid of the Japanese company. Is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator has stated the matter substantially as it is.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Even with the addition of the 16 percent and the \$115,000 to the Japanese bid, it was still \$184,000 below the bid of the Plymouth company. Is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If the Japanese bid were rejected, the cost to the taxpayers

of our country would be about \$900,000 more than it will be under existing conditions?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I might say, for the benefit of my colleague, I contacted the Department of State hoping it might look sympathetically upon the position of the Ohio company; and the Department stated that in its opinion it would not be to the best interests of the United States if this low bid were rejected and the second bid accepted.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. I happen to know about that inquiry also. I do not know how the two Senators from Ohio could have been more diligent in trying to see that their Ohio company was given every possible reasonable consideration.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator very much.

STOP SENSELESS SIREN SHRIEKING STUPIDITY

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, Washington civil defense planners intend to stage a mock atomic bombing accompanied by a massive test evacuation of communities. Officially, it is known as Operation Alert—1960.

The utter senselessness of this Operation Alert is that the brainless wonders picked on May 3, 1960, for this program.

A high-ranking civil defense official probably said to one of his fellow boondogglers, "We must plan some exercise to justify official titles and salaries."

It points out clearly what I have repeatedly asserted—that our civil defense program is being managed by subaverage planners drawing big salaries at taxpayers' expense to operate this superannuated bureaucratic monstrosity. Again their ignorance and ineptitude is displayed in planning a civil defense exercise for next May 3.

Mr. President, it so happens that May 3, 1960, is primary election day in the State of Ohio, as well as in Indiana, Alabama, Florida, and the District of Columbia. This information may come as a shock to those who are feeding at the public trough as civil defense officials.

It seems unbelievable, but it is a fact that on the very day that important elections are to take place in four States and the District of Columbia, civil defense boondogglers have scheduled another one of their ridiculous and ineffective alerts which this time includes massive test evacuations.

On the one hand all possible persuasive efforts are employed by public and private media to urge citizens to register and to vote. On the other hand, an official agency of the Federal Government will conduct a project that may make it impossible for some of our citizens to vote and present a serious obstacle to others.

Mr. President, this is an inexcusable situation and an outrageous display of bungling on the part of the civil defense bureaucrats.

A simple 5-minute job of research could have easily informed them of the fact that May 3, 1960, was election day

for millions of Americans. Any informed citizen knows that it is a time of year in which primary elections are traditionally held. Certainly, with all the publicity attending these elections in this presidential election year, someone in the civil defense agency might have ascertained this fact.

Any elementary schoolchild could have obtained this information in a few minutes in his school library. Evidently, however, it was too big a job for the officials of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

The people from Lorain, Ohio, may be told to flee toward Cleveland, 25 miles away, and at the same time the people of Cleveland may be fleeing toward Lorain. This could result in the most gigantic traffic jam that ever existed.

It is ironic that of the \$76 million requested for this agency, \$47 million, or 62 percent of the total appropriation request, is designated for salaries and expenses of these officials and employees.

In spite of the fact that this agency allocates a higher percentage of its budget for salaries than do most governmental departments, there was no one—not a single official—who had the foresight or who took the trouble to avoid this fiasco.

The official publication for Operation Alert states that it is designed and will be conducted to train and test governments, industry, private organizations, and the public under simulated emergency conditions to respond to the contingency of general war.

Mr. President, the absurdity, the wastefulness, and the complete lack of reality in the present civil defense program is almost beyond belief. At this very moment, the Soviet Union is capable of firing intercontinental ballistic missiles toward targets in this country within 15 to 18 minutes. With perhaps 5 minutes' warning at the most, missiles fired from Soviet submarines off our coasts could strike any vital target in our country.

Everyone seems to understand this basic fact of the atomic age except, apparently, those bureaucrats operating the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

During World War II, there was some sense to the theory of evacuation of large urban areas in event of enemy bombings. However, the entire character of warfare has been changed by the great scientific discoveries of the past 20 years. Evacuation programs belong with the past decade.

The defense of the civilians of America is so important that it must no longer be left to this outmoded, obsolescent agency. It rightfully should be a duty of the Armed Forces of this Nation.

In Ohio, and I am sure it is true in other States also, polling places are set up in schools, fire stations, and other government buildings as well as in private buildings.

Will these buildings be available on May 3 for use while the drill is being conducted, or are local officials to be forced to locate alternate polling places on such short notice? If they are available, what are waiting voters to do while these buildings are being utilized for the purposes

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION—FILING OF REPORT BY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary, in the event it has not reported House bill 8601, the Civil Rights Act of 1959, to the Senate prior to adjournment today, be directed to file such report prior to midnight tonight, with the Secretary of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

STRENGTHENING OF COMMISSIONED CORPS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2220) to strengthen the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service through revision and extension of some of the provisions relating to retirement, appointment of personnel, and other related personnel matters, and for other purposes, which were, on page 1, line 4, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 3, line 4, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 3, line 7, strike out "1961" and insert "1962"; on page 3, line 13, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 9, line 17, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 9, line 23, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 10, line 3, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 10, line 5, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 10, line 14, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 10, line 24, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 11, line 11, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 11, line 14, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 12, line 11, strike out "1959" and insert "1960"; on page 12, line 15, strike out "1959" and insert "1960", and on page 13, line 6, strike out "1959" and insert "1960".

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, this bill is recommended by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. It is designed to strengthen the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service. The bill was passed on the call of the calendar by the Senate at the last session. The House has passed the bill exactly as the Senate passed it, except to change the date 1959 to 1960 in one instance, and in another instance, to change 1961 to 1962.

I have consulted with the distinguished minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee [Mr. GOLDWATER] and they are in perfect agreement that the Senate should concur in the House amendments.

I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments en bloc. They involve merely a change in dates, in one instance from 1959 to 1960, and in the other from 1961 to 1962.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10234) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, was the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was.

Mr. HOLLAND. I know of no further amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE and Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Sen-

ator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER and Mr. MORTON], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 79, nays 2, as follows:

[No. 140]

YEAS—79

Aiken	Goldwater	Mansfield
Allott	Gore	Martin
Anderson	Green	Monroney
Bartlett	Grueing	Morse
Beall	Harley	Moss
Bennett	Hartke	Mundt
Bible	Hayden	Murray
Bridges	Hennings	Muskie
Brunsdale	Hill	Pastore
Butler	Holland	Prouty
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	Proxmire
Byrd, W. Va.	Jackson	Robertson
Cannon	Javits	Saltonstall
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Carroll	Johnston, S.C.	Scott
Case, S. Dak.	Jordan	Smathers
Chavez	Keating	Smith
Church	Kefauver	Sparkman
Clark	Kerr	Stennis
Cotton	Kuchel	Talmadge
Dirksen	Lausche	Thurmond
Dworshak	Long, Hawaii	Wiley
Eastland	Lusk	Williams, N.J.
Ellender	McCarthy	Yarborough
Engle	McClellan	Young, Ohio
Fong	McNamara	
Fulbright	Magnuson	

NAYS—2

Williams, Del.

NOT VOTING—19

Bush	Frear	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Hickenlooper	Randolph
Case, N.J.	Humphrey	Russell
Cooper	Kennedy	Symington
Curtis	Long, La.	Young, N. Dak.
Dodd	McGee	
Ervin	Morton	

So the bill (H.R. 10234) was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer [Mr. MUSKIE] appointed Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. HAYDEN, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I call attention to the figures on page 1 of

the report. It will be noted that the committee considered budget estimates totaling \$538,513,300 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior exclusive of the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation; and for several related agencies which are listed on page 2 of the report.

The committee recommends definite appropriations totaling \$574,442,500 for the programs and activities of these agencies, which is an increase of \$42,-883,900 over the House bill and an increase of \$35,929,200 over the budget estimates.

Mr. President, the major increases recommended by the committee are for the programs of the following agencies:

Office of Saline Water, \$800,000;
Bureau of Land Management, \$4 million;
Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$5,900,000;
Geological Survey, \$1,700,000;
Bureau of Mines, \$3,800,000;
National Park Service, Construction Program, \$1,860,000;
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, \$2,100,000;
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, \$800,000;
Office of Territories, \$500,000; and
U.S. Forest Service, \$19,500,000.

Mr. President, it is the view of the committee that these additional funds are required to provide for strengthening management programs of public lands and for expanded research programs to assure full development of public and private resources.

Attention is called to the fact that the total increase of \$35,929,200 recommended is only about 7 percent of the estimated \$500 million of revenue that will be derived from public lands administered by the agencies involved.

It represents less than one-twentieth of 1 percent of the total request of \$79.4 billion for new obligational authority in the President's budget.

Of the total increase recommended, \$19,500,000 is for the activities of the U.S. Forest Service. I think the statement on page 24 of the report clearly expresses the view of the committee with respect to the activities of the Forest Service. This statement reads:

In recommending these additional funds the committee has taken into consideration the fact that if these Federal lands are to provide their share of a greatly increased demand for timber, water, forage, and recreation of an ever-increasing population—estimated to be 215 million by 1975; 325 million by the year 2000—we must now provide for a more intensified management program and an expanded research program.

I shall be glad to answer any questions that any Senator may have with respect to the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to make a few brief remarks about the usual fine work done by our distinguished chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee [Mr. HAYDEN], and his colleagues when they prepared the Interior Appropriations bill. They have again taken into consideration the welfare and orderly development of the

Nation's resources and have reported a good bill. There is probably no other money bill which is so important and so basic to my State of Montana.

I was especially pleased with increases provided for our forest programs. It is vital that we give renewed vigor to the protection, proper utilization, and replenishing of our wooded lands. The \$19,799,500 increase provided in this bill will allow the U.S. Forest Service and other agencies to more adequately meet our forest needs. The committee expressed great wisdom in providing these increases, continued delay would be detrimental to the Nation's well-being.

The funds provided for the fish and wildlife programs also have my wholehearted approval and I was especially pleased with the \$130,000 which will allow the rehabilitation and modernization work to be completed on the Creston Fish Hatchery in Montana. This is a new item and the bill also provides \$90,000 for completion of the warm water fish hatchery at Miles City and \$220,500 to continue work on the Benton Lake Wildlife Refuge, both have been approved by the House.

The funds provided for the National Park Service will allow the agency to proceed with some of the early construction on the Camas Creek portion of the International Loop Road which will eventually provide a circular route through Glacier National Park and on into Waterton-Lakes National Park in Canada. This will facilitate better travel in both parks.

Finally, I am most pleased with the \$600,000 item for modernization and new construction at the Busby School on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation to be operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The existing facilities are overcrowded and inadequate. This boarding school can make a major contribution in educating these fine young Indian children, but little can be accomplished under existing conditions.

These increases provided by the Senate Committee on Appropriations are important, they are not extravagant, and I do not think we can be labeled "big spenders" for wanting to improve our forests, adequately protect our fish and wildlife resources, improve and expand our national park facilities which have become major recreational attractions in this country, and to provide for the improved educational and economic standards of our Indians. I hope that the Senate will be able to prevail upon our colleagues in the House and send a bill to the President with these increases.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for yielding, and I will be brief. I think all Senators owe the Senator from Arizona, as well as other members of the subcommittee, a special debt for going so thoroughly into the nationwide problem of having an adequate forestry program, not only in research but also in management and marketing and all the related problems that go with it. In the humble opinion of the Senator from Mississippi, these appropriations are laying the groundwork for truly a new day, and I think the amount that has been included in this bill is the minimum amount that could be expected to

make a reasonable start on this nationwide program. It is not an area matter; it is entirely for the Nation; and not only for this generation, but for future generations, as well.

I commend the Senator again, most highly, for what he has done.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ENGLE. I wish to join in commending the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona upon the fine report and the wonderful work he has done in making available these moneys for the natural resources development of our country. I especially commend him and his committee for the appropriation relating to the saline water investigation. That appropriation was increased by \$400,000, in order, as the report states, "to strengthen its research program, especially in basic research, on the problems of the conversion of saline and brackish waters."

There is no program presently pending which could do more to revolutionize conditions throughout the world than a major breakthrough in this particular area.

I was the author of this legislation in the House of Representatives. The distinguished junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] was a coauthor of the last bill which was passed, and I feel certain that he, too, would join in commendation of this particular item.

Another matter of very essential importance to us who live in the coastal areas is the amount of increase in funds made available for research. An increase of \$642,000 has been provided for research programs under the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. There is no industry which has had more difficulty than the fishing industry of this country. Our fishing fleet has been laid up. It can no longer compete. Unless it becomes possible to find better ways to catch fish faster, we shall simply have to go out of the market. The increased appropriation is in line with the program to improve the fishing industry. I am grateful to the Senator and his committee, as I am certain the people connected with the fishing industry of the Nation will be grateful to them for this increase in funds.

Last, but not least, is the amount of money made available, in addition to that requested by the Bureau of the Budget, for the national forest program. The distinguished chairman has already alluded to a part of the statement made in the report on page 24. I call attention to the fact that an additional \$12,-330,100 was allowed in the areas of timber resource management, recreation, public use, and forest-fire protection.

We are especially grateful to the chairman for his consideration in respect to the \$1 million allowed for the rehabilitation of recently burned areas. This million dollars is set aside to help rehabilitate some 128,000 acres of land which have been burned over and are in need of reforestation. A major portion of this area is in the southern part

of California, as the distinguished Senator from Arizona well knows.

These are only three of the major items in which I have a particular interest. The whole bill is an excellent one. I join in the commendation of the chairman and of his committee, who have rendered a real service to the Nation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I want to speak my appreciation, also, of the statesmanship which has been shown by the committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Arizona. The Senator from Arizona is chairman not only of the Committee on Appropriations but also chairman of this particular subcommittee.

I also wish to express appreciation for the work of the Senator's colleagues on the subcommittee, including my own colleague from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

I should like to mention three items in connection with the bill, although I believe the whole bill is an example of a bill which is an investment in the future of America.

First, I should like to comment on the saline water program. The distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE] carried the flag in the House of Representatives for the original demonstration program. It was my privilege to sponsor the bill in the Senate for the original research program, and to have the privilege of appearing before the subcommittee headed by the Senator from Arizona on various occasions in that connection.

The appropriations provided in this bill mean that the program has entered a new phase. I refer to the appropriation for the construction of demonstration plants.

The distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] initiated or introduced the legislation for the demonstration plant which handled sea water. I introduced the bill which authorized the construction of plants relating to brackish waters, one of which will be at Webster, S. Dak. In this bill we are appropriating money for the construction of those plants, four of them already selected, as to the process I stated, and the fifth, as I understand, to be chosen in the early future.

This item may well be the most distinctive feature of the bill, because it is a new feature in the construction field. Nothing is more important to the development of the country and its future progress than the assurance of a good water supply. The desalination of water, both sea water in the coastal areas and brackish water in inland areas, offers great promise in that field.

I think at this time I should also express appreciation for the work of the Secretary of the Interior and Dr. Miller in prosecuting the program. I am glad to see the distinguished chairman nod his assent to my statement.

I wish to mention two additional items—and I shall only mention them. One relates to the appropriation for the forest program. That is always an investment. We get back so much more

than we put into it that it is good business. For the country to harvest its timber properly, roads are necessary; and reforestation is necessary to maintain the resource. The committee has recognized its responsibility and has acted in a statesmanlike manner in that regard.

The other item I wish to mention relates to the allowance for roads on Indian reservations. My colleague from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] was responsible for bringing to the committee's attention the importance of hard surfacing a road in the Crow Creek Reservation, in South Dakota, in connection with a project about to be built; where Indians are being rehabilitated; and where some industrial development can take place with an adequate highway. This highway will afford direct connection to the construction work for both the Highmore and Chamberlain communities.

I commend the chairman and the committee for their favorable consideration of this item.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I recall that in the justification which accompanied the budget a showing was made for the first time, and a request was made, for funds to acquire lands in the Everglades National Park in the amount of \$450,000. While that amount was not mentioned in the report, I believe it is included, because I note the following words on page 17:

The programs for construction of buildings and utilities and land acquisition submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate have been approved.

Am I to understand that the \$450,000 for the forest mentioned is included in the appropriation?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished chairman.

The Senator will recall that the Florida Forestry Department was particularly interested in two items of research related to the reforestation of the sand hills areas in our State and in the adjoining States of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. There was another station in Brewton, Ala., as well as two in Florida, Marianna and Lake City, which were interested.

I note, on page 27, in the first line, that apparently an item of \$2,713,400 was provided in the bill and covered in the report for forestry research which was not allocated, but which was made available for these three objectives and others, whichever might be considered most important by the Forestry Department. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Then the fund of \$2,713,400 covers these items, or might cover them, as well as others?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished chairman for recognizing these needs.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. I join with my colleagues in commending the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for the exceptionally fine work that has been done on the bill. In particular, I should like to comment that the committee has added \$1,742,500 for soil moisture conservation on public lands.

In a State like Idaho, where much of the land under cultivation is land reclaimed from areas which were once arid, the objective of this program, to increase the carrying capacity of soil and to retard runoff, is of very great importance.

I also wish particularly to commend the committee for adding the item of \$400,000 for weed control, and for specifically directing reinstatement of the beet-leaf hopper-control program.

As the Senator from Arizona will recall, during the course of the hearing I addressed to him a letter in regard to this matter, and I enclosed a copy of a letter which I addressed to Secretary Fred A. Seaton, also in regard to this matter. I ask unanimous consent that those two letters be printed at this point in the RECORD; and I wish to commend the committee for the very constructive action it has taken.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS.
February 4, 1960.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: Your committee will take up on February 8 the requests of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. I am interested in the programs of that bureau which have direct application to the rehabilitation and improvement of the Taylor Grazing Act lands in the State of Idaho, specifically the soil and moisture conservation activity and the weed control activity. Requests for these programs for 1961 have been sharply reduced over 1960, and 1960 was a reduction over 1959.

In Idaho, for example, the beet leaf hopper control program has been eliminated in the 1961 requests, and the total weed control allocations proposed are only \$125,000, compared to \$300,000 for 1960, and \$391,000 for 1959.

These programs were designed to improve the range, which is the only hope to reverse the disastrous trend of range carrying capacity cuts. They are sound programs, accepted and cooperated in by the range users. It is shortsighted to the point of blindness to cut them out in the interest of economy.

Recently the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior Committee held a hearing in Twin Falls, Idaho, where range users testified as to the cuts being imposed on them. In every case they were severe, in some cases up to 80 percent. The users are deeply disturbed.

I have asked the Secretary of Interior to comment on his reasons for cutting back these programs for fiscal year 1961, and I enclose a copy of my letter to him.

I would deeply appreciate it, Senator HAYDEN, if you could have the Secretary or his representative answer the questions posed in my letter to him.

Sincerely,

FRANK CHURCH.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
February 4, 1960.

HON. FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: At my request, the Public Lands Subcommittee recently held a hearing at Twin Falls, Idaho, on grazing problems. Senator FRANK E. Moss presided, and 60 witnesses, all users of the Federal range (both BLM and Forest Service), vigorously objected to the pattern of reductions being applied to them. In many cases, these cuts are equivalent to an order to get out of the livestock business.

I realize that your Department administers only the Taylor Grazing Act lands, and not the Forest Service. As to these lands, the only conclusion that could be reached from the testimony was that the management officials feel that the range is deteriorating, and rapidly. The range users do not agree that the range is or has deteriorated to the extent that cuts of up to 80 percent in the carrying capacity are justified. But if such a trend is present, then it certainly seems to me that your Department has an affirmative duty to try to reverse it. As I understand it, the soil and moisture and weed control programs were inaugurated for this purpose.

Thus it is that I am shocked to learn that you have asked for less money for both soil and moisture conservation and for weed control in fiscal year 1961 than in fiscal year 1960. In Idaho, the very valuable beet leaf hopper program would be cut out entirely under your 1961 budget requests.

Livestock operations constitute a major fraction of total agricultural income in Idaho, and Idaho is an agriculture State. I will have occasion, as soon as I have reviewed the transcript of the Idaho hearings, to consult with you about land management decisions which are causing such havoc in this industry. In the meantime, however, I hope you will furnish to the Senate Appropriations Committee when you appear there on February 8, a detailed explanation of your plans for range rehabilitation work, and the reasons why you have cut back your estimates as to the amount of money you need for this work.

Sincerely,

FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senator.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the Appropriations Committee for the lasting service it has performed for conservation by providing additional funds for every resource management program in this bill. The work done by the agencies covered by this bill forms the backbone of a national conservation effort. The distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] once again deserves the heartfelt thanks of every conservationist in the Nation.

The administration sent up a budget request for substantially less than was needed to meet our conservation needs. The committee has corrected this shortcoming.

The most flagrant example of budget deficiencies was in the case of the Forest Service. Last year we had unveiled by Secretary Benson and his Assistant from Oregon, Mr. Peterson, a long-range program for the national forests. Their report glowed. It listed accomplishments, but forgot to mention that these were in a large measure due to the constant increases granted by the Congress, over

and above their penny-pinching budget. The report waxed eloquent on what would happen if we made needed investments in conservation. This was a "Madison Avenue" effort in full dress. Cost figures were furnished, when the Congress demanded them, and then the administration started to back away.

Last year we gave the program a big start, without one single bit of help from its proponents downtown.

This year's budget estimate was woefully inadequate. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a table showing the approximate percentage of needed funds in the Eisenhower budget and the amounts provided by the Senate.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

	Percent of 1961 needs met by adminis- tration's budget	Percent of 1961 needs met by Senate
Timber sales	100	100
Reforestation	60	100
Recreation	90	100
Wildlife	60	100
Range management	85	100
Range revegetation	82	100
Range improvements	83	100
Soil and water	62	100
Mineral claims, etc.	87	100
Land utilization projects ..	77	100
Forest fire protection	91	100
Structural improvements	81	100
White pine blister rust control	100	100
Other pest control	87	100
FOREST RESEARCH		
Forest and range research	85	100
Forest protection research	85	100
Forest products research	81	100
Forest resources research	92	100
Forest research construction ..	40	100
Forest roads and trails	100	100
Access roads (purchase)	50	100

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Appropriations Committee gets a complete 100-percent score. The administration scores as low as 40 percent on research construction, 50 percent on the purchase of access roads, 60 percent on reforestation and wildlife, and 62 percent on soil and watershed management.

These are the basics of conservation; and the Bureau of the Budget has flunked on every test.

I do not want to detain the Senate long. This example illustrates completely the poor record of this administration on conservation. The Senate action on the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Park Service is replete with other examples of how the budget has been improved.

Mr. President, in conclusion I wish to say, in behalf of the conservationists of my State and in behalf of the other groups in my State which have received justice at the hands of the Senate Appropriations Committee, by means of the excellent appropriation proposals made by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], in behalf of the Senate Appropriations Committee, that I extend my very sincere thanks.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleague, the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], in con-

gratulating the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] for the excellent and complete resource bill he has brought to the Senate.

He will recall that over 45 Senators joined with me in urging that \$20 million be added to the Forest Service budget.

The committee has provided the money the administration said it needed last year but refused to ask for this year.

The bill treats every conservation program of the Department of the Interior fairly. This bill is a conservation landmark.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I wish to join in the commendations paid to the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. It certainly is one of the high privileges of serving in the Senate to have the privilege of serving on the Appropriations Committee, particularly on the Interior Department Appropriations Subcommittee, with the distinguished Senator from Arizona. I believe he has brought to us a very fine bill, and in that connection has been constantly motivated by his vital interest in intensifying the management and conservation of our natural resources.

Other Senators have mentioned various items of great interest to them in that connection. I wish to mention the increase which has been made in the item to accelerate the research in the field of mineral resources. If there is any particular segment of our entire economy that needs help and assistance at this particular time, it is the mineral industry. Certainly I join with my very able chairman in my active interest in seeing constant progress made in this field, as well as in the others.

Mr. President, it is unfortunate that the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], was unable to be in the Chamber this afternoon. He has been detained because of floods which have been occurring in Nebraska. He hoped to be here today; and he has prepared a very fine statement. I ask unanimous consent that the statement prepared by the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MCGEE

The Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee and, indeed, the full committee have been faced with a very difficult task in evaluating the administration's budget requests for the Interior Department and related agencies this session. The difficulty of the task has arisen from the fact that in many areas the budget did not seem to provide for the intensified management and development of our precious national resources which seems necessary in this challenging era.

The subcommittee and the full committee, under the wise, patient, and very able leadership of our chairman and my colleague, Senator HAYDEN, have reported a bill which represents a forthright attempt to perform this task and to meet the challenge it embodies.

The recommendations of the committee are based upon careful and searching inquiry and represent a sure and positive response to the needs of the Nation.

One of the very important areas in which the bill contains increases over the budget requests is in the appropriation for the National Forest Service. Here both our committee and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, under the vigorous leadership of Montana's distinguished senior Senator [Mr. MURRAY] have recognized that our national forests contain vital resources in the fields of timber, water storage, and recreation and that our burgeoning population will make these resources even more valuable to future generations than they are to our own.

I suggested and I have supported the addition of sufficient funds to the appropriation for the Forest Service to implement the program for the national forests which was promulgated by the Forest Service last year.

In such fields as range resource management, soil and water management, forest research, and reforestation I feel that it is particularly important that we bring this program to fruition.

Last year the Forest Service presented to the committee a program of increased investment which they felt would maintain these resources and increase their value and usefulness to the American people in the future. These are the funds needed to keep the program on schedule, and I feel that if we do not keep it on schedule in these all-important first years, it will be so impaired that the vital objectives which it contains may never be reached.

Another of the areas in which I felt the budget was insufficient was in the failure to ask funds in the requests for the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines for programs of mineral exploration, resource development and metallurgical process study.

Recently, in response to my request, the U.S. Geological Survey prepared a document entitled "Mineral and Water Resources of Wyoming." This document is a brief but very revealing study of the mineral and non-mineral resources in my State and, also at my request, contains suggestions as to the development of these resources for industrial and commercial use. It is, to me, in our western public land States with their tremendous mineral resources that we are going to provide the materials which will enable our economy to meet the severalfold challenge of the coming decades. We are challenged by the fact that our population is growing very rapidly; we are challenged by the fact that the industrial competence and productivity of the Soviet Union is growing by leaps and bounds. Our system of philosophical values is constantly challenged by the need to provide a response to these obvious threats to our economy and to our liberty. Our efforts, especially in these fields of mineral research and resource development must be broad enough and imaginative enough so that our economy will prosper and so that our ideals will be sustained.

The results of the study by the Geological Survey which I have mentioned caused me to ask Secretary of the Interior Seaton during our recent hearing to report on the opportunities which existed for new Department programs which would increase our mineral reserves and strengthen the economic base of the Rocky Mountain area. In response to this request Secretary Seaton supplied for the record of the hearing a recommendation for the expenditure of \$500,000 for the Bureau of Mines to implement programs for the development of methods of mining thick beds of coal with high percentage recovery, the development of supplies of coking coal, the development of improved oil field production methods, for chemistry and refining studies of Rocky Mountain oils and for stepped up research on a conversion of oil shale to oil.

Within this appropriation it will also be possible to conduct mining research, utiliz-

ation studies on little-used metals, and metallurgical research on marginal ores.

A like sum was recommended for the Geological Survey to be used for geochronology and lead isotope studies and for geologic and topographic mapping.

These appropriations are now included in the bill and are examples of other such additions by the majority which reflect a positive concern with real needs. This concern on my part is first with Wyoming and the West, but in addition these programs are vital if our beloved Nation is to advance with confidence to meet the unimagined threats and opportunities of a troublous future.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I wish to join the many Senators who already have paid their tributes to the Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on these appropriations, and to the Appropriations Committee as a whole, in connection with the action the committee has taken on the annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior.

This bill deals with vital economic assets which are essential to every one of the 50 States of the Union. Each one of the 50 States has natural resources which are dealt with in this bill; and by dealing with them constructively and consistently we are dealing with the sinews of the nation which are required in order to produce the revenue with which to meet some of the great challenges which confront our country.

I wish to refer briefly to a matter which has not been mentioned today by other Senators, but which has long been of great concern to me—namely, the additional progress which is being made, by means of this bill, in the direction of giving the American Indians the chance to which they are entitled. Sometimes some persons grow discouraged, and ask, "Are we ever going to solve the Indian problem?"

Of course that problem has existed for a long time; it existed prior to the time when the first Englishman came to this continent. I believe we are making progress. It is not dramatic progress; but it seems to me that anyone who has studied the development of the Indian country and has watched the development of the Indian people must realize that progress is being made, and is being made at an accelerated rate.

We have moved in the direction of providing much better educational opportunities not only for young Indians, but, through the vocational-training programs, also for the adult Indians. Those programs constitute an essential first step in helping the Indians relocate themselves off the reservations and become assimilated in the economy of the country.

We are also making progress in the direction of providing better economic opportunities for the American Indians. They are gradually moving into better homes, and gradually they are having better diets.

Through the activities of our committee we have transformed the concept of an Indian jail to an Indian community building, part of which is a jail for the incarceration of an occasional bad Indian, but most of which is used for a library and for a meeting place, in order to keep good Indians from becoming bad

Indians. So there is much hope in connection with what is being done.

I believe we are winning the battle that has long been waged in the interest of providing a just opportunity and a fair opportunity for the American Indians. That battle has not yet been won; more remains to be done. But it is good to know that we are beginning to solve the problem, and that headway is being made.

Let me say that Senators who are supporting the Appropriations Committee in connection with the pending bill may do so in the knowledge that the Americans—the Indians—to whom we have owed the most for the longest period of time are finally being given consideration which will lead to the solution of their problems.

Mr. President, I have canvassed the situation among Members of the Senate on this side of the aisle, and I find no opposition to the pending bill. I am very hopeful that when the ye-and-nay vote is taken on the bill, it will receive the support of all Members of the Senate.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, the growth and the development of the West depend to a very measurable extent upon the adequacy and the character of the appropriations which are made for the Department of the Interior. In the West there has been some growth and some development—considerable, in fact—since 1912. That was the era when the vision, persuasive qualities, and intelligence of the chairman of the committee were first applied to the national scene.

In previous bills appropriating funds for the Interior Department and in this bill, he and his colleagues have done a magnificent job. The money they have made available has been an investment in resources and in people.

I desire to go further than to commend the chairman and those who have worked with him. I want to praise them, and I want to express especial appreciation for the action of the committee in adding \$886,000 for land surveys in Alaska, and in making available a quarter of a million dollars for a forest research laboratory in interior Alaska, where we have much timber that has never been commercially utilized to any extent. The placing of a laboratory, probably at the University of Alaska, will open up wonderful possibilities in this direction.

To sum it up, Mr. President, I believe that when this bill becomes law, the growth and development of the West, to which this committee has already made such a magnificent contribution, will be accelerated.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the junior Senator from Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I desire to join my colleagues not only to commend, but to thank the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and the other members who helped in producing this fine bill, which is an excellent demonstration of their realization of the importance of preserving and developing our natural resources.

We in Alaska are particularly grateful for what the chairman and the committee have done. I think the restoration of the Nation's forest conservation and development program is an action that cannot be praised too highly. We in Alaska are grateful for the restoration of the \$250,000 forestry laboratory at or near Fairbanks, and for the funds which will permit our essential land surveys, which were not included in the President's budget, to proceed.

I want to say, in passing, that the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] has also made a great contribution, continuously, by emphasizing the importance of conserving and preserving our forestry resources, and deserves great credit, as does the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], for the result in the bill we are about to pass.

I think this bill will go down as one of the more important Interior Department appropriation bills passed during the last 7 years, because it has wisely restored what a rather narrow-minded and shortsighted budgetary policy seeks to deprive our Nation from having.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. LONG].

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, I wish to join my other colleagues in commending the distinguished chairman of the committee and the members of the committee for a job well done.

Sometimes there is a tendency to overlook a small item, particularly when it is an item that involves people who are 4,500 miles away. I wish to express my appreciation for the fact that the committee included an item for completing the jet air runway in American Samoa. There was no voice raised in their behalf, but the committee saw fit to grant an appropriation that was sorely needed.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay action on the bill, but I want to join other Senators in expressing my appreciation for the fine job done by the committee, particularly with respect to the forestry program and the fishery research program.

I know the rest of the items in the bill will be very beneficial to the development of our country.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL].

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I would be recreant if I did not add my grateful thanks for the guidance which the chairman has given the Appropriations Committee. I thoroughly enjoyed my participation in the committee under his leadership.

I think this piece of legislation, which is about to be approved by the Senate unanimously, is one more unnecessary demonstration of the effectiveness of the leadership of the Senator from Arizona, and I thank him for it.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President—

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE].

Mr. BIBLE. In my earlier remarks I overlooked something. I think we would be remiss if those of us on the commit-

tee did not say we valued highly the services of Bill Woodruff, the clerk, who with his patience and his ability to know where each of the items was in this bill, has been so helpful to all of us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from New Hamp-

shire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 0, as follows:

[No. 141]

YEAS—78

Aiken	Goldwater	Magnuson
Allott	Gore	Mansfield
Anderson	Green	Martin
Bartlett	Gruening	Monroney
Beall	Hart	Morse
Bennett	Hartke	Moss
Bible	Hayden	Mundt
Brunsdale	Hennings	Murray
Butler	Hill	Muskie
Byrd, W. Va.	Holland	Pastore
Cannon	Hruska	Prouty
Carlson	Jackson	Proxmire
Carroll	Javits	Robertson
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Johnston, S.C.	Scott
Church	Jordan	Smathers
Clark	Keating	Smith
Cotton	Kefauver	Sparkman
Dirksen	Kerr	Stennis
Douglas	Kuchel	Talmadge
Dworshak	Lausche	Thurmond
Eastland	Long, Hawaii	Wiley
Engle	Lusk	Williams, Del.
Ervin	McCarthy	Williams, N.J.
Fong	McClellan	Yarborough
Fulbright	McNamara	Young, Ohio

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—22

Bridges	Ellender	O'Mahoney
Bush	Frear	Randolph
Byrd, Va.	Hickenlooper	Russell
Capehart	Humphrey	Schoepel
Case, N.J.	Kennedy	Symington
Cooper	Long, La.	Young, N. Dak.
Curtis	McGee	
Dodd	Morton	

So the bill (H.R. 10401) was passed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Illinois to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, three or four bills have been cleared by the policy committee, which I should like to have the Senate consider. I understand there is no great

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10401

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
6 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951–1958),
7 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
8 beneficial consumptive uses, ~~(1)\$1,355,000~~ \$1,755,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For ~~(2)~~*an additional amount* for construction of demon-
11 stration plants for the production of water suitable for agricul-
12 tural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive
13 uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (72
14 Stat. 1706), ~~(3)\$2,040,000~~ \$2,440,000, to remain avail-
15 able until September 3, 1965.

16 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
19 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
20 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
21 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
22 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$480,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, ~~(4)\$3,248,000~~ \$3,348,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$550,000, ~~(5)including not to exceed \$150,000 for administrative and technical services,~~ to remain available until expended.

1 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
2 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

3 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
4 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
5 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
6 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
7 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
8 (6)\$~~24,525,000~~ \$28,554,400.

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-
11 of-way and of existing connecting roads (other than on or
12 adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad
13 grant lands), and acquisition and construction of buildings
14 and appurtenant facilities, \$350,000, to remain available until
15 expended.

16 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

17 For construction, operation and maintenance of access
18 roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested
19 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; and acquisition
20 of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or ad-
21 jacent to such lands; (7)*an amount equivalent to 25 per*
22 centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fis-
23 cal year from such lands, to remain available until expended:
24 *Provided,* That the amount appropriated herein for road
25 construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public

1 Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the
2 amount appropriated herein ~~(8)~~ shall be in lieu of payments
3 ~~to counties~~ is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the
4 Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reim-
5 bursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with
6 the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of
7 title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876) : *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That any unexpended balances heretofore ap-
9 propriated under the head "Construction", for construction of
10 access roads and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing
11 connecting roads on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and
12 California Railroad grant lands, shall be merged with this
13 appropriation.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
16 shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger
17 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two air-
18 craft (one of which shall be for replacement only) ; purchase,
19 erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and
20 alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appur-
21 tenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of
23 Land Management expenditures in connection with the re-
24 vested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos
25 Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made

1 under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands")
2 shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in
3 subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28,
4 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the
5 "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of
6 the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the
7 special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant
8 fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made
9 may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys
10 of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau
11 of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of
12 lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska: *Provided*
13 *further*, That contributions may be accepted toward the costs
14 of administration, management, and protection of lands under
15 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and of
16 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands.

17 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

18 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
19 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
20 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
21 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
22 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
23 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
24 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
25 said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements

1 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred
2 to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
3 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
4 expended.

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

7 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
8 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
9 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
10 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
11 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-
12 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy In-
13 dians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of re-
14 wards for information or evidence concerning violations of
15 law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian
16 arts and crafts shops and museums; \$63,669,000.

17 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

18 For expenses necessary for management, development,
19 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
20 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
21 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
22 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian in-
23 dustrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
24 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
25 arts and crafts as authorized by law; (9)\$22,684,000

1 ~~\$24,338,000 (10)~~,—and in addition, ~~\$754,000~~ of the Revolv-
 2 ~~Fund for Loans~~, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in
 3 ~~connection with administering loans to Indians~~: *Provided*,
 4 That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend
 5 income received from leases on lands on the Colorado River
 6 Indian Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for
 7 the benefit of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their
 8 members during the current fiscal year, or until beneficial
 9 ownership of the lands has been determined if such deter-
 10 mination is made during the current fiscal year.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
 13 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facili-
 14 ties; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation
 15 of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering serv-
 16 ices by contract; ~~(11)\$13,575,000~~ *\$14,825,000*, to remain
 17 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
 18 herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land
 19 within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
 20 Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the
 21 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*,
 22 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
 23 acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
 24 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
 25 the boundaries of existing reservations.

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway
5 Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), section 6 of the Federal-Aid
6 Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93) and the Act of August
7 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), ~~(12)\$13,000,000,~~ \$16,000,000,
8 to remain available until expended.

9 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the general administration
11 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
12 field offices, \$3,739,000.

13 LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

14 For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klam-
15 ath and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating su-
16 pervision over the property of the Klamath and Menomi-
17 nee Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof,
18 \$150,000.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
21 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
22 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
23 ninety passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five
24 for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each

1 the general purchase price limitation for the current
2 fiscal year) for replacement only, which may be used for
3 the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service
4 (including services which may extend beyond the current
5 fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of
6 June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956
7 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal super-
8 vision over certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official
9 use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or
10 permanent treaty provisions.

11 **TRIBAL FUNDS**

12 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
13 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
14 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
15 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
16 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
17 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
18 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission);
19 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
20 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
21 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
22 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
23 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts;
24 pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils,
25 and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, includ-

1 ing mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per
2 diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established adminis-
3 tratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian em-
4 ployees of the Government; relief of Indians, without re-
5 gard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391),
6 including cash grants; and employment of a recreational
7 director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for
8 the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with
9 the approval of the respective tribal councils and without
10 regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition
11 to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be ad-
12 vanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for
13 such purposes as may be designated by the governing body
14 of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secre-
15 tary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation
16 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
17 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
18 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries
19 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
20 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
21 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

22 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

23 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

24 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
25 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering

1 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
 2 of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and
 3 others areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837) ; classify
 4 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
 5 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
 6 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
 7 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
 8 licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate ship-
 9 ment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ;
 10 and publish and disseminate data relative to the fore-
 11 going activities; ~~(13)\$43,000,000~~ \$45,065,000, of which
 12 \$7,450,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
 13 States or municipalities for water resources investigations:
 14 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
 15 pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping
 16 or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation
 17 with any State or municipality.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
 20 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-
 21 eight passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only;
 22 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
 23 security guard service for protection of confidential files;
 24 contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for
 25 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when

1 it is administratively determined that such procedures are
 2 in the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
 3 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of
 4 lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and
 5 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
 6 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
 7 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
 8 compacts.

9 BUREAU OF MINES

10 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

11 RESOURCES

12 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
 13 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
 14 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
 15 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
 16 substitutes; (14)\$21,667,000 \$22,624,000.

17 HEALTH AND SAFETY

18 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
 19 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and con-
 20 trolling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law,
 21 \$6,782,000.

22 (15)CONSTRUCTION

23 *For the construction and improvement of facilities*
 24 *under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain*
 25 *available until expended, \$2,885,000.*

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
3 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
4 offices, \$1,207,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
7 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
8 ninety-four passenger motor vehicles of which sixty-nine
9 are for replacement only; providing transportation serv-
10 ices in isolated areas for employees, student dependents
11 of employees, and other pupils, and such activities
12 may be financed under cooperative arrangements; pur-
13 chase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in con-
14 nection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That
15 the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
16 ment, and other contributions from public and private
17 sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other
18 agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That
19 the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the
20 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the
21 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
22 transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together
23 with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium,
24 shall be credited to the special helium production fund,

1 established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as
2 amended (50 U.S.C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That the
3 Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year,
4 to sell directly or through any Government agency, includ-
5 ing corporations, any metal or mineral product that may
6 be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau
7 of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into
8 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

9 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

10 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

11 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
12 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
13 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
14 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
15 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of
16 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
17 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
18 River Basin) ; ~~(16)\$18,500,000~~ \$19,076,000.

19 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

20 FACILITIES

21 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
22 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
23 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimburs-
24 able basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical

1 facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pur-
 2 suant to law by the National Park Service, ~~(17)\$15,000,000~~
 3 ~~\$15,250,000~~.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 6 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
 7 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
 8 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 9 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
 10 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 11 of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water
 12 rights; and not to exceed ~~(18)\$2,100,000~~ ~~\$2,925,000~~ for
 13 the acquisition of lands, interest therein, improvements, and
 14 related personal property; ~~(19)\$18,000,000~~ ~~\$21,413,125~~
 15 ~~(20)~~*(of which \$4,603,125 shall be available for the con-*
 16 *tinuation of construction of the Jefferson National Expansion*
 17 *Memorial)* to remain available until expended.

18 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

19 AUTHORIZATION)

20 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 21 thority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid High-
 22 way Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376) and section 6 of the
 23 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93),
 24 ~~(21)\$30,000,000~~ ~~\$31,000,000~~, to remain available until ex-
 25 pended; *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided

1 shall be expended for construction on the following: Fort
2 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor
3 roads and trails; Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and
4 extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway
5 from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
8 National Park Service, including such expenses in the
9 regional offices, \$1,485,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
12 available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-one
13 passenger motor vehicles (of which seventy-one are for
14 replacement only), including not to exceed thirty-five for
15 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
16 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; replace-
17 ment of one aircraft; and the objects and purposes specified
18 in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and
19 July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C. 18f).

20 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

21 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
24 sioner, \$342,000.

1 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

2 Management and Investigations of Resources

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 4 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
 5 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
 6 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
 7 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
 8 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
 9 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
 10 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
 11 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions re-
 12 lated to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-
 13 695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the
 14 protection of the Florida Key deer; ~~(22)\$18,220,000~~
 15 \$18,770,000.

16 Construction

17 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 18 facilities required in the conservation, management, investiga-
 19 tion, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
 20 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 21 ~~(23)\$3,485,000~~ \$4,841,000, to remain available until
 22 expended.

General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$950,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~(24)\$6,249,000~~ \$7,051,000.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$2,400,000, to remain available until expended.

Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan Fund

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000

1 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
2 tive expenses.

3 General Administrative Expenses

4 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
5 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
6 the regional offices, \$361,000.

7 Administration of Pribilof Islands

8 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
9 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
10 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,070,000, to be de-
11 rived from Pribilof Islands fund.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
14 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to
15 exceed one hundred and one passenger motor vehicles of
16 which eighty-nine shall be for replacement only; purchase
17 of not to exceed three aircraft for replacement only; not to
18 exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Sec-
19 retary, for information or evidence concerning violations of
20 laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publi-
21 cation and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7
22 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers
23 and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per
24 day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent

1 to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and
2 Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to
3 exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public
4 recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsis-
5 ent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and
6 improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under
7 the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to
8 which the United States has title, and which are utilized pur-
9 suant to law in connection with management and investiga-
10 tion of fish and wildlife resources.

11 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

12 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

13 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
14 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
15 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of
16 the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the
17 offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as
18 authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a(c)) ;
19 salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Govern-
20 ment Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the
21 members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48
22 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of
23 members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa,
24 and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.

1 secs. 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
 2 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
 3 by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American Samoa,
 4 in addition to current local revenues, for support of gov-
 5 ernmental functions; and personal services, household equip-
 6 ment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation
 7 of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Sa-
 8 moa; (25)\$2,560,000 \$3,060,000: *Provided*, That the
 9 Territorial and local governments herein provided for are
 10 authorized to make purchases through the General Services
 11 Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations
 12 available for the administration of Territories may be ex-
 13 pended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and opera-
 14 tion of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and
 15 for commercial transportation purposes found by the Sec-
 16 retary to be necessary.

17 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

18 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
 19 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
 20 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
 21 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
 22 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including the ex-
 23 penses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of
 24 the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judici-
 25 ary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to

1 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local
2 revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$5,225,-
3 000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally
4 owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be avail-
5 able during the fiscal year 1961: *Provided further*,
6 That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, includ-
7 ing such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities
8 established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be
9 audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with
10 the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
11 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-
12 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That
13 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
14 is authorized to make purchases through the General Services
15 Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations avail-
16 able for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the
17 Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter,
18 maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels
19 for official purposes and for commercial transportation pur-
20 poses found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out
21 the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement
22 approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
23 ing the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the
24 Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current
25 fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribu-

1 tion on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State,
2 Territory, or possession of the United States, without ex-
3 change of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be
4 available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24,
5 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the
6 Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

7 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

8 Not to exceed \$300,000 of appropriations heretofore
9 granted under this head shall be available during the current
10 fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for liqui-
11 dation of the public works program carried out under the
12 Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C. 486-486j).

13 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

14 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
15 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
16 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
17 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
18 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
19 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
20 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
21 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
22 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
23 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
24 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That
25 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund

1 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
2 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the gen-
3 eral manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager
4 at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for
5 GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries pre-
6 scribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
10 of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), includ-
11 ing teletype rentals and service and the purchase of one
12 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$2,723,000.

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
15 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
16 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
17 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
18 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
19 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
20 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
21 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
22 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
23 exhausted.

24 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
25 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-

1 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
2 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
3 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
4 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
5 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
6 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
7 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

8 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
9 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
10 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
11 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
12 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
13 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
14 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for
15 cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
16 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
17 time such reimbursements are received.

18 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the
19 Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriation
20 Act, 1961 shall be available for services as authorized
21 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
22 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
23 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not
24 to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft;
25 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; pay-

1 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field,
2 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
3 tary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
4 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
5 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
6 members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

7 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
8 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
9 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
10 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

11 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

12 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
15 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
16 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
17 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
18 meetings of the Commission either within or outside the
19 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
20 by the Commission, \$42,300.

21 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
24 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
25 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; ~~(26)\$88,159,760~~ \$101,495,800, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519) : *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for “Cooperative range improvements”, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range

1 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 2 where, as authorized by law; ~~(27)\$16,332,000~~ \$20,545,400.

3 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 4 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 5 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
 6 in forest management and processing, and for advising
 7 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 8 others in the application of forest management principles
 9 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 10 ~~(28)\$12,334,800~~ \$13,584,800.

11 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$100,000
 12 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be avail-
 13 able for the acquisition of sites authorized by the Act of
 14 March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U.S.C. 555), without re-
 15 gard to any other limitation on the amount available for
 16 this purpose.

17 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

18 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 19 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 20 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
 21 ment roads and trails, \$30,000,000, to remain avail-
 22 able until expended, for liquidation of obligations in-
 23 curred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United
 24 States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available
 25 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be

1 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
 2 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
 3 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
 4 expended under the provisions of such Act.

5 ACCESS ROADS

6 For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional
 7 roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying
 8 out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471,
 9 472, 475, 476, 551), ~~(29)\$1,000,000~~ \$2,000,000, to
 10 remain available until expended.

11 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

12 SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

13 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
 14 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
 15 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as
 16 amended, ~~(30)~~*by purchase, condemnation or otherwise*,
 17 \$750,000, to remain available until expended ~~(31)~~*and to*
 18 *be available without regard to the restriction in the proviso*
 19 *in section 1 of that Act: Provided*, That no part of this
 20 appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land
 21 without the approval of the local government concerned.

22 Special Acts

23 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
 24 Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52
 25 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000, to be derived from forest

1 receipts as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part
2 of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land
3 which is not within the boundaries of a national forest:
4 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
5 be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval
6 of the local government concerned.

7 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

8 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
9 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
10 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accord-
11 ance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
12 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
13 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

15 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
16 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
17 chase of not to exceed ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles
18 for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation
19 and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
20 exceed four of which two shall be for replacement only;
21 (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
22 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as
23 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
24 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c)
25 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act

1 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
2 (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and
3 other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); and (e)
4 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
5 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
6 (16 U.S.C. 514).

7 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or in-
8 cident to research or experimental work where no suitable
9 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropri-
10 ated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase
11 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
12 duced outside of the United States.

13 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
14 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda
15 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
16 Congress.

17 SEC. 204. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
18 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions
19 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C.
20 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the bound-
21 aries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands author-
22 ized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired
23 without approval of the local government concerned.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$195,800, of which not to exceed \$6,500 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); not to exceed \$225 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$408,000.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

(32) For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as

1 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),
2 as amended, to remain available until expended, \$250,000,
3 which shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of
4 said Act of May 29, 1930: *Provided*, That not exceeding
5 \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes
6 shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary
7 expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land)
8 in connection with land acquisition.

9 *For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-*
10 *ning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, park-*
11 *way and playground system of the National Capital, as*
12 *authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),*
13 *as amended, to remain available until expended, \$1,050,000,*
14 *of which (a) \$250,000 shall be available for the purposes of*
15 *section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930, (b) \$400,000*
16 *shall be available for the purposes (exclusive of advances)*
17 *of section 1(b) thereof, and (c) \$400,000 shall be available*
18 *for the purposes of section 1(c) thereof: Provided, That not*
19 *exceeding \$75,000 of the funds available for land acquisition*
20 *purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for*
21 *necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments*
22 *for land) in connection with land acquisition.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as author-

1 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
2 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
3 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
4 and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings,
5 and illustrations for publications; \$7,768,000.

6 ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

7 For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural
8 History Building", including construction, and not to exceed
9 \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
10 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed
11 \$75 per diem for individuals, \$13,500,000, to remain
12 available until expended.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

14 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
15 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
16 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
17 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51) , as amended by
18 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
19 Seventy-sixth Congress) , including services as authorized by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
21 payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the
22 Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associa-
23 tions or societies whose publications or services are available
24 to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
25 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for

1 guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances
 2 therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
 3 2131) ; purchase or rental of devices and services for pro-
 4 tecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and
 5 repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to
 6 exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art
 7 for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without
 8 advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such
 9 rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the
 10 Gallery may deem proper; \$1,848,000.

11 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 13 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626) , as amended
 14 (72 Stat. 1769) , \$100,000.

15 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 18 Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat.
 19 14) , including services as authorized by section 15 of the
 20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ~~(33)~~ ~~\$950,000~~
 21 ~~\$1,000,000~~, to remain available until expended.

22 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

23 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplish-
 24 ing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood
 25 and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto

1 performed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for
2 expenses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska
3 for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151),
4 \$6,000,000.

5 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

6 CONTRIBUTIONS

7 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
8 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$691,000.

9 REVOLVING FUND

10 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
11 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
12 Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation,
13 as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760),
14 \$2,538,000.

15 LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

16 The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-
17 ceed \$1,100,000 from the Treasury of the United States
18 for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in
19 Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of
20 the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

21 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN 22 ISLANDS CORPORATION

23 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
24 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
25 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with

1 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
2 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
3 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
4 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
5 in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That
6 not to exceed \$172,000 shall be available for administrative
7 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
8 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1961 budget
9 estimates for such expenses.

10 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
12 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
13 individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall
14 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to
15 support or defeat legislation proposed or pending before
16 Congress.

17 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
18 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961.”

Passed the House of Representatives February 16, 1960.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 29, 1960.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10401

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 2, 1960
86th-2d, No. 79

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Ellender wheat bill. Senate passed mutual security authorization bill. House committee reported (Apr. 29) Defense Department appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to revise Farmers Home Administration laws. Several Representatives urged passage of depressed areas bill. Reps. Andersen and Jensen introduced and Rep. Andersen discussed farm program bills.

SENATE

1. MUTUAL SECURITY; FOREIGN AID. By 60 yeas to 25 nays, passed H. R. 11510, Mutual Security Act of 1960, after substituting for its text the language of S. 3058, which had first been amended by adoption of a committee amendment (in the nature of a substitute), as amended (pp. 8370-1, 8376-420). Prior to this action, the following actions had been taken on amendments to the committee substitute amendment: Agreed to, by 45 yeas to 38 nays, a modified Ellender amendment to eliminate language which would amend Public Law 480 with reference to use of foreign currencies and use of surplus agricultural commodities in aiding needy peoples, and promoting economic development of underdeveloped areas (pp. 8383-88). Rejected, by 40 yeas to 45 nays, the Gruening amendment to require non-military flood control and other land resource projects abroad to conform to certain Budget Bureau standards (pp. 8376-8); by 28 yeas to 57 nays, Ellender amendment to eliminate language that would authorize certain repayments by foreign countries in the form of commodities (pp. 8389-91); and the Fulbright amendment providing that in giving effect to the principles that the U. S. favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and economic cooperation

between nations, the President should not normally apply them to a situation wherein nations receiving aid under the Mutual Security Act or Public Law 480 are engaged in actions detrimental to peace and application of the principles would constitute partiality in the dispute (pp. 8414-17). Conferees were appointed (p. 8420).

Both Houses received from the President the seventeenth semiannual report on the operations of the mutual security program for the period ending December 31, 1959 (H. Doc. 373). p. 8343, 8434

2. RETIREMENT. ^{The Post Office and Civil Service Committee} reported with amendment S. 2857, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for refunds of contributions in the case of annuitants whose length of service exceeds the amount necessary to provide the maximum annuity allowable under such act (S. Rept. 1302). p. 8344
3. WHEAT. ^{The Agriculture and Forestry} reported with amendment S. 2759, to strengthen the wheat marketing quota and price support program (S. Rept. 1306). p. 8345
4. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd submitted a Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures report on Federal employment and pay for the month of March, 1960, together with his statement on employment in the executive agencies by months in fiscal year 1960. pp. 8345-8
5. SALINE WATER. The names of Sens. Wiley, Kuchel, and Allott were added as co-sponsors of S. 3446, to amend the act of July 3, 1952, as amended relating to research and development and utilization of saline water. p. 8352
6. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Clark commented on a Public Health Service scientist report on air pollution, inserted a newspaper article relative to cancer agents found in city air, and urged favorable consideration of S. 3108, a bill to extend the Federal air pollution control law. pp. 8364-5
7. FOOD ADDITIVES. Sen. Morse inserted a magazine article which he described as an effective presentation of the position taken by farmers who resent being "the whipping boy of politicians, metropolitan newspapers, and nationally circulated magazines," and stated that an early release of the Science Advisory Committee's report on the effects of food additives and residuals will be welcomed. pp. 8421-2

HOUSE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment (on Fri., Apr. 29) H. R. 11998, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1961 (H. Rept. 1561). p. 8503
9. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Disagreed to the Senate amendments to this bill H. R. 10401; conferees were appointed. p. 8433
Senate conferees have been appointed.
10. PERSONNEL; ATTACHES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 8074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches to positions in the U. S. for a maximum of 4 years without reduction in grade. p. 8436
11. PESTICIDES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Aspinall, H. R. 7480, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to provide that the term "chemical preservatives" shall not apply to a pesticide chemical when used in or on a raw agricultural commodity produced from the soil, and to require that

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

III John: 11: *Follow that which is good.*

O Thou who art the supreme ruler and guiding intelligence in the life of men and nations, grant that during this National Youth Fitness Week, we may all dedicate ourselves anew to the high vocation of building a finer social order and a nobler civilization.

We penitently confess that we of elder years have handed on to the youth of our day and generation many heavy burdens and difficult problems in the areas of human relationships and have allowed our pride, our prejudices, and our self-interests to keep us from drawing closer to our fellow men in amity and good will.

In our humble and heartfelt prayer for the youth of our land we earnestly beseech Thee that they may be better and wiser than we have been and be empowered by Thy divine spirit to open the gateways of a new era for all mankind.

Inspire them with the wisdom and the will to help hasten the dawning of that blessed day of prediction when the chasms which divide the members of the human family shall be bridged by friendship and fraternity and all their adventures and achievements shall be for the good of humanity and the glory of God.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 28, 1960, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On April 13, 1960:

H.R. 10743. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

On April 14, 1960:

H.R. 2310. An act for the relief of Hoo W. Yuey and his dependent children; and H.J. Res. 621. Joint resolution making additional supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

On April 22, 1960:

H.R. 105. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income amounts paid by the United States to certain nonresident alien employees or their beneficiaries;

H.R. 529. An act to discharge more effectively obligations of the United States under certain conventions and protocols relating to the institution of controls over the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and for other purposes;

H.R. 725. An act to provide for the establishment of the Wilson Creek Battlefield National Park, in the State of Missouri;

H.R. 1805. An act to provide for the protection and preservation of the Antietam Battlefield in the State of Maryland;

H.R. 3472. An act to repeal section 1505 of the Social Security Act so that in determining eligibility of Federal employees for unemployment compensation their accrued annual leave shall be treated in accordance with State laws, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3676. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the city of Tillamook, Oreg.;

H.R. 6155. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation certain nonprofit corporations or associations organized after August 31, 1951;

H.R. 6785. An act to amend section 4071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to fix a tax of 1 cent per pound of certain laminated tires produced from used tires;

H.R. 7358. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in the State of Nevada to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada acting for the State of Nevada;

H.R. 7588. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of copyright royalties of purposes of the personal holding company tax;

H.R. 8649. An act to continue for a temporary period the existing suspensions of the tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and fatty acids, salts, combinations, or mixtures thereof;

H.R. 9307. An act to continue for 2 years the suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite, and to extend until July 16, 1960, the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory;

H.R. 9451. An act to amend the act of July 19, 1954, to exempt from taxation certain additional property of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in the District of Columbia, and to provide that the tax exemption granted the property of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in the District of Columbia shall be effective with respect to taxable years beginning on and after July 1, 1959;

H.R. 9543. An act to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Stones River National Military Park, Tenn., and for other purposes;

H.R. 9737. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, to eliminate the requirement that certain District of Columbia corporations be managed by trustees the majority of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia;

H.R. 9802. An act to extend the period during which certain tanning extracts, and extracts of hemlock or eucalyptus suitable for use for tanning, may be imported free of duty; and

H.R. 10683. An act to provide for the regulation of finance charges for retail install-

ment sales of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

On April 29, 1960:

H.R. 9331. An act to extend and increase the authorized maximum expenditure for the special milk program for children.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill, House Resolution 10401, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. CANNON, Mr. JENSEN, and Mr. TABER.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHERER] for today be transferred to Thursday, May 5. The gentleman from Ohio is absent today because of illness.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the article which I inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD on April 26, 1960, page A3533, be corrected by deleting the second to the last paragraph, column 2, and the insertion of new language.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct for the permanent RECORD one sentence in my remarks of April 27, 1960, as appearing on page A3589.

The first sentence in the next to last paragraph should read as follows: "The 'Farm Income Situation' also lists average net income of farm operators per farm in 1959 at \$2,547" rather than "The advertisement also lists average net income of farm operators per farm in 1959 at \$2,547."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SESSION OF HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Subcommittee on Federal Aid to Highways of the Public Works Committee be allowed to sit during general debate today and the remainder of the week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3 OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Select Committee on Small Business may have permission to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. No. 373)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Transmitted herewith is the Seventeenth Semiannual Report on the Operation of the Mutual Security Program, for the period ending December 31, 1959. The report was prepared under the direction of the coordinator for the mutual security program by the Department of State (including the International Cooperation Administration), the Department of Defense, and the Development Loan Fund.

In the decade of the 1960's our country will face new and somewhat different problems in the mutual security area. For example, the divergence in living standards between the Western democracies and the underdeveloped countries poses a growing problem to our purpose of maintaining and extending free political and economic institutions. It also presents an increasingly acute need for development assistance.

Our friends and allies in Europe are also aware of this need, and as their ability to provide development assistance grows, we are increasingly consulting with them to determine how the burden can most efficiently be shared by all.

The growing need for development assistance demands of our mutual security program the utmost prudence and foresight in the management of its resources for such purposes. I am accordingly convinced that our program must be flexible, as well as strong, so that we

may be able to deal with this and other problems that arise quickly, wisely and successfully.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 2, 1960.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Select Committee on Small Business have permission to sit during general debate tomorrow, as well as today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THE HONORABLE THOMAS J. O'BRIEN

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest Members of this body is our distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'BRIEN]. Everybody knows and loves Tom O'BRIEN because of those rich and deep qualities of mind and spirit that he possesses. He not only has a strong friendship for his friends, no matter to what party they belong or where they may be located, but he has a deep loyalty to our country and, if I might say so, knowing my Republican friends will not be offended, he has an abiding loyalty in the Democratic Party.

He and Mrs. O'Brien are sweethearts. They symbolize for all of us the finest things that a married couple can possess in their love and affection for each other.

While Tom O'BRIEN does not take the floor too frequently in debate, he wields a tremendous influence in this body because of the great respect and affection that all Members have for him.

On last Saturday Tom O'BRIEN celebrated a birthday anniversary and I know I speak the sentiments of all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle when I extend to Tom O'BRIEN our congratulations and our sincere wishes that God in his infinite wisdom will bless him with many, many future similar anniversaries.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to join the distinguished Majority Leader JOHN McCORMACK in his masterful eulogy of our venerated dean of Illinois, THOMAS J. O'BRIEN.

His matchless statesmanship was rewarded last year by the naming of the O'Brien Locks at Calumet City in commemoration of his successful efforts in passing the legislation. It was the realization of the dreams of the years of the people of Chicago and the Central West as well as the States bordering the

Mississippi River, in the perfection of the St. Lawrence Seaway program.

He has always been in the forefront for the improvement of projects which contribute to the local and national economy.

The citizens of Chicago and Cook County have returned him to public service by terrific majorities every time he has submitted his candidacy to the electorate. Their is no problem too insignificant to escape his experienced attention.

The Members of the Congress have the highest regard and warm feelings for his constant attention to their most suppressed needs. He helps everyone.

We of Illinois are especially proud of his unswerving loyalty and honest courage for his State and party.

His every desire is to benefit others. On this, his 82d birthday, we again salute this venerated servant of the people and his lovely sweet lady. Their personal charities and kindnesses to wage earners have endeared them to the masses.

The Nation, the State of Illinois, and the city of Chicago are proud of this great statesman who in his silence has guided with sagelike alacrity the molding of legislative acts to benefit the thousands of common people whom he loves.

May this great leader be with us for many years to come to carry on his great work. With God's blessing, we pray for his continued health and happiness.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, the sentiments expressed by our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] are, I am sure, shared by all of us; certainly they are my sentiments. Our esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, TOM O'BRIEN, is a gentleman whose character and whose outstanding work as a Member of the House and dean of the Illinois delegation I admire greatly. We of Tennessee especially remember him as a friend who came to our aid in support of an important bill vital to our area and the Nation. He is one of the grand gentlemen of the House and I want to extend to him my best wishes on this occasion and to wish him many, many more happy birthday anniversaries.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I join the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], my colleagues from the State of Illinois, and other colleagues in the House in offering birthday felicitations to the Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, the dean of the Illinois Democrats delegation in this Chamber.

It is not necessary to extoll the virtues of Tom O'BRIEN in this brief expression of good wishes to him, because every Member of the House of Representatives already holds the highest esteem for him. Few Members in the history of the House have been blessed with the warmth of feeling of friendship from his fellows as has Tom O'BRIEN. This is a genuine feeling that comes from the fact that everyone appreciates the sincerity of Tom O'BRIEN in everything he does and in his own feeling for each individual Member of the House.

TOM O'BRIEN's word is his bond. No one need have more than Tom's word for

May 3, 1960

HOUSE

8. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill H. R. 10401 (H. Rept. 1571). At the end of this digest is a table showing the action of the conferees on Forest Service items. The statement of the House conferees includes the following:

Forest land management. "Appropriates \$92,159,700 for forest land management instead of \$101,495,800 as proposed by the Senate and \$88,159,700 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill shall be allocated (1) proportionately to activities in accordance with the amounts proposed for the first year of the plan for the National Forests and (2) to the initiation of a program for rehabilitation of recently burned areas."

Forest research. "Appropriates \$17,332,000 for forest research instead of \$20,545,400 as proposed by the Senate and \$16,332,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase allowed over the House bill, \$925,000 shall be allocated proportionately to the research program activities in accordance with the amounts proposed for the first year of the plan for the national forest, and \$75,000 shall be available for facilities at the Marquette Research Center, Michigan."

9. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The House began debate on this bill, H. R. 11998 (pp. 8589-628). During debate on this bill, Rep. Whitten claimed that the foreign aid program results in inflation and competitive agricultural production in foreign countries. p. 8611
10. DEPRESSED AREAS. Rep. Flood criticized the President's stand on depressed areas legislation. p. 8578
Rep. Widnall inserted two documents, "a White House disapproval of the previous depressed-area bill and an analysis of the administration proposal ... in order that the position of the administration on depressed areas legislation will be perfectly clear." pp. 8629-30
11. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Andersen, Minn., discussed the provisions of his bill H. R. 12000, which "contains numerous provisions previously advanced by other ... members of Congress" but which contains a provision that all producers of certain commodities would be required to put at least 20% of their total cropland under green cover for which they would receive no compensation, but which could be used for any purpose except producing "nonconserving crops." pp. 8657-62
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the Secretary of the Army proposed legislation "to provide for the collection and dissemination of information on flood hazards"; to Public Works Committee. p. 8668
13. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4271, to validate the salary overpayments made to certain officers and employees incident to the salary adjustment provisions of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955. p. D370

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. WOOL IMPORTS. Sen. Javits inserted a Textile Workers Union resolution urging separation of categories of fabrics in order to permit importation of a fair share for each category, and letters from the American Trade Association and a textile importer discussing the problems caused by the wool tariff quota to the small business importers. pp. A3754-4, A3756-8, A3780-2
15. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Sen. Thurmond and insertion of an editorial "Foreign Aid a Monstrous Mess." p. A3763
16. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Johnson inserted a newspaper article paying tribute to the work of the Soil Conservation Service in the State of Colorado. pp. A3771-2
17. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kastenmeier and insertion of interviews with some of his constituents which he described as "evidence of the ailments of our present agriculture economy." pp. A3773-4
Rep. Coad inserted an editorial, "GOP For Farm Controls." p. A3792
18. FORESTRY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley in support of multiple use management of the forests, and an insertion of an analysis of a conference on Multiple Use of Forest Lands. p. A3782-3
19. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Flood inserted an article urging legislation on area redevelopment. p. A3784-7
20. RICE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Thompson, La., and insertion of an article commending the rice producers in Louisiana for not adding to the Government's stockpile of surplus rice but selling their production through regular market channels. pp. A3797-8

BILLS INTRODUCED

21. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 3472, by Sen. Robertson, and H. R. 12052, by Rep. Spence to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, for an additional 2 years; to Banking and Currency Committee.
22. SPECIAL MILK. H. R. 12030, by Rep. Johnson, Wis., H. R. 12031, by Rep. Marshall, H. R. 12032, by Rep. Quie, H. R. 12033, by Rep. Kastenmeier, H. R. 12034, by Rep. Jennings, and H. R. 12035, by Rep. Pirnie, to authorize an appropriation for the special milk program for children for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963; to Agriculture Committee.
23. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12042, by Rep. Murray, and H. R. 12045, by Rep. Roes, Kan., to provide for evaluation of the work performance of Government employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
24. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 12050, by Rep. Metcalf, to provide a temporary emergency farm-supply adjustment and income improvement program and a temporary economic disaster credit program; to Agriculture Committee.
25. TRADE FAIRS. H. R. 12039, by Rep. Flood, to create an International Trade Commission to promote the establishment and improvement of international expositions, trade fairs, and trade marts in the United States and throughout

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Conference Report, 1961, Compared with Appropriations, 1960 and Budget Estimates, 1961
 [Note.--Amounts for 1960 include all supplemental appropriations to date (including funds provided in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960).]

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget Estimates, 1961	Conference Report 1961	Conference Report, 1961 Compared with --
			Appropriations, 1960	Budget Estimates, 1961
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management a/.....	\$102,265,800:	\$88,159,700:	\$92,159,700:	-\$10,106,100: +\$4,000,000
Forest research.....	14,545,400:	16,332,000:	17,332,000:	+ 2,786,600: +1,000,000
State and private forestry coop- eration	12,327,800:	12,334,800:	12,334,800:	+7,000: - -
Total, Forest protection and utilization	129,139,000:	116,826,500:	121,826,500:	-7,312,500: +5,000,000
Forest roads and trails	28,000,000:	30,000,000:	30,000,000:	+2,000,000: - -
Access roads	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	- - - -
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Superior National Forest b/.....	- -	1,000,000:	750,000:	+750,000: -250,000
Cache National Forest, Utah b/...	50,000:	- -	- -	-50,000: - -
Special Acts (Cache National Forest)	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	- - - -
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	- - - -
Total, Annual Appropriations	158,899,000:	149,536,500:	154,286,500:	-4,612,500: +4,750,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily				
"Payments to States and Territories"				
and "Roads and Trails for States" - payable from national forest receipts) b/.....	48,908,758:	55,100,170:	55,100,170:	+6,191,412: - -

a/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary as follows: (1) for the Forest Pest Control Act, \$1,910,000; and (2) for emergency forest fire fighting, \$5,000,000.
 b/ In addition, prior year balances available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGEN-
CIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

MAY 3, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10401]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 10, 17, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 7, and 8, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out amended to read as follows: *including not to exceed \$200,000 for administrative and technical services;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,084,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,215,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$43,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,017,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,185,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,575,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,645,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,535,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,591,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,810,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$92,159,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,332,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 30 and 31.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ESTES KEFAUVER,
ALAN BIBLE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$1,355,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$1,755,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Inserts language proposed by the Senate providing for the merger of balances from the 1960 appropriation with the 1961 appropriation.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,040,000 for construction as proposed by the House instead of \$2,440,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$3,248,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,348,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

Amendment No. 5: Restores language stricken by the Senate providing a limitation of \$200,000 on the funds available for administrative and technical services instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$25,950,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$28,554,400 as proposed by the Senate and \$24,525,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase provided over the House bill, \$400,000 is for adjudication of applications, \$350,000 is for management of grazing lands, \$475,000 is for soil and moisture conservation, and \$200,000 is for the weed-control program on public lands. The appropriation includes \$50,000 for additional work in the field of aerial planting of grass from pellet seeds.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8: Insert clarifying language proposed by the Senate pertaining to the appropriation of a sum equal to 25 per cent of the receipts from the sale of timber and other products for construction, operation and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$23,084,000 for resources management instead of \$24,338,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$22,684,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for improvement and modernization of land and title records.

Amendment No. 10: Restores language deleted by the Senate providing that \$754,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with administering loans to Indians.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$14,215,000 for construction instead of \$14,825,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$13,575,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$600,000 for initiation of rehabilitation of facilities at the Flandreau, S. Dak., Indian School, and \$40,000 for planning of the rehabilitation of school facilities on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana.

The amount appropriated includes provision for the revised construction program submitted by the Department to the Senate committee. Within available funds, \$100,000 shall be provided to continue irrigation surveys on lands of the United Pueblos in New Mexico.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$14,500,000 for road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$16,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$13,000,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the Department should proceed with the full authorized program for regular Indian roads.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$43,650,000 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of \$45,065,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$43,000,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$450,000 for the Federal program under water resources investigations and \$200,000 for classification of minerals on public lands.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$22,017,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$22,624,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$21,667,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase provided over the House bill, \$200,000 is for research on ferrous and nonferrous metals at the Boulder City, Nev., Laboratory, and \$150,000 is for expanding work at the Morgantown Petroleum Research Laboratory. The amount provided includes \$343,000 for foreign mineral activities.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$2,185,000 for construction instead of \$2,885,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed

is for construction of additional laboratory facilities for the Petroleum Experiment Station, Bartlesville, Okla.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$18,575,000 for management and protection instead of \$19,076,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$18,500,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for archeological investigations set out in the Senate report, including \$5,000 for the old Fort Atkinson site, Nebraska.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$15,000,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities as proposed by the House instead of \$15,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Provides a limitation of \$2,200,000 on the funds available for the acquisition of lands under the "Construction" appropriation instead of \$2,925,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,100,000 as proposed by the House. The amount provided includes the following: Minute Man National Historic Park, \$500,000; Independence National Historical Park, \$250,000; Civil War areas, \$400,000; Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., \$540,000; Petrified Forest National Monument, \$100,000; and \$410,000 for other park areas. None of the funds shall be available for acquisition of lands for the Everglades National Park, Fla.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20: Appropriate \$18,000,000 for construction as proposed by the House instead of \$21,413,125 as proposed by the Senate, and delete Senate language provision concerning the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The amount provided includes \$1,650,000 for continuation of construction of the memorial as proposed by the House instead of \$4,603,125 as proposed by the Senate.

The amount provided also reflects a reduction of \$300,000 in the funds carried in the House bill for camp and picnic facilities, an increase of \$200,000 for planning the restoration of Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C., and an increase of \$100,000 for land acquisition as discussed above in amendment No. 18. \$25,000 shall be available for the purchase of a patrol boat for Yellowstone Lake within the funds budgeted for Yellowstone National Park.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$31,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$18,645,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$18,770,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$18,220,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is as follows: Assistance to Navajo, Hopi, Fort Apache, and Zuni Indian Reservations in fishery management, \$25,000; research on effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife, \$250,000; and marine sport fisheries research, \$150,000.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$4,535,000 for construction instead of \$4,841,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$3,485,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill

is for the following hatcheries: Alehesay Springs, Ariz., \$260,000; Garrison Dam, N. Dak., \$200,000; Corning, Ark., \$100,000; Erwin, Tenn., \$100,000; Creston, Mont., \$130,000; Gavins Point Dam S. Dak., \$150,000; Hot Springs, N. Mex., \$100,000; and for a survey, Walker Lake area, Nevada, \$10,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$6,591,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$7,051,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$6,249,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for the following: Pesticides research, \$67,000; industrial fisheries research (menhaden, sardines, and herring), \$175,000; South Atlantic exploratory fishing and gear development program, \$100,000. In addition, the conferees direct that \$60,000 be made available for this latter program from Saltonstall-Kennedy funds to make a total of \$160,000 available during fiscal year 1961.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$2,810,000 for administration of territories, instead of \$3,060,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,560,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is to accelerate construction of the jet airport on American Samoa.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$92,159,700 for forest land management instead of \$101,495,800 as proposed by the Senate and \$88,159,700 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill shall be allocated (1) proportionately to activities in accordance with the amounts proposed for the first year of the plan for the national forests and (2) to the initiation of a program for rehabilitation of recently burned areas.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$17,332,000 for forest research instead of \$20,545,400 as proposed by the Senate and \$16,332,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase allowed over the House bill, \$925,000 shall be allocated proportionately to the research program activities in accordance with the amounts proposed for the first year of the plan for the national forest, and \$75,000 shall be available for facilities at the Marquette Research Center, Mich.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$12,334,800 for State and private forestry cooperation as proposed by the House instead of the \$13,584,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for access roads as proposed by the House instead of the \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$250,000 for land acquisition as proposed by the House instead of \$1,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$950,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



certain districts injured people must wait over 4 years for justice or compromise their rights; innocent people who are defrauded are made a laughingstock because the delay in the courts deprives them of an effective remedy; justice is denied the weak because they cannot finance the delay necessary to be heard. Further neglect of this need is heartless. For all our people, I most earnestly urge swift action on the pending measure to increase the number of judgeships.

Next I refer to my request of last June to remove the statutory prohibition against the Treasury's paying more than 4½ percent interest on Treasury bonds which are due more than 5 years after issuance.

The American people have a great deal at stake in this legislation, for failure to remove this interest rate restriction can have many serious consequences, including the forcing of a new upturn in living costs. The Treasury, under this restriction, continually faces the prospect of having to manage the Government's \$290 billion debt in ways that would unavoidably increase the upward pressures on prices and on the interest rate for the consumer credit so important to millions of our citizens.

Again, I stress the need for prompt removal of this harmful restriction.

We also owe it to America to provide adequate new revenues for the highway trust fund (as my proposal for a gasoline tax increase would do), so that we may keep our very important highway program on schedule; and fiscal responsibility dictates that we not fail to raise postal rates and thus end the heavy drain on general revenues for postal services which Congress has said by law should be self-sustaining. Our other revenue proposals—notably, extension of certain excise taxes and an added tax on aviation fuel—also need to be approved.

Additionally, as I recently emphasized by special message to the Congress, we have compelling reasons to liberalize our immigration law during the course of this session. I remind the Congress, also, that this is World Refugee Year. Our country was one of those sponsoring this move in the United Nations. In harmony with the spirit of this resolution, and in keeping with America's tradition of leadership in humanitarian causes, we should press forward in this session, with the refugee legislation I have recommended to the Congress.

I add two proposals of special importance to future Presidents of the United States. First is provision of Presidential office space. The Congress has met its own space requirements and those of the Supreme Court. Requirements for modern office facilities for the President, his staff and the news media assigned to the White House are no less necessary and urgent. Second, the need to carry forward Presidential powers to reorganize the executive branch is acute, in the interest of efficiency and economy in this huge Government. Both of these authorizations are clearly essential. I again urge their approval before this session adjourns.

I refer now to a number of programs of intense interest to millions of our people—programs intended to initiate or enlarge benefits for various groups or sections of the Nation. Such projects require objective analysis and a nicety of decision so that on the one hand there will be no neglect of essential Federal responsibility and on the other hand no surrender to the election-year temptation to overspend and overreach. Responsibility respecting these will do credit to both parties but, more important, will benefit our people.

A comparison of 1952 and 1961 Federal expenditures shows the pace of the Federal advance in matters of this kind. Likewise it discloses the pressing need for prudence both as regards the level of these expenditures and the extent of Federal involvement in the problems of individual citizens. For labor, welfare, and veterans' programs, including payments from trust funds, cash payments to individuals were \$11.7 billion in 1952. The comparable figure in the 1961 budget is \$26.4 billion. Thus there has been a 125-percent increase in these programs during a period in which the population increased by 16 percent. This growth in payments far exceeds any increases required to match the 12-percent rise in living costs during this period.

Among such matters still pending I would mention, first, school construction legislation. Long ago the administration asked Congress to approve a sound program to help colleges and universities and elementary and secondary schools meet their pressing construction needs. I have stressed that any such Federal assistance should be provided only to meet genuine need, and that it must preserve for the States, local communities, and educational institutions their traditional responsibilities for education. The administration's debt service plan for elementary and secondary schools, and its comparable plan for institutions of higher learning, both before the Congress for over a year, conform to these standards.

By these programs we would help to construct 75,000 additional elementary and secondary classrooms at a Federal cost, over the next 20 to 30 years, of \$2.2 billion, and at a Federal cost of \$500 million we would help build higher education facilities costing in the aggregate some \$2 billion. The financing for the initiation of these programs is included in my 1961 budget.

It will be deeply disappointing if the Congress should fail to authorize such programs, and no less disappointing if, instead, programs that basically conflict with these standards should be passed.

Area redevelopment legislation also needs priority attention. I have long urged legislation authorizing loans and technical assistance to help areas afflicted with long-term, substantial unemployment resulting from technological changes. The purpose is to diversify these economies and thereby create new sources of private employment. With important local efforts to provide new jobs already underway, Federal help

must be of a kind that strengthens and supplements rather than displaces or discourages those efforts.

I think it is basic that we reject the various schemes that would perpetuate insecurity by making distressed areas dependent upon the uncertainties of continued Federal subsidies, or that would pour Federal dollars into areas where distress has been temporary and which are competent to meet their problems themselves. Moreover, it will injure, not help the chronically affected areas if funds and loan advantages are indiscriminately broadcast to other areas that do not urgently require such assistance.

The only way this difficult problem can be sensibly solved is through healthy government-community cooperation that creates self-sustaining local economies. It cannot be solved by a dispiriting and misplaced benevolence on the part of the distant Central Government. The people who need this help are hopefully looking for truly constructive action this session. For this purpose I have recommended a Federal program amounting to \$53 million, to be expended for loans and technical assistance.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will present this week a new program which will enable older people truly in need of help to meet the calamity of catastrophic illness. This program will take full advantage of, and support, the progress that has been made by private efforts; it will recognize the traditional Federal-State relations in various fields of assistance; and, additionally, it will not do violence to the private relationships that must continue to characterize the rendering of health care services.

Behind this program is a meticulous and thoughtful weighing of many alternatives. I believe the Congress will find this proposal of great value to our people most in need of medical protection in their later years. I urge this program in place of compulsory schemes which over a period of years would blight America's unexcelled medical standards and leave unaided large numbers of citizens we are striving to help.

The Fair Labor Standards Act likewise needs attention before these next 60 days elapse.

For several years I have urged expansion of coverage under this act to include approximately 3 million additional wage earners. This is the most urgently needed change in this law, and I hope that the Congress will not fail to provide it.

The Secretary of Labor recently presented the Congress with information indicating that the minimum wage could be increased moderately without disruptive effects upon the economy. On the other hand we should, as responsible officials, stand firmly against an excessive increase which could cause unemployment and severe repercussions in many industries and areas of our country. It is of great importance to the well-being of the American people that we govern our actions in this area by

economic facts rather than by political or social prejudice.

Nor, I believe, should we close this session without enacting various long-pending measures, mostly in the field of conservation—each of them important to all our people, but particularly to our citizens out West.

Among these measures I refer as examples to preservation of our priceless seashore areas, establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, permission to Western communities to expand into public land areas, research assistance to the coal industry, and the Fryingpan-Arkansas and San Luis projects. Approval of these and similar pending bills will help to round out the program of natural resources development—now at a record level—which I presented last January in my budget message. We also need a solution of the Indian heirship problem and to give the people of Guam and the Virgin Islands a voice in the Congress.

As a general but most important consideration, I point again to the need of restraint in new authorizations for Federal spending. Our Federal accounts should balance with enough left over for a reasonable payment on the public debt, on which we are already paying for interest alone more than \$9 billion per year. Proposals now before congressional committees would, if approved, raise our annual spending by tens of billions of dollars in 1961 and would disrupt Federal budgets over the next 5 years by many scores of billions.

For America's sake, we must resist the temptation, this year or any year, to overspend the taxpayer's hard-earned dollars and overcentralize responsibilities in the Federal Government. If we fail in this, we will weaken our hope of ever controlling Federal extravagance and will indefinitely postpone debt retirement and tax relief. At the same time we will debase our currency, invite the resurgence of inflationary forces, undermine local and State responsibility, and thus erode away America's strength at home and in the world. We should avoid preemption of State and local functions and take genuine national need rather than glittering desirability as our guide in Federal expenditures.

Most taxpayers, I believe, are becoming more and more aware of the results of laws that, though sometimes carrying a surface appeal, far too often add unjustifiably to the tax burdens of the individual.

Finally, I repeat my hope that in the brief span remaining before adjournment the executive branch and the 86th Congress can work constructively together in the interest of America and avoid schism and stalemate. The measures I have mentioned, and many others also calling for action this session, must go forward if we are to keep faith with our countrymen. Let us remember, as congressional deliberations proceed, that both the Nation and the world are looking on.

With sound progress as our object, we can accomplish much despite the shortness of time left in this session. Working together responsibly, we shall surely make America a stronger and better na-

tion; and, so working, we shall brighten the cause of freedom and peace everywhere on earth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 3, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1571)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10401) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 10, 17, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 7, 8, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out amended to read as follows: "including not to exceed \$200,000 for administrative and technical services,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$23,084,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,215,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$43,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,017,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,185,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,575,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,645,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,535,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,591,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,810,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$92,159,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,332,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 30 and 31.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ESTES KEFAUVER,
ALAN BIBLE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices

Office of Saline Water

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$1,355,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$1,755,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Inserts language proposed by the Senate providing for the merger of balances from the 1960 appropriation with the 1961 appropriation.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,040,000 for construction as proposed by the House instead of \$2,440,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Solicitor

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$3,248,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,348,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of Minerals Exploration

Amendment No. 5: Restores language stricken by the Senate providing a limitation of \$200,000 on the funds available for administrative and technical services instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Land Management

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$25,950,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$28,554,400 as proposed by the Senate and \$24,525,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase provided over the House bill, \$400,000 is for adjudication of applications, \$350,000 is for management of grazing lands, \$475,000 is for soil and moisture conservation, and \$200,000 is for the weed control program on public lands. The appropriation includes \$50,000 for additional work in the field of aerial planting of grass from pellet seeds.

Amendments No. 7 and 8: Insert clarifying language proposed by the Senate pertaining to the appropriation of a sum equal to 25 percent of the receipts from the sale of timber and other products for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$23,084,000 for resources management instead of \$24,338,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$22,684,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for improvement and modernization of land and title records.

Amendment No. 10: Restores language deleted by the Senate providing that \$754,000 of the revolving fund for loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with administering loans to Indians.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$14,215,000 for construction instead of \$14,825,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$13,575,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$600,000 for initiation of rehabilitation of facilities at the Flandreau, S. Dak., Indian school, and \$40,000 for planning of the rehabilitation of school facilities on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana.

The amount appropriated includes provision for the revised construction program submitted by the Department to the Senate committee. Within available funds, \$100,000 shall be provided to continue irrigation surveys on lands of the United Pueblos in New Mexico.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$14,500,000 for road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$16,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$13,000,000 as

proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the Department should proceed with the full authorized program for regular Indian roads.

Geological Survey

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$43,650,000 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of \$45,065,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$43,000,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$450,000 for the Federal program under water resources investigations and \$200,000 for classification of minerals on public lands.

Bureau of Mines

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$22,017,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$22,624,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$21,667,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase provided over the House bill, \$200,000 is for research on ferrous and nonferrous metals at the Boulder City, Nev., laboratory, and \$150,000 is for expanding work at the Morgantown Petroleum Research Laboratory. The amount provided includes \$343,000 for foreign mineral activities.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$2,185,000 for construction instead of \$2,885,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed is for construction of additional laboratory facilities for the Petroleum Experiment Station, Bartlesville, Okla.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$18,575,000 for management and protection instead of \$19,076,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$18,500,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for archeological investigations set out in the Senate report, including \$5,000 for the old Fort Atkinson site, Nebraska.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$15,000,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities as proposed by the House instead of \$15,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Provides a limitation of \$2,200,000 on the funds available for the acquisition of lands under the construction appropriation instead of \$2,925,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,100,000 as proposed by the House. The amount provided includes the following: Minute Man National Historic Park, \$500,000; Independence National Historical Park, \$250,000; Civil War areas, \$400,000; Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., \$540,000; Petrified Forest National Monument, \$100,000; and \$410,000 for other park areas. None of the funds shall be available for acquisition of lands for the Everglades National Park, Fla.

Amendments No. 19 and 20: Appropriate \$18,000,000 for construction as proposed by the House instead of \$21,413,125 as proposed by the Senate, and delete Senate language provision concerning the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The amount provided includes \$1,650,000 for continuation of construction of the memorial as proposed by the House instead of \$4,603,125 as proposed by the Senate.

The amount provided also reflects a reduction of \$300,000 in the funds carried in the House bill for camp and picnic facilities, an increase of \$200,000 for planning the restoration of Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C., and an increase of \$100,000 for land acquisition as discussed above in amendment No. 18. \$25,000 shall be available for the purchase of a patrol boat for Yellowstone Lake within the funds budgeted for Yellowstone National Park.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$31,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$18,645,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$18,770,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$18,220,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is as follows: Assistance to Navajo, Hopi, Fort Apache, and Zuni Indian Reservations in fishery management, \$25,000; research on effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife, \$250,000; and marine sport fisheries research, \$150,000.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$4,535,000 for construction instead of \$4,841,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$3,485,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for the following hatcheries: Alchey Springs, Ariz., \$260,000; Garrison Dam, N. Dak., \$200,000; Corning, Ark., \$100,000; Erwin, Tenn., \$100,000; Creston, Mont., \$130,000; Gavins Point Dam, S. Dak., \$150,000; Hot Springs, N. Mex., \$100,000; and for a survey, Walker Lake area, Nevada, \$10,000.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$6,591,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$7,051,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$6,249,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for the following: Pesticides research, \$67,000; industrial fisheries research (menhaden, sardines, and herring), \$175,000; South Atlantic exploratory fishing and gear development program, \$100,000. In addition, the conferees direct that \$60,000 be made available for this latter program from Saltonstall-Kennedy funds to make a total of \$160,000 available during fiscal year 1961.

Office of Territories

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$2,810,000 for administration of territories, instead of \$3,060,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,560,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is to accelerate construction of the jet airport on American Samoa.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$92,159,700 for forest land management instead of \$101,495,800 as proposed by the Senate and \$88,159,700 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill shall be allocated (1) proportionately to activities in accordance with the amounts proposed for the first year of the plan for the National Forests and (2) to the initiation of a program for rehabilitation of recently burned areas.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$17,332,000 for forest research instead of \$20,545,400 as proposed by the Senate and \$16,332,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase allowed over the House bill, \$925,000 shall be allocated proportionately to the research program activities in accordance with the amounts proposed for the first year of the plan for the national forest, and \$75,000 shall be available for facilities at the Marquette Research Center, Michigan.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$12,334,800 for state and private forestry cooperation as proposed by the House instead of the \$13,584,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for access roads as proposed by the House instead of the \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments No. 30 and 31: Reported in disagreement.

National Capital Planning Commission

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$250,000 for land acquisition as proposed by the House instead of \$1,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$950,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

RELIGIOSA LUGIA FRIZZO ET AL.

The Clerk called the first bill (H.R. 3805) for the relief of Religiosa Lugia Frizzo, Religiosa Vittoria Garzoni, Religiosa Maria Ramus, Religiosa Ines Ferrario, and Religiosa Roberta Ciccone.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

LOUIS J. ROSENSTEIN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10230) for the relief of Louis J. Rosenstein.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$33,857.85 to Louis J. Rosenstein, of 1916 Sixty-fifth Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in full settlement of all claims against the United States. Such sum represents compensation for personal injuries sustained as the result of an accident on March 21, 1946, near Lyon, France, involving a United States Army vehicle: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$33,857.85" and insert "\$7,500".

Page 2, line 1, strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOFIA N. SARRIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1466) for the relief of Sofia N. Sarris.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of sections 101(a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Sofia N. Sarris, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Louis and his wife, Gladys Sarris, citizens of the United States: Provided, That no natural parent of the beneficiary, by virtue of such parentage, shall be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GIM BONG WONG

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2309) for the relief of Gim Bong Wong.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of sections 101(a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Gim Bong Wong, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Chin Get Wong and Yee Yoke Ying Wong, citizens of the United States: Provided, That the natural parents of the said Gim Bong Wong shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANTONIO MENDEZ GARCIA AND PALMIRA LAVIN GARCIA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1493) for the relief of Antonio Mendez Garcia and Palmira Lavin Garcia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Antonio Mendez Garcia and Palmira Lavin Garcia shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the grant of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following: "That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the cases of Antonio Mendez Garcia and Palmira Lavin Garcia. From and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the said persons shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. MARGARET BAKER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2085) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Baker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Margaret Baker shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BUCK YUEN SAH

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2588) for the relief of Buck Yuen Sah.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Buck Yuen Sah shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRICCIO GARCES DE CASTRO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2665) for the relief of Briccio Garces de Castro.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Briccio Garces de Castro shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 5, 1960
86th-2d, No. 82

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee granted permission until midnight Friday, May 6, to file report on USDA appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, including Forest Service. House passed Defense Department appropriation bill for 1961.

HOUSE

1. MUTUAL SECURITY. Disagreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 11510, the mutual security authorization bill; conferees were appointed (p. 8903). Senate conferees have been appointed.
2. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Passed by a vote of 377 to 3, with amendment, this bill, H. R. 11998. pp. 8913-56
Following passage of the bill Rep. Kastenmeier commented on the bill and urged support for establishing a National Peace Agency. pp. 8957-3
3. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Agreed to allow the Appropriations Committee until midnight, Fri., May 6, to file a report on this bill. p. 8957
4. EXHIBITIONS. Rep. Kasem urged support for his resolution to have the Secretary of State "enter into negotiations to bring the U. S. into the membership of the 'Bureau International des Expositions.'" pp. 8959-62
5. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Burdick criticized the administration's stand on removing the interest restriction on long-term Government securities. pp. 8976-7

6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that the legislative program for next week would include the following: On Tues., May 10, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for 1961 would be considered, and following that the house would consider H. R. 10495, the highway construction authorization bill for fiscal 1962, and 1963. p. 8904

SENATE

7. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill H. R. 10401. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8864-71, 8910-13
8. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2977, to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide for increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives on the Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives (S. Rept. 1335). p. 8816
9. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9818, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Florida (S. Rept. 1336); and S. 3070, to provide for the removal of the restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Morton County, N. Dak., conveyed to the State of North Dakota on July 20, 1955 (S. Rept. 1337). p. 8816
10. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed without amendment H. R. 10550, to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for 2 additional years. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 8851
11. WHEAT. Passed over, as not appropriate calendar business, S. 2759, to strengthen the wheat marketing quota and price support program. p. 8853
12. CHICORY. Passed as reported H. R. 9398, to extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory. p. 8854
13. RETIREMENT. Passed as reported S. 2575, to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government (pp. 8872-5). This bill had been passed over on calendar call earlier in the day (p. 8851).
Passed over and subsequently passed as reported H. R. 8241, to amend certain provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act relating to the reemployment of former Members of Congress. pp. 8851, 8876-84
Passed over and subsequently passed as reported S. 2857, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for refunds of contributions in the case of annuitants whose length of service exceeds the amount necessary to provide the maximum annuity allowable under such Act. p. 8852, 8884-90, 8891-2
14. CASEIN. Passed with amendments H. R. 9862, relating to duties on certain shoe lathes and containing an amendment to extend the suspension of the import duty on casein until June 30, 1963. pp. 8892-9
15. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Johnson and others discussed S. 722, the area redevelopment bill, and Sen. Johnson moved to agree to the House amendment. It was agreed that on Fri., May 6, there will be 2 hours debate, equally divided, on the motion to agree to the House amendment. pp. 8811-2, 8875-6, 8889-900

Third, Congress should avoid what the services call "the numbers racket." Numbers of weapons alone, without reference to strategic requirements, have no meaning. To put the same point in another way, deterrent strength must be keyed to the Nation's strategic concept. Our entire strategy has been based upon the idea that we shall not strike first; in other words, our deterrent—if it is to deter—should be able to survive any enemy surprise attack and then to inflict unacceptable damage upon the enemy. This means that our offensive nuclear capability must be more or less invulnerable to enemy attack; it must be hidden, protected or mobile.

DETERRENT POWER

All these considerations profoundly influence any dispassionate and nonpartisan consideration of the defense budget. Judged by these yardsticks it becomes immediately apparent that the kind of deterrent—its degree of invulnerability and its flexibility—is far more important than number of missiles. Judged by the same yardsticks it is clear that our present ICBM—the Atlas missile—is only one element of our deterrent power, though an important one.

Judged again by the same yardsticks, one is forced to conclude that the United States, influenced too much by service rivalries, industrial pressures, technological uncertainties and the numbers racket, has developed a tremendous overkill capability (the capability of devastating Russia many times over) and a very expensive yet fractionally effective warning and defensive system against enemy attack. The bulk of our missiles and planes is at fixed land bases—the locations of which are well known to Russia, and which cannot be protected against surprise attack.

Congress should recognize that the best defense is a good offense, and that the tremendous and expensive defensive systems—the DEW line, Nike-Hercules, and so on—cannot insure anything like an invulnerable deterrent. We have produced weapon after weapon which has approached technical obsolescence even before it was fully operational. Therefore the recent decision of the Air Force virtually to eliminate the Bomarc B long-range defensive missile program and to cut back heavily the Sage control system are sensible decisions, even though they were forced by budgetary limitations, rather than technological logic. Similarly the Defense Department is wise today to restrict the Nike-Zeus antiballistic missile to development funds until its utility has been proved.

FOR CONGRESS TO CONSIDER

But Congress will find that some things have been left undone. The ballistic missile nuclear-powered submarine, with its ability to cruise submerged across oceans and under the Polar ice cap and to launch 1,200-mile city-destroying rockets from beneath the sea, best fulfills today the definition of an invulnerable deterrent. It is mobile; hence its position cannot be preplotted; enemy missiles cannot "zero in" on it. It is hidden in the vastness of the sea and extremely difficult to find. These missile-firing submarines can be constructed and put into service much more quickly than we have been doing; if there is real concern about years of danger between now and 1965 we should speed up the Polaris program, rather than pour more tons of concrete for more fixed land sites.

A fleet of 45 to 50 missile-firing submarines, plus several hundred land-based ICBM's to reach those targets Polaris cannot reach, plus the newer bombers of the Strategic Air Command (on ground or air, alert) equipped with air-to-surface long-range missiles, constitute a formidable deterrent.

But we must look to the future. Missiles, once launched, cannot be recalled; they have a strategic inflexibility which means they

must be supplemented by other delivery systems. The piloted missile-firing plane, provided it can keep the air for days at a time, can become tomorrow another form of invulnerable mobile deterrent, similar in a different medium to the Polaris submarine today. Most professional opinion now believes that there will continue to be military use for the piloted aircraft as long as one can foresee.

In this light, the decision to cut back so severely the North American B-70 Valkyrie supersonic bomber program would appear to be a mistake, unless a compensating additional amount had been added to the development funds for a nuclear-powered bomber.

Thus, the U.S. defense budget must be studied in detail, not condemned or supported on the basis of a gap in one weapon or one system. Enough money is being made available to provide a reasonable deterrent against nuclear aggression, but not enough of it is going to the most important element of defense today—a mobile missile-launching capability, and to a flexible instrument of strategy—the piloted plane.

[From the New York Times, May 5, 1960]

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE—III

The doctrine of massive retaliation—at a time and place of our choosing—is, of course, an essential component, indeed a primary component, of our strategic concept, but it provides no total answer to our defense needs. In considering the national defense budget, Congress must determine whether or not the Nation has made sufficient provision for limited war forces. For limited war, as current history has clearly demonstrated, is by far the most likely kind of military emergency we face.

Congressional committees have already highlighted some of our principal weaknesses in deterring and fighting limited wars. In general, our first and greatest weakness is the increasing obsolescence of much of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps equipment and weapons useful for so-called conventional war. Put quite simply, the great stockpiles of weapons and equipment accumulated during World War II and Korea are being worn out, or are reaching technological senility more rapidly than we are replacing them. The numerical size of our forces also has been shrinking steadily, not only in number of men in uniform but in number of modern and effective arms in use and in stockpile. This shrinkage does not necessarily imply a proportionate decrease in the Nation's combat effectiveness. For new weapons, with greater speeds, ranges, firepower, and so on, can obviously accomplish the same combat tasks as a larger number of older weapons.

There is, however, a clear-cut limitation to the shrinkage process—and in ships, planes, and men (in particular) the services are reaching the point of no return. Admiral Burke, in recent testimony, pointed out that since 1955—the year he took office—the fleet's strength has declined from 1,030 ships to about 817, and from 9,761 aircraft to about 6,800. The construction and modernization program is by no means keeping pace with the increase of obsolescence.

The reduction in numbers is of particular importance in air strength in any situation limited to the use of conventional weapons only. For no missile has yet been developed—or is soon likely to be developed—that can replace the flexibility and effectiveness of piloted aircraft in attacks on tactical targets. Congress should hoist a warning signal against further reductions in numerical strength—particularly in air strength in the fighter, fighter-bomber, attack and light bomber categories.

THE OBSOLESCENCE FACTOR

The obsolescence factor affects all our services. The Army has a particularly good case

to make for modernization and replacement. The Army and Marines have many effective new weapons either on the drawing board, in advanced stages of development or in small-scale production. But testimony already given to Congress indicates that the Army is actually barely holding its own. The funds which the administration has provided are not ample to fully replace broken-down, old, or worn-out equipment.

The same observations can be made about the Military Air Transport Service, and the Navy's amphibious fleet. These are the two elements of conventional strength which must provide mobility. MATS is now operating only one really modern cargo plane; there is no doubt that modernization of its fleet is badly needed. Similarly, the Navy's amphibious groups require faster and larger ships.

There are also weaknesses in antisubmarine warfare and in other fields. Most important is the fighting man himself. Many steps to improve his morale and strengthen the incentives for service careers have been taken in recent years; others are still needed. Above all, Congress must avoid the overload factor; the manpower strength of the Armed Forces should be maintained at a level sufficient to avoid overloading those in uniform with constant exercises, alerts, and overseas obligations. At the same time the manpower level must be high enough to maintain operational units—particularly those in forward positions—at top manning levels. It is disgraceful, for instance, that the U.S. Army apparently finds it necessary to flesh out its two skeletonized divisions in Korea—divisions closer to the common enemy than any other combat units—with Koreans. Congress should ascertain whether this is a result of budget parsimony or Army misuse of manpower.

There is still another problem Congress should consider—the entire broad problem of the procurement of military manpower, and especially the status and utility of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The size of the Reserves, particularly of the ground forces of the National Guard and the Reserves, would appear, too, to be growing while the Regular Army is shrinking, a fact that will inevitably result in time in a lopsided ground force.

Thus it is clear there are many problems and many weaknesses in our capability for deterring or fighting limited war. Not all of these problems or weaknesses are as yet really dangerous. It is not necessary, perhaps to point out to the more extremist critics that we still have, as Lebanon and other incidents have shown, a very considerable capability to react with strength to limited threats. Nevertheless, unless the weaknesses discussed are soon eliminated, our conventional forces will become in future years a wasting asset.

THE NEED FOR ALLIES

It is clear that the defense budget requires some major carpentry. But the structure of our security no matter how strengthened by Congress, can never be firm without additional support.

These editorials have focused upon the contemporary needs of our armed services and our standing in the space race. But the formula for security in the atomic age is far more complex than this; the Atomic Energy Commission, for instance, and the political, economic and psychological elements of national power are major factors.

Above all, it should be reemphasized, particularly at a time when some are urging a "go-it-alone" policy, that the United States is not now—and can never be again—"an island entire of itself." The days of self-sufficiency and isolation are over; the technological revolution in warfare has doomed forever the "Fortress America" concept. We need bases, "outpost lines," friends and allies

overseas; we need the world and the world needs us and our military and economic aid. Modern security means mutual security—NATO, SEATO and other ties. It means a global view, not a maginot line complex. We cannot stand alone.

THE DU PONT-GENERAL MOTORS ANTITRUST CASE

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, yesterday I received a communication from the mayor of the city of Dover, Del.

This letter, not unlike hundreds and hundreds of others I have received, bespeaks the interest and welfare of a small American investor who, in this instance, is threatened with punitive and confiscatory tax consequences if an involuntary distribution of General Motors stock by the Du Pont Co. is ordered by the Supreme Court, in the Du Pont-General Motors antitrust case.

I emphasize, Mr. President, that in addition to the more than 250,000 Du Pont shareholders, there are some 700,000 General Motors stockholders, making a total of nearly 1 million persons, who will feel an adverse tax impact if this divestiture takes place.

Remedial legislation—Senate bill 200—in behalf of the individual and corporate shareholders is before committee, and would ease the tax burden. I hope both the Senate and the House in their wisdom and in recognition of the rights of nearly 1 million of their fellow citizens will see fit to act affirmatively before adjournment.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CITY OF DOVER, DEL.,
MAYOR AND COUNCIL,
April 30, 1960.

U.S. Senator J. ALLEN FREAR,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ALLEN: As stated in our conversation of a few weeks ago—I note in my opinion, the attack by the Department of Justice and the Supreme Court on the Du Pont and General Motors case is having its effect on the stock market and the economy in general, of the country. The attempted confiscation from big business and stockholders is so unpredictable as to discourage business in general. I resent this interference in my holdings which I have been thrifty enough to accumulate, in order to take care of the family in the future years.

I resent this to the point that we folks back home believe that unless this high-handed action is stopped our general economy is bound to suffer.

If this happened behind the Iron Curtain I would understand it, but thank God we live in the U.S.A. and it must not happen here.

You may use this letter and my name if you care to and any other way that I can help; please feel free to advise.

Sincerely,

W. EDWARD HAMAN,
Mayor.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARTLETT in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENGLE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CHILE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I asked unanimous consent for the approval of the Senate that the Ambassador of Chile and his party may accompany the Chilean parliamentarians when, shortly, they will be brought to the floor by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CHILE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, once again as chairman of the subcommittee which deals with Latin American affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations I have the honor of presenting to the Senate some visiting parliamentarians from Latin America. On this occasion they are from that great democracy in Latin America, Chile. They are accompanied to the floor of the Senate, under the unanimous-consent approval of the Senate, by the very able Ambassador from Chile, who is serving his country in the United States with great distinction.

I am pleased to ask the Ambassador to rise and be recognized by the Senate. I present Ambassador Walter Müller. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. President, one of the parliamentarians visiting us is a Senator from the Senate of the Parliament of Chile, Senator Hugo Zepeda, who was born in 1907. He studied law at the University of Chile. He was admitted to the bar in 1928. He has worked as a lawyer since that time, specializing in mining and noncriminal law. He served in the Chamber of Deputies from 1933 until his election to the Senate of Chile in 1957. He also served as an adviser to the Chilean Mine Credit Bank and as a director of the National Smelter. At present he is the president of the Liberal Party of Chile, the president of a mining company in Chile, and a director of a mining company. He is a former president of the Rotary Club of Coquimbo. We are very honored to have this distinguished Senator with us, and I am pleased to present him to the Senate at this time. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. President, we have with us today two Members of the Chamber of Deputies of the Chilean Parliament. We have with us Mr. Edmundo Eluchans, who was born in 1927. He received a degree in law from the University of Chile in 1949. He is a former provincial president of the Conservative Youth of Valparaiso. He is a former teacher of civic education and political economy. He was elected as a United Conservative Party Member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1957. Concurrently, he is a pro-

fessor of civil law at the Catholic University of Valparaiso and a writer for one of the great newspapers of Chile. He engages in a private practice of law. It is with great pleasure that I present Deputy Eluchans. [Applause, Senators rising.]

One other visitor from the Parliament of Chile, Mr. President, is Deputy Ignacio Palma, who was born in 1910 in Santiago. He studied architecture and civil engineering at the University of Chile, graduating in 1939. While a student, he was the president of the Association of Catholic Universities and of the Chilean Students' Federation of the University of Chile. He was Minister of Public Lands and Colonization from 1950 to 1952. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from South Chile in 1953, and was reelected in 1957. He served as Second Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1958. He is a former president of one of the great parties of Chile. He is a practicing architect and a member of the Chilean Engineers Association.

I am likewise privileged and honored to present to the Senate Deputy Palma. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. President, I wish to say that a group of us who serve on the Committee on Foreign Relations had lunch with these distinguished visitors this noon. We are the beneficiaries from that opportunity, Mr. President, because we had a wonderful exchange of points of views with our visitors. I think they have demonstrated again the position which some of us have urged for so long, that there should be a great increase in the exchange of parliamentarians between the United States and Latin America.

I know I bespeak the wishes of the entire Senate when I extend to these men, these great leaders of Chile, our very cordial and warm reception.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENGLE in the chair). The Chair joins in the very warm welcome to our distinguished visitors from Chile. The Senate is proud and happy to have you with us in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join with the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon and the Acting President pro tempore, the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], in welcoming our fellow parliamentarians from Chile. They represent a great country and a proud people. Chile is a country which has made many contributions to the welfare of all the Americas. It is a country which we are proud to call friend. We hope that this will be only the first of many visits on the part of other parliamentarians from your great country, and we hope, also, that some of us will be able to visit Chile more frequently.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the

Senate to the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of May 3, 1960, p. 8522, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there

objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as this bill passed the Senate it provided for appropriations totaling \$589,212,625 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Bureau of Reclamation and power marketing agencies, and the various related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service.

The conference committee bill provides for appropriations totaling \$557,667,600 for the programs and activities of these

agencies. This total is over the budget estimates of \$530,330,300 by \$7,337,300; over the House bill of \$543,375,600 by \$14,292,000; under the Senate bill of \$589,212,625 by \$31,545,025.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD a tabulation setting out the appropriation for the current year, the budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, fiscal year 1961

[Does not include funds in the pending 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743)]

Appropriation title	Appropriation, fiscal year, 1960 (1)	Budget esti- mate, 1961 (2)	House allow- ance (3)	Senate allow- ance (4)	Conference allowance (5)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of Saline Water:					
Salaries and expenses.....	¹ \$1,755,000	\$1,355,000	\$1,355,000	\$1,755,000	\$1,355,000
Construction.....	² 1,850,000	2,040,000	2,040,000	2,440,000	2,040,000
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	3,605,000	3,395,000	3,395,000	4,195,000	3,395,000
Office of Oil and Gas, salaries and expenses.....	³ 480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000
Office of the Solicitor, salaries and expenses.....	3,091,000	3,400,000	3,248,000	3,348,000	3,248,000
Office of Minerals Exploration, salaries and expenses.....	⁴ 850,000	1,100,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Total, departmental offices.....	8,026,000	8,375,000	7,673,000	8,573,000	7,673,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources.....	⁵ 27,852,000	⁶ 24,475,000	24,525,000	28,554,400	25,950,000
Construction.....	200,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Construction (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(7,550,000)	(7)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)
Oregon & California grant lands (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(768,653)	(925,000)	(925,000)	(925,000)	(925,000)
Range improvements (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....					
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	28,052,000	24,825,000	24,875,000	28,904,400	26,300,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services.....	⁹ 60,925,000	63,669,000	63,669,000	63,669,000	63,669,000
Resources management.....	¹⁰ 22,512,000	22,684,000	22,684,000	24,338,000	23,084,000
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern Reserves (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(112,000)	(112,000)	(112,000)	(112,000)	(112,000)
Construction.....	13,575,000	13,575,000	13,575,000	14,825,000	14,215,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	14,600,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	16,000,000	14,500,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,715,000	3,739,000	3,739,000	3,739,000	3,739,000
Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies.....	250,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Distribution of funds of the Creek Indians.....	¹¹ 100,000				
Payment to Klamath Tribe of Indians.....	100,000				
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	115,777,000	116,817,000	116,817,000	122,721,000	119,357,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	42,350,000	¹² 43,365,000	43,000,000	45,065,000	43,650,000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	21,277,000	21,667,000	21,667,000	22,624,000	22,017,000
Health and safety.....	¹³ 6,637,000	6,782,000	6,782,000	6,782,000	6,782,000
Construction.....				2,885,000	2,185,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,197,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	29,111,000	29,656,000	29,656,000	33,498,000	32,191,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE					
Salaries and expenses.....	340,000	382,000	342,000	342,000	342,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources.....	13,520,000	18,050,000	18,220,000	18,770,000	18,645,000
Administration of Alaska game law (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(263,000)	(3,410,000)	3,485,000	4,841,000	4,535,000
Construction.....	3,410,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000
General administrative expenses.....	631,200				
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	17,561,200	22,410,000	22,655,000	24,561,000	24,130,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection.....	¹⁴ 16,772,000	18,976,000	18,500,000	19,076,000	18,575,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	¹⁵ 14,435,000	15,250,000	15,000,000	15,250,000	15,000,000
Construction.....	¹⁶ 16,735,000	16,600,000	18,000,000	21,413,125	18,000,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30,000,000	34,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	30,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,475,000	1,485,000	1,485,000	1,485,000	1,485,000
Total, National Park Service.....	79,417,000	86,311,000	82,985,000	88,224,125	83,060,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, fiscal year 1961—Continued

[Does not include funds in the pending 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743)]

Appropriation title	Appropriation, fiscal year, 1960 (1)	Budget esti- mate, 1961 (2)	House allow- ance (3)	Senate allow- ance (4)	Conference allowance (5)
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigations of resources.....	\$6,345,000	¹⁷ \$6,249,000	\$6,249,000	\$7,051,000	\$6,591,000
Administration of Alaska fisheries (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(598,000)	()			
Construction.....	¹⁸ 400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fisheries loan fund.....	3,000,000				
Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund.....	(513,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)
General administrative expenses.....	325,000	¹⁷ 361,000	361,000	361,000	361,000
Administration of Pribilof Islands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(1,040,000)	(2,070,000)	(2,070,000)	(2,070,000)	(2,070,000)
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	10,010,000	9,010,000	9,010,000	9,812,000	9,352,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	27,971,200	31,802,000	32,007,000	34,715,000	33,824,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories.....	2,606,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	3,060,000	2,810,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	5,225,000	5,225,000	5,225,000	5,225,000	5,225,000
Alaska public works.....	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)
Total, Office of Territories.....	7,831,000	7,785,000	7,785,000	8,285,000	8,035,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,706,600	2,723,000	2,723,000	2,723,000	2,723,000
Total, definite appropriations.....	341,241,800	351,659,000	347,521,000	372,708,525	356,813,000
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	11,036,653	11,107,000	11,107,000	11,107,000	11,107,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	352,278,453	362,766,000	358,628,000	383,815,525	367,920,000
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	²⁰ 42,300	69,000	42,300	42,300	42,300
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses.....	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management.....	²¹ 102,265,800	88,159,700	88,159,700	101,495,800	92,159,700
Forest research.....	²² 14,526,400	16,332,000	16,332,000	20,545,400	17,332,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	12,327,800	12,334,800	12,334,800	13,584,800	12,334,800
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	120,120,000	²³ 116,826,500	116,826,500	135,626,000	121,826,500
Forest roads and trails.....	²⁴ 28,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Access roads.....	²⁵ 1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Superior National Forest.....		1,000,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Cache National Forest.....	50,000				
Special acts (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Cooperative range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(70,000)
Total, definite appropriations.....	158,170,000	148,826,500	148,576,500	168,376,000	153,576,500
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....	158,880,000	149,536,500	149,286,500	169,086,000	154,286,500
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	180,000	195,800	195,800	195,800	195,800
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	400,000	408,000	408,000	408,000	408,000
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.....	2,286,000	2,425,000	250,000	1,050,000	250,000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	2,686,000	2,833,000	658,000	1,458,000	658,000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,718,000	7,768,000	7,768,000	7,768,000	7,768,000
Additions to the Natural History Building.....		13,500,000	13,500,000	13,500,000	13,500,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	1,834,000	1,848,000	1,848,000	1,848,000	1,848,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	9,552,000	23,116,000	23,116,000	23,116,000	23,116,000
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	²⁵ 850,000	1,180,000	950,000	1,000,000	950,000
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA					
Grants.....	²⁵ 10,500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses.....	145,000				
U.S. TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses.....	4,500				
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses.....	150,000				
HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION COMMISSION					
Expenses.....	25,000				
BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION					
Expenses.....	²⁵ 20,000				
Total, definite appropriations.....	182,494,800	182,390,300	179,708,600	200,358,100	184,708,600
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000
Total, title II, related agencies.....	183,204,800	183,100,300	180,418,600	201,068,100	185,418,600

Footnotes at end of table.

Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, fiscal year 1961—Continued

[Does not include funds in the pending 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 10743)]

Appropriation title	Appropriation, fiscal year, 1960 (1)	Budget esti- mate, 1961 (2)	House allow- ance (3)	Senate allow- ance (4)	Conference allowance (5)
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Contributions.....	\$130,000	\$691,000	\$691,000	\$691,000	\$691,000
Revolving fund.....		2,538,000	2,538,000	2,538,000	2,538,000
Loans to operating fund.....		1,235,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Limitation of administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	(172,000)	(172,000)	(172,000)	(172,000)	(172,000)
Total, title III, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	130,000	4,464,000	4,329,000	4,329,000	4,329,000
Grand total:					
Definite appropriations.....	523,866,600	538,513,300	531,558,600	577,395,625	545,850,600
Indefinite appropriation of receipts.....	11,746,653	11,817,000	11,817,000	11,817,000	11,817,000
Total.....	535,613,253	550,330,300	543,375,600	589,212,625	557,667,600

¹ Includes \$400,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.² Includes \$1,550,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.³ Includes \$90,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.⁴ Excludes \$250,000 transferred to "Health and safety, Bureau of Mines," pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.⁵ Includes \$775,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960; and \$2,450,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.⁶ Excludes \$850,000 for activities transferred in the estimates to "Oregon and California grant lands."⁷ Excludes \$7,078,000 for activities transferred in the estimates to "Oregon and California grant lands."⁸ Includes \$7,928,000 for activities previously carried under the following: "Management of lands and resources," \$850,000; and "Construction," \$7,078,000.⁹ Includes \$2,225,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.¹⁰ Includes \$213,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.¹¹ Appropriated in the Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1960.¹² Includes \$350,000 for activities previously carried under "Operating expenses, Atomic Energy Commission."¹³ Includes \$250,000 transferred to this appropriation from "Salaries and expenses,

Office of Minerals Exploration," pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

¹⁴ Includes \$125,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.¹⁵ Includes \$435,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.¹⁶ Includes \$3,135,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.¹⁷ Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$33,000 from "Management and investigations of resources," to "General administrative expenses," Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.¹⁸ Includes \$55,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.¹⁹ The 1960 act continues available \$350,000 of prior appropriations for administrative expenses and the budget estimate proposes \$300,000 for this purpose in 1961. The Senate and House approved the budget request.²⁰ Includes \$4,500 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.²¹ Includes \$4,000,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960; and \$20,450,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.²² Includes \$500,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.²³ Includes \$19,000 for activities transferred in the estimates from "Salaries and expenses, Library," Department of Agriculture.²⁴ Includes \$2,000,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.²⁵ Included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I shall be glad to answer any questions Senators may have concerning the action of the conference committee.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BEALL. It was with great disappointment that I received notice the conference committee deleted \$800,000 in Capper-Cramton funds from the Interior appropriations bill.

These funds represented the one-third Federal share to acquire lands for stream-valley parks in Maryland and Virginia.

During the hearings before the Appropriations Committee, I pointed out that the failure to approve these funds would be a breach of faith on the part of the Federal Government. This breach is now complete.

Considering the flood control and soil erosion benefits which would have resulted from these projects, I believe that we may soon regret this false economizing.

The District of Columbia has suffered much damage from floods which have had their beginnings in Maryland. Future damage and danger to the lives of District residents can be averted only by expediting these projects at the earliest possible date.

I will not oppose the adoption of the conference report. However, I should like some assurance from the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee—and I may say the chairman of the Senate committee approves of this appropriation—that the action of the conference committee does not represent a repudiation of the Capper-Cramton Act.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I sincerely regret to say that we could not persuade the House conferees to accept what I thought was a very reasonable appropriation under the provisions of Capper-Cramton Act. There is a provision for Federal money to be matched by the States two for one. There was also provision for loans. There was no loan provision provided in the Senate bill.

I thought it was better, inasmuch as we were not appropriating as much as was requested, to allow \$400,000 to Maryland and Virginia, each State putting up \$800,000. But the House was adamant and they did not want it, and that was it.

Mr. BEALL. I thank the distinguished chairman for his splendid cooperation and his understanding of the necessity of the project. Certainly, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has been most cooperative all through the time hearings were held on this matter, and I thank him.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I commend the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who has been a friend of the West, and, in this instance, a friend of the Indian credit program, which provision was put in the bill as it passed the Senate, but which, unfortunately, has been deleted because of the insistence of the House.

Mr. President, on many occasions I have addressed the Senate and discussed with my colleagues the very serious need for making a substantial loan fund available to our many Indian tribal organizations so that they might proceed with their individual development programs.

As I have said so many times, I believe that if we are to achieve success in improving conditions on our Indian reservations, it is necessary that these people help themselves with the assistance and guidance of the various Federal agencies.

In Montana several of our Indian tribal organizations have prepared land development programs both large and small. These programs are submitted to the proper Federal officials in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and in most cases they show a great deal of ingenuity and individual effort on the part of these Indians. However, that is just about as far as they ever go because the revolving fund for tribal loans is overcommitted and there has been little success in revitalizing this revolving fund.

When the Senate passed the Interior appropriations bill, it included language providing a direct appropriation of an additional \$754,000 which would be available for loans from the revolving fund for loans. This would have then made it possible for several of these credit programs to be considered. However, estimates indicate that there are unadvanced commitments in excess of over \$1 million.

This Senate action had given some hope to the Indian leaders in my State because they do have a sincere interest in developing their own reservations but they do need financial assistance. But now I am again disappointed because the conference on this money bill rejects the Senate language and the credit programs will continue to be in a state of confusion. I feel that the Congress and the administration are being derelict in their responsibilities to America's first citizens, the Indians, if we do not try

to assist them in improving their own livelihood.

Education has been a major force in improving opportunities for our Indian population; health conditions are improving, but reservation development programs are being hamstrung because of the present status of the revolving fund.

Mr. President, I wish to urge as strongly as I can that consideration be given to the direct appropriation of funds for such a loan program in one of the supplemental appropriation bills that will be considered before the adjournment of Congress. I know that the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations is sympathetic with the need, and I do hope that he will be able to again consider this matter within the committee at an early date.

Again, Mr. President, despite my disappointment in this particular matter, I commend the chairman for his great efforts and the tremendous assistance which he has given to those of us who are interested in the betterment of the conditions of our Indians.

I wish to congratulate the chairman and the Senate conferees on the effort they have made to put into full effect the program for the national forests. I am extremely disappointed that the House would agree to only \$4 million more for forest land management and \$1 million for forest research.

Today the air is filled with talk about the virtues of multiple-use on our national forests. We will not attain the goals of multiple-use and the harmonious use of our natural resources in our forests unless the investments are made for each and every one of the important elements of the national forest program. This is the key to achieving real multiple-use.

I hope that it will be possible before the Congress adjourns for us to take another look at the Forest Service program and to discuss it with our friends in the House. It is my fervent desire that we fully implement this much needed national forest program.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am dismayed that the conferees on the Interior appropriation bill receded from the constructive position taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee regarding the revolving credit fund.

As pointed out in the Appropriations Committee report, the revolving fund is overcommitted. Yet the administration recommended that \$754,000 be transferred from this fund to other purposes. There are already unadvanced commitments in excess of \$1 million that cannot be granted until payments are made into the fund. Additionally, the Indian Bureau has under consideration further loan requests from deserving and needy tribes. Furthermore, some tribes would like to make requests for loans but have been discouraged from doing so by Bureau officials because the loan fund is overcommitted.

The action of the conferees means that the present poor policy of robbing the credit fund will continue. That fund was set up for loans for Indians. Through the years more than \$4 million

has been taken from the fund to be used for administration. Now we are asked to take another \$754,000 from the fund—as soon as that much accumulates from loan repayments—and use it for other purposes.

I think this amount of almost \$5 million that has been used for administration instead of loans should be restored to the fund. I think we should do so this year, when the supplemental appropriations bill is considered. I wish to suggest this procedure to the able chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. If my understanding is correct, the action taken on Senate amendment No. 18 is such as to provide that none of the funds covered by the appropriation for acquisition of land for the national park system may be used for the acquisition of the land in the Everglades National Park, Fla. Is that understanding correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am exceedingly disappointed in that, though I know the conferees did their best to sustain the action of the Senate.

Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show what has happened. The State of Florida contributed \$2 million in cash for the acquisition of private land within the original boundaries of the park. The State of Florida also contributed, out of State lands, some 550,000 acres of land and several hundred thousand acres of submerged land.

In its wisdom, the 85th Congress finalized the boundaries of the park so as more nearly to bring them out to the originally intended boundaries, thus fixing permanent boundaries at that time.

It was represented to the Senate and the Congress at that time that when that extension or finalization of boundaries should be completed, the State of Florida stood ready to convey a large additional area, which has been done; and I want the RECORD to show it.

It was also stated that the Collier interests stood ready to convey a large additional acreage of land, which has been done.

The act which finalized the boundaries provided for an authorization as much as \$2 million to complete the acquisition of lands in this new area not theretofore included.

It seems to me that Congress is deplorably deficient in living up to the commitments of the Federal Government in turning down this first request for Federal funds that has ever reached Congress for the acquisition of land within that park, wherein the State of Florida and private interests have completely fulfilled their obligation. Florida's fulfilled participation, I have been told, is much larger in value than in the case of any other State, in setting up or finalizing any other national park.

While I regret this conference committee action, I express my gratitude for the efforts of the Senator from Arizona, who saw that this item was put back in this

bill after it had been originally eliminated in the House. I am sure he used every effort to retain it in the bill.

May I say that I hope in a supplemental bill during this session this objective may be attained, because the value of land there will continue to rise, if all present predictions are realized. Besides that fact, the final plans for location of the west coast headquarters and the outlining of the tours and the like on the west side of the park, adjoining the Gulf of Mexico, cannot be soundly made until this additional acquisition of private lands is carried out.

I wanted the RECORD to show these facts.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is completely correct with respect to his statement. We made those representations. Apparently the House committee needs further education. Inasmuch as the appropriation was not provided by the House to start with, it was very difficult to try to persuade them to restore the amount.

Mr. HOLLAND. Notwithstanding the fact that it was in the budget.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. I regret that the Senate conferees were not able to sustain the position of the Senate with respect to two items included in the land acquisition program of the National Park Service. The President's budget included a request of \$450,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Everglades National Park. The House, in acting on the bill, specifically disallowed this request, and the sum of \$450,000 was provided in the Senate bill for the acquisition of these lands. The House conferees insisted on their position, while the Senate conferees maintained that these funds were required for an immediate implementation of the provisions of Public Law 85-482, which established new boundaries for the Everglades National Park. However, it was the position of the House conferees that it is not necessary to proceed immediately with this program, and they insisted on their position.

The President's budget also included an item of \$950,000 for the acquisition of lands in a number of national park areas. The House bill included \$410,000 for this purpose, and the Senate bill provided the budget estimate of \$950,000. Again, the House conferees were insistent on their position and we were not able to maintain any of the Senate increase for this item.

The lands which will be acquired will have to be determined by administrative action.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. I should like to ask a question about one additional Florida item.

The Senator will recall that among several items to be paid out of a single budgeted amount there was a small extension of the national monument at St. Augustine, which centers around the old Spanish fort located there.

It is my understanding—and I hope I am correct—that the amount left in the bill for land acquisition, which is \$410,000, without being earmarked, may, if it is determined to be necessary,

be used to complete the very small acquisition of 3 or 4 acres.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator has correctly stated the situation.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BARTLETT. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee if my understanding is correct that substantially all the funds added by the Senate for acceleration of certain technical programs of the Forest Service were deleted in conference, including a proposed forestry laboratory in Alaska?

Mr. HAYDEN. We got an agreement on \$5 million of the \$18 million which we had in the bill. However, the Fairbanks Laboratory was eliminated.

Mr. BARTLETT. It is my understanding that this laboratory was only one of many which were eliminated as a result of the conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the chairman and the members of the committee for having sought to bring the laboratory into existence. I express the hope that funds for that purpose will soon be provided.

I have one other question. The Senate added funds for land surveys in Alaska in an amount just under \$900,000. Those funds were deleted in the conference, were they not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The Senator will recall that we were not successful in an effort to get funds in the supplemental bill for the current fiscal year for this purpose. If we are going to speed up this program we will have to have a budget estimate; it seems to me.

Mr. BARTLETT. I would hope that the administration would send up such a budget estimate to Congress at a very early date this year, in a supplementary request, and press vigorously for its adoption, because the State cannot acquire the land to which it is entitled under the Statehood act until the survey money is provided.

I thank the chairman. I commend the Senator for all of his help in connection with the affairs of the West.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I was disappointed to learn that the House conferees had refused to concur in the action taken by the Senate committee in attempting to supplement the Indian credit program by transferring the \$754,000, heretofore set aside for administrative purposes, into the fund itself, so that this additional money would be made available in the revolving credit fund for the Indians.

As the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee knows so well, today the general revolving credit fund is oversubscribed in the amount of nearly \$1½ million.

Mr. HAYDEN. That fact was brought to the attention of the House conferees. It is my hope that the appropriate

legislative committee will look into this matter. I feel that there is a definite need for new legislation dealing with the various Indian credit programs.

Mr. CHURCH. I appreciate that. It is my understanding that for the past year or so the Appropriations Committee has advocated a change in the system of making Federal loans to Indian tribes, specifically, the repeal of certain statutes which created some of those funds, and perhaps the consolidation of the Navajo-Hopi funds and the Oklahoma welfare fund with the general fund.

As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, I suggest to the distinguished Senator from Arizona that the staff of the Appropriations Committee and the staff of my subcommittee consult on this problem and attempt to draft legislation looking toward the establishment of a better credit program for Indian tribes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall be happy to do so.

Mr. CHURCH. We are eager to cooperate with the Senator in every way.

Mr. MOSS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD prior to the vote on the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill a statement which I had prepared for that occasion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MOSS ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

I compliment Senator HAYDEN and the Senate conferees on their excellent work on this bill. In many instances I note that the will of the Senate prevailed.

I am, however, disappointed with the levels of appropriation provided for the program for the national forests. Funds for this fine program were not requested by the administration even for the minimum first year goals in the appropriation requests submitted. The Senate committee took action to completely fulfill the first year goals. I regret that the House conferees could not go along, and that appropriations in the conference version of this bill are much lower for both forest research and land management.

I am particularly disappointed in the forest land management appropriation. Earlier this year it was my privilege to hold hearings in Twin Falls, Idaho, on grazing problems, and I am convinced that unless we make continued and substantial investments in range development in the West, continued cuts in grazing permits will be inevitable. Balanced range units can best be achieved by a program of land rehabilitation.

I am convinced that a sound program is necessary to provide the income from our timber and range resources, both for the Government and the growing population of the West.

The Secretary of Agriculture has labeled the program for the national forests "Operation Multiple Use." The goals of this program will not be realized by the coining of a phrase. Use must be preceded by development. Development requires an investment in capital improvements. This is a basic business axiom. The chairman of our Appropriations Committee and its mem-

bers have amply demonstrated, not only this year but in preceding years, that they completely understand and endorse this position. I regret to say that the budgets presented by the administration have not recognized the need for capital investment.

Wishing will not restore the range with usable grasses. Cattle and sheep cannot digest paper programs. Wishes will not put the right trees in the forests. The construction of homes requires wood, not dreams. Fancy phraseology won't provide campgrounds for the 70 million people who visit our national forests. What is required are substantial fireplaces, real picnic tables and usable roads. Plans won't hold the soil on an eroding mountainside. What is needed is realistic soil conservation work which provides proper vegetation cover. Water can only be supplied through proper water management and the Bureau of the Budget cannot manipulate America's need for water as it does the budget figures.

When Secretary Benson presented the program for the national forests, he said "demands are now such that a comprehensive program for the orderly growth of development and management activities is of demonstrated urgency." The budget that was presented did not meet this demonstrated urgency. The action by the Senate did meet the problem and the results of this conference report provide far less than the record shows is needed.

If we are to attain genuine multiple use on our national forests, there must first be multiple development.

Mr. COOPER subsequently said: Mr. President, I am very glad that the conference report on the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior includes \$540,000 for land acquisition in Mammoth Cave National Park.

While I understand the difficult problem in composing the differences between House and Senate bills, I must say that I was disappointed that there was no increase for State and private forestry cooperation, as proposed by the Senate, and that amounts for forest research and forest land management were not maintained at a figure closer to the Senate bill. As the distinguished chairman of the committee knows, I have strongly supported the cooperative forestry, tree planting, fire protection, and forest research programs. I recognize, however, that much of the increase over the House bill approved by the conference was for forestry.

I call the chairman's attention to the amount appropriated for the U.S. Geological Survey. We in Kentucky know that this is important work. For example, Kentucky is the first State of comparable size to complete its topographical mapping on the new scale of 1 to 24,000. This accomplishment, in which Kentucky ranks first, is the result of a cooperative program under which the State of Kentucky paid \$3½ million of the cost, on a full 50-50 matching basis. These large-scale maps are now available for every acre of land in my State, and have already returned their cost in savings on highway construction.

Because it has completed topographical mapping, Kentucky is now in an ideal position to begin bedrock mapping, using the same base maps. Geologic mapping holds tremendous possibilities for the economic growth of Kentucky, and for the development of its natural resources.

I call to the attention of the committee that the Kentucky Legislature has appropriated \$300,000 to begin detailed geologic mapping of the entire State. The action by the State came too late for this project to be included in this appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior. I have therefore asked the Department of the Interior to submit a supplemental appropriations request for the project, and am today urging the Bureau of the Budget to submit promptly to the Congress an estimate for the Federal share of the 1961 work.

I know that the Congress has consistently encouraged projects of this kind, and as far as I know the Appropriations Committees have always seized the opportunity to accelerate the work of the U.S. Geological Survey on a cooperative basis. I am proud that my State, which is not a wealthy State, has taken the initiative in providing its share of the funds for this important work.

I simply call this project to the attention of the Senate at this time, so as to insure its receiving the attention it deserves, and to call the attention of the Appropriations Committees to the necessity for acting on it before adjournment.

I ask unanimous consent that my letter of April 25 to Secretary Seaton, and the reply I received from Under Secretary Bennett, and my letter today to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, be included in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 25, 1960.

HON. FRED SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Kentucky Legislature has appropriated \$300,000 for fiscal 1961 to commence bedrock geologic mapping of the State of Kentucky, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey. I think you will agree that this action by the State, to provide the basic information needed to further its industrial and mineral development, and assuming half the cost of a comprehensive 10-year mapping program, is most welcome. I am sure your Department will wish to take advantage of this opportunity to accelerate the work of the U.S. Geological Survey on a cooperative basis.

The action by the Kentucky Legislature occurred after preparation of the Federal budget for fiscal 1961, and following the presentations by your Department before the Senate and House committees in support of its appropriations requests. While I know the committees of the Congress have always been favorably disposed toward matching approved projects of this kind, and while this administration has frequently stated its support for Federal-State cooperative programs, Federal matching funds for this project could not be included in the regular 1961 appropriation for the Department of the Interior, because it was not known what action the State would take at the time the bill was considered by the Congress.

I realize that your Department has some discretion in allocating appropriated funds, and in establishing priorities for the several projects of the U.S. Geological Survey. It is my understanding that the Kentucky bedrock mapping program does not necessarily require a specifically earmarked appropriation. For this reason, it may be possible for your Department to allocate funds so that the Kentucky project can be carried forward until another appropriation is approved for

the Department of the Interior. I hope that this may be done, and strongly urge that you consider the importance of this work in reviewing plans for the work of the Geological Survey in the coming year.

In the event that funds are not now available to commence the Kentucky project, or if you believe it a more orderly procedure, I hope the Department of the Interior will request a supplemental appropriation for the Federal share of this project. I would be very glad to support such a request before the Bureau of the Budget and the committees of the Congress.

Last July I discussed this proposal with Dr. Wallace W. Hagan, State geologist of Kentucky. Dr. Hagan, points out: "This program is fundamental to the exploration and development of the mineral resources of Kentucky, to the construction of highways and dams, to the study of soils and building of ponds, and to the exploration for oil, gas, water, coal and other minerals. It will aid in the proper development of our State and national parks and forests, and it will materially aid in the mineral and industrial development of Kentucky."

Dr. F. J. Welch, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Kentucky, has talked to me about the importance of the geologic mapping program. This project is also supported by the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, and a number of other groups.

As you know, Kentucky was the first State of comparable size to complete the new topographical mapping. The State is therefore in an excellent position to proceed with this next basic mapping program.

I know of no more hopeful development for the economy of Kentucky than the oil discoveries and exploration now underway. Geological mapping would provide basic information needed to develop the oil, gas and mineral resources of the State, as well as information on soil, and bearing characteristics for modern highway construction.

As you know, eastern Kentucky is one of the most critically distressed regions in the United States. Better roads are needed to attract industry and bring new opportunity to eastern Kentucky. Identifying and locating additional mineral resources in eastern Kentucky holds great promise for this region.

The situation in eastern Kentucky, as in West Virginia, is acute. Basic resource information is urgently needed. While Kentucky is not a wealthy State, the importance of geologic mapping to its future is indicated by the willingness of the legislature to appropriate funds to get this program under way promptly.

I am convinced that the geologic mapping program is vital to the progress of my State, and to the fuller development of its basic resources. I strongly urge that you take whatever steps are necessary to secure prompt initiation of this project, and ask that Federal matching funds for it be included in future appropriations requests of the Department.

Sincerely,

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1960.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COOPER: Your letter of April 25 urging the Department of the Interior to secure prompt initiation of a cooperative State-Federal geologic mapping program of the entire State of Kentucky is most welcome. You can be assured that the necessary steps within our power will be taken to make it possible for the U.S. Geological Survey to match the \$300,000 recently appropriated for fiscal year 1961 by the Kentucky Legislature to commence the cooperative geologic mapping program. In addition, the Department will include matching funds

for continuance of this work in its forthcoming appropriations requests.

We are looking forward to participating in this challenging program, the largest geologic mapping program ever undertaken on a cooperative basis. The Department of the Interior, through the U.S. Geological Survey, has for many years stressed the vital importance of geologic mapping to the sound economic development of the Nation, and it is indeed rewarding to find such enthusiastic support as evidenced by the State of Kentucky.

Thank you again for your letter and your offer of assistance in behalf of this program.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER F. BENNETT,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

MAY 5, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Kentucky Legislature has appropriated \$300,000 for fiscal 1961 to commence bedrock geologic mapping of the State of Kentucky in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey. I think you will agree that this action by the State, to provide the basic information needed to further its development, and assuming half the cost of the program, is most welcome.

I know this administration strongly endorses cooperative projects of this kind, and encourages State initiative and matching. I believe these cooperative matching projects have also had the steady support of the Congress. However, Federal matching funds for this project could not be included in the regular 1961 appropriation for the Department of the Interior, because it was not known what action the State would take at the time the bill was considered by the Congress.

This project has the approval of the Department of the Interior, and I have discussed it with Under Secretary Bennett. I have urged the Department to submit a supplemental request for the project at the earliest possible date, and I hope this will be done. I enclose my letter of April 25 to the Secretary of the Interior, together with a copy of Under Secretary Bennett's reply.

I hope very much that you will submit a budget estimate for the Federal share of this project in fiscal 1961, so that the program can be started shortly after July 1, and so that the funds already appropriated by the Kentucky Legislature can be utilized.

Sincerely,

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR COOPER

The U.S. Geological Survey has traditionally worked very closely with individual State geological surveys and State mineral resource agencies in planning and executing its geologic mapping programs. It is my understanding that the Federal Geological Survey is currently engaged in geologic mapping activities in direct financial cooperation with 18 States (including Kentucky) and Puerto Rico. Much of this work, including the current mapping in Kentucky, is related to specific mineral and mineral fuels investigations, and commodity resource studies of limited areas within these States.

In recognition of the fundamental importance of geologic mapping to the orderly development of its natural resources and to its economic growth, Kentucky has recently proposed a statewide program of geologic mapping to be supported equally by funds provided by the Kentucky Geological Survey and U.S. Geological Survey. This program, to begin in fiscal year 1961, is designed to provide complete detailed geologic map coverage of the entire State (over 40,000 square miles) within the next 10 years, and is by far the most ambitious and challenging geologic mapping program ever undertaken

by a State in cooperation with the Federal Geological Survey. Indeed, the funds required for this program in the first year alone (\$600,000 total) will nearly equal the size of all other cooperative State-U.S. Geological Survey geologic mapping programs combined. Kentucky has already approved its share of funds to start this important program, and I understand the Department of the Interior will shortly request supplemental funds with which to match this State offering.

The proposed cooperative geologic mapping program is a logical sequel to the highly successful cooperative topographic mapping program which the State of Kentucky and the Geological Survey carried out from 1950 to 1956 at a cost of \$7 million.

This program involved the preparation of a series of topographic maps covering the entire State. It was the largest program of its kind undertaken in any State up to that time, and was carried out on schedule and most efficiently. State officials have reported that use of the resulting maps in such fields as highway location and industrial and agricultural development has already benefited the State by an amount greater than the total cost of the program. These benefits will continue to accrue as time goes on, and it is anticipated that the geologic maps that are now to be made will be equally valuable in the future development of the State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

UNLIMITED DEDUCTIONS FOR CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1368, House bill 6779.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 6779) to amend section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the unlimited deduction for charitable contributions for certain individuals).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "following", to strike out "For purposes of this subparagraph, if the sum of the charitable contributions and the income taxes paid during the taxable years in any period of two consecutive taxable years within such ten preceding taxable years exceeds 90 percent of the sum of the taxpayer's taxable incomes for such two consecutive taxable years, and if the sum of the charitable contributions and the income tax so paid during each such consecutive taxable year exceeds 75 percent of the taxpayer's taxable income for such year, the 90 percent test shall be considered satisfied with respect to both such consecutive taxable years; but no taxable year shall be included in more than one period of two consecutive taxable years." and, in lieu thereof, to insert "For purposes of this subparagraph, in the case of taxable years ending before January 1, 1961, within such ten preced-

ing taxable years, if the sum of the charitable contributions and the income taxes paid during the taxable years in any period of two consecutive taxable years exceeds 90 percent of the sum of the taxpayer's taxable incomes (as so computed) for such two consecutive taxable years, and if the sum of the charitable contributions and the income tax so paid during each such consecutive taxable year exceeds 75 percent of the taxpayer's taxable income (as so computed) for such year, the 90 percent test shall be considered satisfied with respect to both such consecutive taxable years; but no taxable year shall be included in more than one period of two consecutive taxable years and not more than two periods of two consecutive taxable years within such ten preceding taxable years shall be taken into account.", and on page 3, line 9, after "January 1," to strike out "1959" and insert "1960".

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an excerpt from the committee report.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

Under present law, the charitable contribution deduction of an individual generally is limited to 20 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, although in the case of contributions to churches, schools and colleges, and hospitals the limitation is 30 percent instead of 20 percent. However, in addition to this, a deduction for charitable contributions without limitation also is allowed where certain conditions are met.

Before an individual is eligible for the unlimited charitable contribution, however, he must establish that he has for an extended period of time given the bulk of his income to charity or to the Government in the form of taxes. More specifically, to be eligible for the unlimited charitable deduction he must in the current year and in 8 out of 10 preceding years have given 90 percent of his taxable income to charity or to the Federal Government in the form of income taxes. (For this purpose, taxable income is relatively large, since it is computed without regard to charitable contributions, personal exemptions, or any net operating loss carryback to the year in question.)

In the Technical Changes Act of 1958 Congress recognized the restrictive nature of the present rules and provided an exception to the general rules set forth above. It provided that in determining whether the 90-percent test was made income taxes could be attributed to the year in which they were incurred rather than the year in which they were paid. With respect to that change, one of the committee reports indicated it was made because it was believed unfortunate to deny the benefits of the unlimited charitable contribution deductions merely on the grounds of the timing of the income-tax payments.

This bill also is concerned with the question of timing, but in this case it is the timing of the charitable contributions. Cases have appeared where the taxpayers did not qualify for the unlimited charitable contribution deductions because of year-to-year fluctuations in the charitable contributions, even though in 8 out of the last 10 years more than three-quarters of their income went to charity or for taxes, and even though the 90-percent test would have been met if it were computed on the basis of the average charitable contributions and taxes paid in 2-year periods.

The House bill provided that the 90-percent test was to be considered as met for any 2 consecutive years in the 10-year period preceding the taxable year if the total of the charitable contributions and taxes for the 2-year period met the 90-percent test. However, in each of the 2 years the charitable contributions and taxes had to represent 75 percent of the taxable income (before charitable contributions, personal exemptions, or net operating loss carryback) and no 1 year could be included in more than one 2-year period.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Your committee has amended the House bill in four respects. First, no more than two periods of 2 consecutive years may be taken into account in determining whether the 90-percent test has been satisfied in 8 out of 10 prior years.

Second, the period to which the bill applies and within which the averaging device may be employed is limited to the 10-year period ending before January 1, 1961. Thus, under your committee's bill this averaging device will not become a permanent feature of the tax law. It will, however, make it less difficult for taxpayers to qualify for the unlimited charitable-contribution deduction in the current and future years by averaging income and contributions and taxes in years prior to January 1, 1961. Neither the House bill nor your committee's bill have changed the requirement of present law that contributions and taxes must exceed 90 percent of the taxpayer's income (properly adjusted) in the current year before he may take the unlimited deduction. The bill only goes to the question of whether the taxpayer has established a pattern of giving 90 percent or more of his income to charity or to the Government in the form of taxes in 8 out of 10 years. Although the bill applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956, a taxpayer will be permitted to average two periods of 2 consecutive years whether such 2-year period occurred prior to or after December 31, 1956, so long as those years come within the 10-year period ending before January 1, 1961.

Third, a clerical amendment has been made to the bill to make it absolutely clear that the term "taxable income" as used in this provision means taxable income computed without regard to personal exemptions, charitable contributions, and net operating loss carrybacks.

Fourth, because of the passage of time since the bill was acted upon by the House, the effective-date provision has been amended so that while the bill continues to apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956, no credit or refunds are to be paid as a result of this bill for any years beginning before January 1, 1960.

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN WAR-BUILT VESSELS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1308, Senate bill 2618.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2618) to authorize the exchange of certain war-built vessels for modern and efficient war-built vessels owned by the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments, on page 2, line 1, after the word "acquire", to insert "at any time within 5 years from the date of enactment of this act"; in line 10, after the word "years", to insert "immediately"; in line 20, after the word "service", to insert "The Secretary of Commerce shall consult with and obtain the approval of the Defense Department before any vessel of a military type is traded out under the provisions of this subsection."; in line 25, after the word "vessel", to insert "or vessels"; on page 3, line 1, after the word "exchange", to insert "No payments shall be made by the United States to the owner of a traded-in vessel in connection with any exchange under this subsection."; in line 7, after the word "requisition", to insert "or otherwise"; in line 8, after the word "vessel", to insert "at any time within 20 years of the date of construction thereof"; on page 4, after line 6, to strike out:

(6) Subsection (c) of this section shall not apply to the exchange of vessels under this subsection.

After line 8, to insert:

(6) Neither subsection (e) of this section, nor the nontaxable exchange provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, shall apply to the exchange of vessels under this subsection.

After line 15, to insert:

(8) The owner of the traded-in vessel, at his own expense and in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of Commerce, shall (A) effect deactivation and preparation of the traded-in vessel and its equipment for storage or layup; (B) make delivery of such vessel and its equipment at a location designated by the Secretary of Commerce; and (C) execute a bond, with one or more approved sureties, conditioned upon indemnifying the United States from all loss resulting from any lien against such vessel existing at the time of the exchange.

And, on page 5, after line 2, to insert:

(9) No tanker vessel shall be traded out under the provisions of this subsection.

So to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, is amended by adding a new subsection as follows:

"(1) In order to improve the type and suitability of vessels operating in the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States, and to further the policies of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized (subject to the provisions of this subsection) to acquire at any time within five years from the date of enactment of this Act war-built vessels (as defined in section 3(b) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946) in exchange for more modern or efficient war-built vessels owned by the

United States. Such exchanges shall be subject to the following conditions:

"(1) The traded-in vessels shall have been owned and operated without subsidy under title VI of this Act by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and documented under the laws of the United States, for at least three years immediately prior to the date of the exchange.

"(2) The fair and reasonable value of the traded-in and traded-out vessels shall be determined, as of the date of the exchange, pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

"(3) In determining said fair and reasonable value the Secretary shall consider the cost of placing the vessels in class with respect to hull and machinery, and, with respect to any traded-out vessels of the military type, the cost of reconverting and restoring such vessels for normal operation in commercial service. The Secretary of Commerce shall consult with and obtain the approval of the Defense Department before any vessel of a military type is traded out under the provisions of this subsection.

"(4) The value of the traded-out vessel which is in excess of the value of the traded-in vessel or vessels shall be paid in cash at the time of the exchange. No payments shall be made by the United States to the owner of a traded-in vessel in connection with any exchange under this subsection.

"(5) A contract shall be entered into under this subsection by any person acquiring a traded-out vessel, which shall provide (A) that in the event the United States shall, through purchase or requisition or otherwise, reacquire ownership of said vessel, at any time within twenty years of the date of construction thereof, the owner shall be paid therefor the value thereof, but in no event shall such payment exceed the fair and reasonable exchange value determined under this subsection (together with the actual cost of capital improvements thereon) depreciated to the date of such purchase or acquisition, or the fair and reasonable scrap value of such vessel, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce, whichever is the greater; (B) that such determination shall be final; (C) that in computing the depreciated exchange value of such vessel, the depreciation shall be computed on the vessel on the schedule adopted or accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury for Federal income tax purposes as applicable to such vessel; (D) that such vessel shall remain documented under the laws of the United States for a period of at least five years after the date of the exchange, or twenty years from the date of its construction, whichever is the later date; and (E) that the foregoing conditions respecting requisition or acquisition of ownership by the United States and documentation shall run with the title to such vessel and be binding on all owners thereof. Any other conditions respecting purchase or requisition by the United States heretofore applicable by statute to any traded-out vessel are hereby made inapplicable to such vessel.

"(6) Neither subsection (e) of this section, nor the nontaxable exchange provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, shall apply to the exchange of vessels under this subsection.

"(7) Any repairs or reconversion necessary at the time of the exchange to place the traded-out vessel in class and prepare it for commercial operation shall be performed in a shipyard within the continental United States.

"(8) The owner of the traded-in vessel, at his own expense and in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of Commerce, shall (A) effect deactivation and preparation of the traded-in vessel and its equipment for storage or layup; (B) make delivery of such vessel and its equipment at a location designated by the Secretary of Commerce; and

(C) execute a bond, with one or more approved sureties, conditioned upon indemnifying the United States from all loss resulting from any lien against such vessel existing at the time of the exchange.

"(9) No tanker vessel shall be traded out under the provisions of this subsection."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1321, Senate bill 2575.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2575) to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1960."

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(a) The terms "employee", "member of family", "dependent husband", "health benefits plan", "carrier", "employee organization", and "Commission" have the same meanings as in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.

(b) "Retired employee" means an employee or member of a family who would be an annuitant under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 had he not become an annuitant prior to the effective date of that Act.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM

SEC. 3. The Commission is authorized and directed to establish a health benefits program for retired employees and members of their families who are not eligible for coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959. Such program shall permit retired employees enrolled, on the effective date of this Act, in any health benefits plan of a carrier approved under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, or of a carrier otherwise approved by the Commission, to continue such enrollment under the provisions of this Act. The Commission may withdraw from participation in the plan of any carrier when in its judgment the number of retired employees and members of their families enrolled in such plan is not large enough to warrant the administrative cost of continuance, but in any such case the retired employees and members of their families covered by such plan shall be given full opportunity for transfer to another approved plan.

Mr. FULTON. You just slipped up on foreign aid once.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, just like this, when Bretton Woods was up and a former Member of the House, Jessie Summers, was here she said it was not a good bill—and I agreed but Roy Woodruff, my good friend who was from Michigan, came out for it and said I better vote for it, that this was the last time. Jesse Wolcott was here also from Michigan. They said: "This is the last time." Vote for the Bretton Woods agreement. I was gullible enough to believe them, but I realize now that that was a pretty lame excuse, I should have known better. But that was the only one I ever voted for foreign aid. The gentleman, from Pennsylvania, Mr. Fulton has been sucked in every time and every year as I recollect, has voted for all of them, and I suppose he will vote for the increase contrary to the President's advice for Federal employees.

Mr. FULTON. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Vote for school aid and all of that. The gentleman has plenty of money. I do not know how he is going to save any of it if we continue to give it away for him. Every dollar you have spent cuts in two the other dollars we may have worked for and saved.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, regretting as deeply as I do the lack of harmony in any political organization, I am hoping we can bring an end to any discord that may exist between these two gallant political leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT, FLA.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 510 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8226) to add certain lands to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in the State of Florida. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use, after

which I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 510 provides for the consideration of H.R. 8226 to add certain lands to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in the State of Florida. The resolution provides for an open rule with 1 hour of general debate.

H.R. 8226 authorizes the acquisition of two parcels of land—about 3 acres in all—for enlargement of the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.

Castillo de San Marcos was established as a national monument in 1924. It was constructed by the Spanish during the years 1672-96 as the northern outpost of their Caribbean empire for defense against the English and French, served as the center for raids into the Carolinas and Georgia between 1686 and 1742, was itself the target for Indian and English raids during the same period, played an important role in the war of Jenkins' Ear, and served as a military prison during the 1800's. It is one of the most important historic sites in the southeastern part of the United States and attracts tens of thousands of visitors from all parts of the country. Over 450,000 persons visited it in 1959 alone.

The two tracts of land proposed to be acquired will enhance the setting of Castillo de San Marcos and will provide parking for visitors, make possible the relocation of an existing street, and permit the restoration of the fort grounds. The plans contemplated by the bill are in part the outgrowth of an agreement between the National Park Service, the Florida State Road Department, the city of St. Augustine, and St. John's County for adjustment of street and highway travel in the vicinity of the monument in order to correct a serious traffic problem and improve parking conditions for visitors.

The land to be acquired is unavoidably expensive because of the buildup character of the property. Acquisition cost, estimated at \$606,000 includes the purchase of property upon which is located an outdated hotel and other buildings which will be demolished. Enactment of the bill at this time, however, will avoid the even higher costs that would undoubtedly be incurred if there is delay while property values continue to rise and further development occurs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 510.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I know of no opposition to this rule.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I observe with some distress the split in the Independent Party. Having observed both members of that party at close range for the past 11 years and some months, it seems to me the only salvation is for each of them to go his separate way and then run as an independent independent, and both of them will be happy.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROPRIATION

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 513 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11713) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, after which I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 513 provides for the consideration of H.R. 11713, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. The resolution provides for an open rule, with 2 hours of general debate.

Section 101 of H.R. 11713 authorizes to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission the sum of \$211,476,000 for new construction projects during fiscal year 1961. This compares with \$386,679,000 authorized for fiscal year 1959, \$165,400,000 for fiscal year 1960, and \$293,876,000 requested by AEC for this bill. The section contains a total of 39 projects.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has recommended the addition of three projects, the principal one being \$13 million for power reactor plants for the Antarctic. The other two are laboratory facilities considered desirable in the physical research field: a materials research laboratory at the University of Illinois, \$5,600,000, and a radiation laboratory at Notre Dame University, \$2,200,000. The joint committee has increased by \$1 million installations for support of biomedical research into effects of radiation, including radioactive fallout, and has also revised project 61-f-7, linear electron accelerator, to provide \$3 million for design and engineering at this time rather than \$107,200,000 requested by AEC for construction of the accelerator.

Sections 102 through 106 of the bill contain provisions identical or similar to

corresponding sections in previous AEC authorization acts.

Section 107 of the bill is in the form requested by AEC and amends projects authorized by prior authorization acts. Project 57-B-1 is amended from "high energy accelerator, \$27 million" to "zero gradient synchrotron, Argonne National Laboratory, \$42 million." Project 60-e-12, alternations to Shippingport reactor facilities, is amended by increasing the authorization from \$5 to \$9 million, to construct a heat sink and to modify the reactor plant to permit operation at a power level equivalent to 150 electrical megawatts under PWR core 2.

Section 108 of the bill amends prior authorization acts by rescinding authorization for certain projects no longer considered necessary by the AEC. A total of seven projects, amounting to \$18,290,000 will be rescinded, except for funds heretofore obligated.

Section 109 of the bill pertains to the cooperative power reactor demonstration program. Subsection (a) extends the date for approving proposals under the third round of the power demonstration program another year, from June 30, 1960, to June 30, 1961. Subsection (b) authorizes an additional \$40 million funds, and \$5 million waiver of use charge authority, for use in the cooperative power program under the conditions and limitations of previous applicable statutes. It also provides that the Commission is authorized to use an additional \$15 million for research and development assistance in support of unsolicited proposals from the utility industry to construct nuclear powerplants. Subsection (c) amends last year's act by deleting the limitation of "two" on the number of reactors which may be constructed with funds authorized for the reinstituted second round of the power demonstration program.

Section 110 of the bill authorizes \$5 million for use in a cooperative program with Canada for research and development in connection with heavy water moderated nuclear powerplants.

Section 111 of the bill, as added by the Joint Committee, authorizes two design studies, and provides that the Commission may submit reports on the studies to the Joint Committee by April 1, 1961.

Extensive hearings were held by the Joint Committee on the original proposed AEC authorization bills, and every project and provision in the bill was considered, as well as possible revisions, and aspects of the AEC 10-year atomic power program, as announced in February 1960.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 513.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Texas has well explained, there was no opposition to this rule when the Committee on Atomic Energy appeared before the Committee on Rules. This resolution was a unanimous report of the Committee on Rules. This makes in order a rather technical bill authorizing the regular type of appropriations for the use of the Atomic Energy Commission. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10401) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 3, 1960.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 30, line 16, after "amended" insert "by purchase, condemnation or otherwise,".

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman tell how this bill now compares moneywise with the bill the House passed?

Mr. KIRWAN. When the bill passed the House and went to the Senate there was \$543.4 million in the bill. The Senate increased that by \$45.8 million to a total of \$589.2 million. The conferees' report is \$557.7 million. The bill is \$49 million over the current year and \$7.3 million over the budget. It is over the House bill by \$14.3 million and \$31.5 million below the Senate bill.

Mr. GROSS. \$14 million?

Mr. KIRWAN. Above the House bill and \$31.5 million below the Senate bill. In other words, we agreed to less than a third of the Senate increase.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to discuss two very important items on which the Senate allowed additional forestry funds under cooperation in State and private forestry. These are forest management and forest protection.

Under the Cooperative Forest Management Act program the States with

the aid of the Federal Government are attempting to improve the management of a most important segment of the Nation's forest resources. I refer to the 265 million acres of small woodlands which represent more than three-fourths of our privately owned commercial forest land, or more than one-half of all the commercial forest land in the Nation. Dealing with this problem is difficult because it involves some four and a half million owners. The urgent need for action has been emphasized in the recent national survey of our timber situation.

The States have set an excellent record in organizing to carry on this work and provide the necessary technical help to these private woodland owners. From a start of 9 or 10 foresters in 1940 the program has grown and now some 500 foresters are available to provide assistance to these private woodland owners. These, however, are not enough to do the job. Less than 40,000 owners annually are receiving adequate assistance. An additional 35,000 are receiving some help but not enough. Additional States wish to enter the program or extend their present initial effort. These are Alaska, Kansas, and Hawaii. Other States are receiving only token assistance at this time which should be increased. The States recognize this problem and are attempting to do something about it. They need the stimulus of added Federal assistance to get the job done.

The Congress was authorized to appropriate \$2½ million annually under the Cooperative Forest Management Act. The 1960 appropriation amounted to \$1,542,000. The States are financing the program to approximately twice this amount. I regret to say the Congress has not given full support to the State partners. Continued support is a critical factor in carrying on this work and in assuring that these woodlands will provide a rightful share to our rapidly growing needs.

In addition our interest in improved forest practices on small woodland ownerships makes it imperative that these forest properties will first be adequately protected from fire. The small woodland owner must of necessity place a priority reliance upon the public organized program for his protection from forest fire. An orderly intensification of this program to meet present day demands calls for more overall effort. An extension of protection is needed on about 34 million acres of forest and related lands that are not now being protected. To this must be added a buildup of the present program on about 200 million acres in order to do an adequate job of protection.

Great strides have been made in the protection effort. We can be proud of the job that has been done in cutting down the number and size of forest fires year by year. We are particularly proud of the job that has been done in our Southern States but the job ahead calls for increased effort and the States need the added stimulus of an increased Federal interest and participation.

There has been no increase in the C-M 2 appropriation since fiscal year

1956. This lack has continued year by year despite the increased costs of protection and the need for adopting the modern ways of firefighting that in themselves cost more. The States have greatly overmatched the Federal sharing. In 1955 the Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources of the Commission on Intergovernmental relations recommended that the Federal share in C-M 2 should be maintained at 25 percent of the expenditures in the program. This has not been done. Last year the Federal share had dropped to 18 percent of the total expenditures in the program. A token increase from year to year would reassure the States of the Federal interest in the protection of non-Federal lands from forest fires and assist in stimulating the program efforts.

Overall an increase is needed in the Federal share in the cooperative forestry programs to stimulate the nationwide effort to protect and properly manage our State and privately owned forest resources. I had hoped the conference committee would allow the \$250,000 increase in the cooperative forest management item and aid the \$1 million Cooperative Forest Fire Control item which the Senate recommended. This the committee was unable to do and I recognize the problems which confront its members. I commend the committee on the work they have done and for the increased amounts they have approved in this important field. These funds will prove very beneficial.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 30, line 17, strike out "\$750,000, to remain available until expended" and insert "and to be available without regard to the restriction in the proviso in section 1 of that Act".

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, may I request this information from the gentleman from Ohio? What is the status of the proposed regional forest fire research laboratory for southern California at Riverside so far as the gentleman's committee is concerned?

Mr. KIRWAN. The conferees agreed to an increase of \$5 million more for the Forest Service but stipulated that \$4 million would be allocated to forest protection and management and \$1 million to forest research. Except for an urgent item of \$75,000, all of this latter amount is for the conduct of additional research. As you know, our committee has allowed sizable increases in recent years for fire

control in southern California, including research, and additional funds are carried in this bill. I expect to be in California during the recess and I shall be happy to go to Riverside and review the need for these facilities. We certainly will consider your request in connection with next year's bill.

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. SAUND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

FOREST FIRE RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, southern California is a natural desert which the ingenuity and productive efforts of man have turned into a veritable garden.

An equally prominent characteristic of southern California is its mountains, covered with vast and beautiful national forests.

Because of the low-moisture content of the soil, the dry brush and timber of these forests become highly inflammable and forest fires are now a year-round hazard.

With southern California's rapid growth in population, there has been an increasing demand for and use of recreational facilities which these scenic forests afford. As a result, the danger of fire has increased every year.

In recent years, these devastating fires have resulted in enormous loss of property—and even loss of life. Eleven men lost their lives in one night fighting a fire in 1956.

Since 1951, there have been 1,792 forest fires in southern California's 5 national forests. In the past 3 years alone, there were 787 fires, burning 211,000 acres of forestland. These fires ranged over five counties: Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, San Diego, and Riverside.

The estimated damage from forest fires in California in 1959 was \$20 million—two-thirds of which occurred in southern California. Likewise, a large share of the \$16,400,000 spent for emergency firefighting in California in 1959 was expended in southern California.

There is a definite need to find better methods of preventing and combating these destructive forest fires. The need for a modern experimental laboratory for forest fire research is apparent. The officials of the five southern California counties have agreed on Riverside as the site for such a laboratory.

I know the situation which prevailed when the conference committee of the Senate and House of Representatives denied \$900,000 for the construction of the Regional Forest Fire Research Laboratory at Riverside.

On the morning of May 3, when the conferees were meeting on the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations bill, the President of the United States delivered his message to Congress, emphatically protesting against any expenditures over his budget request for such facilities as this proposed laboratory.

I believe in balancing the budget and curtailing unnecessary expenditures by the Federal Government, but I do not be-

lieve in penny pinching where the preservation of the natural resources of our great Nation is concerned. After all, we derive our wealth from the great gifts which Almighty God has bestowed upon the Nation and which ingenious Americans have learned to put to maximum use.

Where does the wealth of America come from? From harnessed rivers which provide water for the farms and cities and produce electricity for homes and factories.

Certainly, the money advanced by the Federal Government to build the Hoover Dam, the All-American Canal and related facilities could not be classified as extravagant or irresponsible.

The forests of southern California belong to the people of the United States. How could the expenditure of small amounts of money in the interest of preventing their destruction by fire be considered unnecessary?

With the increasing population and the growing demand for water, ways are being sought to convert salt water into fresh water. The U.S. Congress has authorized expenditure of \$22 million for development of this program. The construction of a laboratory to find better methods of fire prevention and control falls in the same category.

Mr. Speaker, it may be too late this year to receive the approval of this appropriation of \$900,000 for the construction of the Regional Forest Fire Research Laboratory at Riverside, Calif. I know how heavy and close the danger of a Presidential veto hangs over the heads of all of us at the present time.

But I respectfully request that the committee make a careful study of the forest-fire situation in southern California in order that its members may consider approving the funds next year.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, the conference action provides a total of \$557,667,600 for 1961 for the Department of the Interior—excluding the Bureau of Reclamation and the power agencies—and certain related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service. This represents an increase of \$49,014,347 over comparable appropriations for the current year. The conference total represents an increase of \$14,292,000 over the House bill and a decrease of \$31,545,025 from the Senate bill.

The bill reflects an increase of \$7,337,300 in the budget request, primarily to make more adequate provision for the requirements of our national forests, care of the public lands by the Bureau of Land Management, the conduct of research by the Bureau of Mines and the Fish and Wildlife Service, additional camp and picnic facilities in our national parks, and care of the Indians.

The bill also reflects several major changes in the budget estimates to eliminate or reduce certain activities in order to make funds available for more urgently needed requirements. The net increase of \$7,337,300 made in the Budget Bureau requests consist of the following:

Reductions in the budget request:

Mineral exploration loan program.....	-\$550,000
Liquidation of contract authorization for parkways and roads and trails (decrease due to slippage in program).....	-4,000,000
Acquisition of lands for Superior National Forest.....	-250,000
Acquisition of stream valley parks in Maryland and Virginia in vicinity of Washington, D.C.....	-2,175,000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.....	-230,000
Legal services, Department of the Interior.....	-152,000
Other decreases.....	-201,700
Total decreases.....	-7,558,700

Increases in the budget request:

Bureau of Land Management (for adjudication of applications, management of grazing lands, soil and moisture conservation and weed control).....	+1,475,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs (for modernization of land record system and school and road construction).....	+2,540,000
Geological Survey (for water resources investigations and classification of minerals on public lands, offset in part by disallowance of funds requested to replace an AEC transfer).....	+285,000

We continue to be concerned about the number of employees and expect the agencies to make every effort to assure maximum utilization of existing staff in meeting additional workloads. I am sure that in many instances new or expanded activities can be staffed through transfer of employees from less important work or from areas where they are not

being fully utilized. As indicated in our House report, we are especially concerned about the size of staffs in the Washington, regional, and district offices and the number of personnel engaged in engineering and design and supervision of construction.

I believe that the following comparison of the 1961 bill with the amounts

Increases in the budget request—Continued

Bureau of Mines (for additional research and construction of laboratory facilities).....	+\$2,535,000
National Park Service (for additional camp and picnic facilities and archeological investigations offset in part by reductions in land acquisition and management).....	+749,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (for additional research on blackbird control, fish-rice farming, effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife, marine sport fisheries research, and construction of hatcheries).....	+1,720,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (for additional work on exploratory fishing and gear development, pesticides research and industrial fisheries research).....	+342,000
Administration of territories (to accelerate jet airport construction on American Samoa).....	+250,000
Forest Service (for expanding management and protection and research under the plan for the national forests).....	+5,000,000
Increases in budget.....	+14,896,000
Net change from budget.....	+7,337,300

Major increases over fiscal year 1960:

Federal cost under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.....	+\$2,144,483
Bureau of Land Management: For adjudication of applications, management of grazing lands, fire control in Alaska, and timber sales.....	+1,275,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
For education of an additional 2,850 pupils in new facilities.....	+2,500,000
For improvement of Indian land and title work and real estate services.....	+748,000
For school construction.....	+640,000
Geological Survey: For expanded workload under mineral lease supervision, royalty accounting, land classification, and water resources investigations.....	+1,050,000
Bureau of Mines: For expanded coal, petroleum, and metals research; more frequent coal-mine inspections; and laboratory construction.....	+3,135,000
National Park Service:	
For management and protection of new park areas and facilities and increased visitor use.....	+1,784,000
For increased costs of maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities including wage board increases.....	+891,517
For construction of new facilities, including campgrounds and visitor centers.....	+4,400,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries:	
Provision of a direct appropriation to replace receipts, including hunting stamp funds, no longer available for operation, and maintenance of wildlife refuges, enforcement, and research.....	+4,581,450
For construction and operation of new hatchery facilities and new refuge areas.....	+1,637,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: For research and construction of a new vessel to conduct research in oceanography.....	+2,397,000
Office of Territories: For acceleration of construction of the jet airport on American Samoa.....	+250,000

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I, too, wish to pay tribute to members of the conference committee, who have agreed upon significant increases above the President's budget requests for investment in resource development of importance to Montana and the Nation.

They include an additional \$5 million distributed among reforestation, soil and water management, timber management and range improvement programs of the Forest Service.

I am particularly pleased to note the provision of a total of \$597,000—more than double the administration request—for research into the effects of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides upon fish and wildlife.

You will recall that in 1958, Congress authorized appropriation of up to \$280,000 a year for continuing studies which would lead to determination of the amounts, percentages or mixtures of such chemicals that can be used effectively while minimizing loss of valuable fish and wildlife researchers.

It took our researchers only a few months to determine that they were facing a gigantic problem—a backlog of

untested poisons so large, and development of pesticides so rapid, that the program should be stepped up. That is, it should be if we are to do the job of saving our crops and trees, while at the same time safeguarding a multi-million-dollar recreation, tourist and commercial fishery industry.

So last year, the senior Senator from Washington, Senator MAGNUSON, and I, who cosponsored the original legislation, introduced bills to increase the authorization ninefold. This was after seeing evidence of wholesale destruction of wildlife following insecticidal operations.

A responsible Congress passed the increased authorization, and the President signed it. Encouraged by this, the Fish and Wildlife Service last fall asked the Bureau of the Budget to approve a request for a supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1960. They were turned down. The agency asked for an increased appropriation for fiscal 1961. That was turned down, too. The budget provided for an appropriation of \$280,000, divided, but not equally, among three programs; sport fishery research

available for the current year shows that the net increase allowed of \$49,014,347 will be spent only on urgent additional requirements in the administration, maintenance, and conservation of our great natural resources. These activities involve 747 million acres of public land and are forecasted to generate over \$500 million in Federal revenues in fiscal year 1961:

Major increases over fiscal year 1960—Continued

Forest Service:	
For forest land management, including timber sales, fire control, structural improvements, recreation, reforestation, range improvements, and soil and water conservation.....	+\$10,058,000
For expanded forestry research, including construction of 3 laboratories.....	+2,854,000
For construction of forest roads and trails.....	+2,000,000
For acquisition of lands for the Superior National Forest.....	+750,000
Smithsonian Institution: For additions to the Natural History Building.....	+13,500,000
Virgin Islands Corporation:	
For operating losses.....	+561,000
For expansion of the power program.....	+2,538,000
For a loan to the operating fund for construction of a salt water distillation plant.....	+1,100,000
Total, major increases over fiscal year 1960.....	60,794,450
Major decreases from fiscal year 1960:	
Acquisition of land, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.....	-2,036,000
Transitional grants to Alaska.....	-4,500,000
Fisheries loan fund.....	-3,000,000
Minerals exploration loan program.....	-550,000
Transfer in the estimates of rental costs to General Services Administration.....	-538,300
Total, major decreases from fiscal year 1960.....	-10,624,300
Other increases and decreases in bill (net).....	-1,155,803
Net increase in bill over fiscal year 1960.....	+49,014,347

and wildlife research in the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and for research in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

This was another example of administration doubletalk. Previously, administration agencies, with the concurrence of the Bureau of the Budget, approved an increase in the authorization for pesticide research. But when it comes down to actually doing the job, instead of issuing press releases about it, the administration refuses to follow through.

It is strange that an administration, which is so upset about one chemical weed killer's effect on cranberries, has refused to ask for increased funds, authorized by Congress, for research on the whole range of poisons used to kill plant diseases, weed, and bugs.

As this bill is now before the House, it carries a total of \$597,000, which the Fish and Wildlife Service assures us can be used efficiently.

The limited research possible to date has asked more questions than it has answered. They cover the whole range of direct effects of control agents on plants, animals, soils, and soil organ-

isms. They include the indirect, accumulative, longtime effects of these poisons upon plants, wildlife, and on man. There remains a lot of work to be done on these poisons and the species, formulation, dosage, period of feeding or exposure, mode of entry into the body, and various environmental and other conditions, upon which toxicity depends.

This necessary control program involves a multibillion-dollar recreation and commercial fishery industry of interest and importance to at least 40 million Americans. According to the most recent survey, we spend some \$3 billion and at least 567 million man-days hunting and fishing each year.

I propose that we give our researchers the tools they need to determine the amounts and mixtures of chemical sprays that can be used effectively while minimizing the loss of fish and wildlife. The full amount authorized by Congress, \$2,565,000 a year, would be less than 1 percent of the wholesale value of the chemical sprays that were produced commercially in this country last year.

This would be a modest investment in the protection of fish and wildlife resources which generate billions of dollars worth of sales to our sportsmen and tourists each year. But even if there weren't a dime in this program for anyone, it would be in the public interest to be sure that in using these pesticides we are not poisoning ourselves and our children.

I am sorry that the conferees refused to stop the Bureau of Indian Affairs from tapping the till of the Revolving Loan Fund for administrative expenses.

This fund, set up to make loans to Indian Tribes for reconstruction and rehabilitation, has been fully committed and should be increased by \$15 million to an authorized total of \$25 million.

If figures I have from the Bureau are correct, through the fiscal year 1960 a total of \$3,515,000 has been taken out of the fund to pay operating expenses. The estimate for this year called for another \$754,000 of the fund to be so used. When I appeared before the committee, I urged an end to this policy of attrition and expressed the hope that money would be appropriated as soon as possible to make the fund whole again. The other body deleted language providing that \$754,000 of the fund to be used in connection with administering loans. That language was restored by the conference committee.

I hope the need for this amount will be considered in a supplemental appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 11998) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further

consideration of the bill H.R. 11998, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred Members are present, a quorum.

When the Committee rose on Tuesday, May 3, 1960, the Clerk had read down to and including line 7 on page 1 of the bill. If there are no amendments at this point, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except those undergoing reserve training), midshipmen and aviation cadets, and expenses of apprehension and delivery of deserters, prisoners, and members absent without leave, including payment of rewards of not to exceed \$25 in any one case, \$2,507,055,000, and, in addition, \$75,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Navy stock fund: *Provided*, That no part of these funds shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel assigned to departmental administration in excess of the number so assigned on December 31, 1959.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, the Department has furnished me with several summaries of the action of the committee which I feel would be helpful to Members and others.

They are as follows:

House committee report on Department of Defense appropriation bill, 1961

COMPARISON WITH PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

[Thousands of dollars]

	President's budget	House committee report	Comparison with President's budget		President's budget	House committee report	Comparison with President's budget
BY SERVICE				BY SERVICE—continued			
Department of the Army:				Total, Department of Defense:			
Appropriations.....	9,315,000	9,403,440	+88,440	Appropriations.....	39,335,000	39,337,867	+2,867
Transfers from revolving funds.....	260,000	260,000	-----	Transfers from revolving funds.....	350,000	365,500	+15,500
Total, new obligation availability..	9,575,000	9,663,440	+88,440	Total, new obligations availability..	39,685,000	39,703,367	+18,367
Department of the Navy:				BY TITLE			
Appropriations.....	11,816,000	11,900,675	+84,675	Title I—Military personnel:			
Transfers from revolving funds.....	60,000	75,600	+15,600	Appropriations.....	11,813,000	11,818,760	+5,760
Total, new obligation availability..	11,876,000	11,976,175	+100,175	Transfers from revolving funds.....	350,000	365,500	+15,500
Department of the Air Force:				Total, new obligations availability..	12,163,000	12,184,260	+21,260
Appropriations.....	16,997,000	16,843,752	-153,248	Title II—Operation and maintenance.....	10,527,300	10,353,032	-174,268
Transfers from revolving funds.....	30,000	30,000	-----	Title III—Procurement.....	13,085,000	12,948,627	-136,373
Total, new obligations availability..	17,027,000	16,873,752	-153,248	Title IV—Research, development, test, and evaluation.....	3,909,700	4,217,388	+307,688
Office of the Secretary of Defense: Appropriations.....	1,207,000	1,190,000	-17,000	Total, Department of Defense:			
				Appropriations.....	39,335,000	39,337,867	+2,867
				Transfers from revolving funds.....	350,000	365,500	+15,500
				Total, new obligational authority..	39,685,000	39,703,367	+18,367

Analysis of increases in House report

Army Guard and Reserve strengths: Increases for personnel and operation and maintenance appropriations to maintain guard strength at 400,000 instead of 360,000 (\$52,300,000) and Reserve strength at 300,000 instead of 270,000 (\$53,100,000)..... \$105,440,000

Army modernization: A general increase for high priority equipment with recognition that the entire Army procurement program is directly related to modernizing the equipment of the Army..... 207,600,000

Airlift: Increase intended for procurement of an additional 50 aircraft of the C-130B type, but modified for extended range with any balance to be applied to the procurement of a cargo version of the KC-135 aircraft or an aircraft of similar capability..... \$250,000,000

Air defense: Increase for procurement of an additional 2 squadrons of F-106 fighter aircraft..... 215,000,000

Analysis of increases in House report—Continued

Airborne alert: Increase exclusively for the procurement, storage, and distribution of extra engines, spare part stocks, and supplies to provide for greater capability to undertake an airborne alert.....	\$115,000,000	Space program: Midas program increased by \$26,400,000 proposed by semiofficial revision to budget and a further addition of \$10,200,000; Samos program increased by \$33,800,000; Discoverer program increased by \$35,000,000 proposed in semiofficial revision to budget and a further addition of \$10,000,000.....	\$115,400,000
Minuteman program: Committee increase above President's budget includes \$27,000,000 for procurement proposed by semiofficial revision to budget and a further addition of \$20,700,000 in R.D.T. & E. for acceleration of the development of mobile capability.....	47,700,000	Other increases: The committee adopted other increases proposed in semiofficial revision to budget, as follows:	
Polaris program: Committee increase above President's budget includes \$153,000,000 proposed by semiofficial revision to budget and a further addition of \$241,000,000. Increase provides full funding for 5 submarines and partial funding for 7 instead of full funding for 3 and partial funding for 9 as proposed in the revised budget.....	391,000,000	Interceptor improvements.....	136,200,000
Antisubmarine warfare: Total increase of \$207,000,000 above President's budget includes: \$100,000,000 for R.D.T. & E.; \$50,000,000 for 2 DE's; and \$57,000,000 increase for 1 nuclear attack submarine to provide a total of 4 (semiofficial revision to budget proposed a reduction from 3 to 1, with reduction of \$114,000,000 in appropriations).....	207,000,000	Atlas program.....	136,000,000
		BMEWS program.....	35,000,000
		Surveillance program.....	16,700,000
		GAR-9 and ASG-18 program.....	15,000,000
		Total increases.....	1,996,140,000

Analysis of decreases in House report

Travel: Reduction equal to 10 percent of estimate in each of 19 personnel, operation and maintenance, and research, development, test, and evaluation appropriations.....	\$73,054,000	Army procurement: Reduction includes \$8,000,000 for M-151 Jeep-type vehicle and \$120,000,000 due to use of anticipated MAP reimbursements for shelf issues in lieu of new appropriations.....	\$128,000,000
Transfers of surplus stock fund cash in lieu of new appropriations: \$15,000,000 increase in transfer from Navy stock fund and \$500,000 from Marine Corps stock fund.....	15,500,000	Procurement generally: A reduction of 3 percent in each procurement appropriation to force more economical procurement practices.....	400,473,000
Communications: Reduction in operation and maintenance appropriations of Army, Navy, and Air Force to compel consolidation of long-lines communications.....	84,300,000	Aircraft carrier: Committee reduction deletes conventionally powered attack carrier.....	293,000,000
Departmental administration: Reduction equal to 10 percent of estimate for specified organizations, including field activities performing departmental-type functions.....	33,626,000	BOMARC program: Committee reduction from fiscal year 1961 program in President's budget includes the \$381,000,000 reduction proposed in the semiofficial revision to the budget and a further reduction of \$40,000,000. The committee action also contemplated a cutback of prior years' BOMARC programs with a resultant savings of \$254,000,000 in new appropriations.....	675,100,000
Other operation and maintenance activities:		SAGE supercombat centers: The committee adopted the reduction proposed in the semiofficial revision to the budget.....	200,500,000
1. Contingencies—general reduction.....	15,000,000	Identification and control, A.C. & W.—the committee adopted the reduction proposed in the semiofficial revision to the budget.....	3,900,000
2. Dependents education—per-pupil estimate limited to \$270.....	1,430,000	Total decreases.....	1,993,273,000
3. Wherry-Capehart housing—10-percent reduction in estimated maintenance.....	11,052,000		
4. Motor vehicle hire—10-percent reduction.....	992,000		
5. Aeronautically rated officers—reduction associated with limit on number.....	30,000,000		
6. Ships and aviation fuel—reduction for price decreases.....	20,896,000		
7. Mission support-type flying.....	6,450,000		
Total.....	85,820,000		

LANGUAGE PROVISIONS

Military personnel assigned to departmental administration: Proviso under "Military personnel" appropriations limits number of military personnel assigned to departmental administration for each service to number so assigned on December 31, 1959 (House report, pp. 21-23).

Limitation on departmental administration: Proviso under "Operation and maintenance" appropriations of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force limits amounts available for departmental administration to approximately 90 percent of amount in budget estimates. Departmental administration organizations and definition of expenses involved are outlined in House committee report (House report, pp. 21-23).

New appropriation, "Airlift modernization": New language establishes a new appropriation, "Airlift Modernization," this item was formerly included in the appropriation "Aircraft procurement, Air Force." The new appropriation head does not include a service designation, but it appears that it is intended to be an Air Force appropriation. A proviso prohibits use of the appropriation for procurement of aircraft for assignment

to passenger service (House report, pp. 16-18).

Limitation on travel: New section 533 establishes a limitation of \$660 million on travel expenses for TDY and PCS travel of civilian and military personnel of DOD, chargeable to appropriations in the bill (House report, p. 19).

Flight pay: New section 534 establishes a limitation of 97,546 on the number of officers to receive flight pay (limitation number excludes Reserve officers on active duty for training and officer receiving flight pay under provision of section 514 without meeting minimum flight requirements (House report, pp. 20-21).

Dependents education: Section 506 increases the per pupil limitation on dependents' education from \$265 to \$270 (House report, p. 46).

Purchase and resale of household effects: Section 527 incorporates language which provides authority for the purchase and resale at cost of household effects overseas, including automobiles (House report, p. 73).

Legislative liaison activities: Section 530 establishes a limitation of \$900,000 on legislative liaison activities. The report indi-

cates the limitation now applies to direct congressional liaison activity covered under the heading "Legislative liaison" in budget estimate data furnished in hearings (House report, p. 73).

Commercial airlift: Sections 531 continues previous concept of a fixed amount set aside for procurement of commercial airlift. Amount specified as \$80 million for fiscal year 1961. Language revised to limit such procurement to participants in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (House report, p. 18).

Hire of motor vehicles: Section 532 retains a limitation on funds for hire of motor vehicles and fixes the amount for fiscal year 1961 at \$9 million. There are no exceptions to this limitation (House report, pp. 45-46).

Missile transfer authority: The committee did not include language contained in section 633 of the 1960 Appropriation Act which authorized the transfer of an additional \$150 million for the acceleration of strategic or tactical missile programs.

Transportation of commissary supplies: Committee did not accept budget language to continue subsidization for transportation costs to Hawaii and Alaska of commissary supplies.

House committee report on DOD appropriation bill, 1961—Comparison with semiofficial revised budget

[Thousands of dollars]

	President's budget	DOD semiofficial amendments	Semiofficial revised budget	House committee report	Comparison with semiofficial revised budget
BY SERVICE					
Department of the Army:					
Appropriations.....	9,315,000		9,315,000	9,403,440	+88,440
Transfers from revolving funds.....	260,000		260,000	260,000	
Total, new obligational availability.....	9,575,000		9,575,000	9,663,440	+88,440
Department of the Navy:					
Appropriations.....	11,816,000	+39,000	11,855,000	11,900,675	+45,675
Transfers from revolving funds.....	60,000		60,000	75,500	+15,500
Total, new obligational availability.....	11,876,000	+39,000	11,915,000	11,976,175	+61,175

Public Law 86-455
86th Congress, H. R. 10401
May 13, 1960

AN ACT

74 STAT. 104.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

Department of
Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriation
Act, 1961.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, \$1,355,000. 66 Stat. 328; 69 Stat. 198.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for construction of demonstration plants for the production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1706), \$2,040,000, to remain available until September 3, 1965. 42 USC 1958a.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$480,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$3,248,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

5 USC 1001
note.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303

604 Stat. 801. of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$550,000, including not to exceed \$200,000 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended.
50 USC app.
2093.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$25,950,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads (other than on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands), and acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant facilities, \$350,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For construction, operation and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from such lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876): *Provided further*, That any unexpended balances heretofore appropriated under the head "Construction", for construction of access roads and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, shall be merged with this appropriation.

43 USC 1181f.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two aircraft (one of which shall be for replacement only); purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations

43 USC 1181f.

herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska: *Provided further*, That contributions may be accepted toward the costs of administration, management, and protection of lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

48 Stat. 1270.
43 USC 315b,
315i, 315m.

3 CFR 1958
Supp., p. 70.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$63,669,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$23,084,000, and in addition, \$754,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with administering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend income received from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members during the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the lands has been determined if such determination is made during the current fiscal year.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; \$14,215,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within Restrictions.

the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93) and the Act of August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$14,500,000, to remain available until expended.

25 USC 631 and
note.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$3,739,000.

LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klamath and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating supervision over the property of the Klamath and Menominee Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof, \$150,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and ninety passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

49 Stat. 1458.
25 USC 309, 309a.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May

27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627). Restriction.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837); classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$43,650,000, of which \$7,450,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality. 5 USC 485
note.
49 Stat. 30.
Restriction.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-eight passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$22,017,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$6,782,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For the construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until expended, \$2,185,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,207,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed ninety-four passenger motor vehicles of which sixty-nine are for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U.S.C. 164(c)): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

50 Stat. 886.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$18,575,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$15,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water rights; and not to exceed \$2,200,000 for the acquisition of lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal property; \$18,000,000 to remain available until expended. 37 Stat. 460.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376) and section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 93), \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and trails; Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,485,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-one passenger motor vehicles (of which seventy-one are for replacement only), including not to exceed thirty-five for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; replacement of one aircraft; and the objects and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C. 18f). 67 Stat. 495.
69 Stat. 242.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$342,000.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-695c); and leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer; \$18,645,000. 62 Stat. 238.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$4,535,000, to remain available until expended.

General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$950,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$6,591,000.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$2,400,000, to remain available until expended.

Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan Fund

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$361,000.

Administration of Pribilof Islands

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,070,000, to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and one passenger motor vehicles of which eighty-nine shall be for replacement only; purchase of not to exceed three aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations

or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a(c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095); compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d(e), 1431a(c), and 1572e); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a(c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$2,810,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$5,225,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1961: *Provided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make

64 Stat. 386.

68 Stat. 503.

48 USC 1641.

64 Stat. 391;

45 Stat. 1253;

68 Stat. 499.

22 USC 287

note.

48 USC 1435

note.

31 USC 1.

31 USC 65

note.

74 STAT. 113.

purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

61 Stat. 3302.

49 Stat. 774.

68 Stat. 458;

73 Stat. 250.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Not to exceed \$300,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for liquidation of the public works program carried out under the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C. 486-486j).

63 Stat. 627.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

39 Stat. 750.

72 Stat. 203.

5 USC 1113.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$2,723,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Emergency reconstruction.

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, where- ever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior this title or in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1961 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$42,300.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$92,159,700, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$17,332,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$12,334,800.

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$100,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the acquisition of sites authorized by the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U.S.C. 555), without regard to any other limitation on the amount available for this purpose.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

ACCESS ROADS

For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471, 472, 475, 476, 551), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as amended, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, \$750,000, to remain available until expended and to be available without regard to the restriction in the proviso in section 1 of that Act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

Special Acts

For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, 58 Stat. 227. \$10,000, to be derived from forest receipts as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing 64 Stat. 85. fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed ^{Passenger} motor vehicles. ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four of which two shall be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 58 Stat. 742. the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed 60 Stat. 810. \$5,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, 68 Stat. 1114. erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); and (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation 58 Stat. 742. Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 36 Stat. 963. (16 U.S.C. 514).

SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or incident to ^{Purchase of} research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is ^{twine}. available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest Service in this ^{Publicity or} Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or ^{propaganda}. defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

SEC. 204. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land 36 Stat. 962. is not within the boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired without approval of the local government concerned.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 1049. For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$195,800, of which not to exceed \$6,500 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

D. C. Code 1-1001 note. For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); not to exceed \$225 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$408,000.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

D. C. Code 8-102 note. For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, to remain available until expended, \$250,000, which shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

54 Stat. 724. For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77); including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$7,768,000.

20 USC 79-79e.

60 Stat. 1101.

5 USC 133y-16 note.

60 Stat. 997.

60 Stat. 810.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural History Building", including construction, and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, 60 Stat. 810. \$13,500,000, to remain available until expended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,848,000. 20 USC 71. 53 Stat. 577. 20 USC 74. 60 Stat. 810. 68 Stat. 1114.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000. 36 USC 741, 749.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$950,000, to remain available until expended. 16 USC 17k note. 60 Stat. 810.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplishing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151), \$6,000,000.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, as authorized by law, \$691,000.

REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$2,538,000.

48 USC 1407
note.

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to exceed \$1,100,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

48 USC 1407c.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN ISLANDS
CORPORATION

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$172,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1961 budget estimates for such expenses.

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation proposed or pending before Congress.

Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961."

Approved May 13, 1960.

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